The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLII. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1883—TWELVE PAGES PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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WE WILL DISPLAY ON

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Imported French Millinery!

We will show eighteen of the handsomest and latest imported Bonnets and Hats from the leading houses in Paris.

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Silks and Velvets!

ATTENTION, ECONOMICAL BUYERS.

Colored Silk Velvets—The most desirable and fashionable shades at $1.50 a yard, are splendid value, and fully equal to any goods now in the market at $1.75.

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Brocade Silk Velvets — Very handsome and stylish for combinations with Silk, Velvets, and fine Woolen Fabrics, at $2.50 a yard; all colors; would be very cheap at $3.00.

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MAKES THE FIRST CUT IN PRICES FOR THE SEASON.

50 All-Wool Diagonal Cloth Dolmans, 51 inches long, heavily trimmed with Fur, **$12.50.**

50 Cecilian Silk Circulars, quilted linings, fur collar, and edged with fur all round, **$13.75.**

25 Real Siberian Squirrel-Lined Circulars, in Cecilian Silk coverings, fur collars, and fur-edged, **$25.00.**

Our Dressmaking Department is now open, and we invite a visit of inspection and comparison of prices.

All Garments altered to fit free of charge. Mail Orders promptly attended to.

Jas. Armstrong & Co.

138 & 140 State-st., south of Madison.

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A Splendid Brewery,

In one of the best cities of Ohio; malt and ice houses attached; best and latest improvements, excellent shipping facilities, and doing a good business. Terms easy. Apply to H. B. PAYSON, 71 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

L. MANASSE, Optician,

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Importer of Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Compasses, Drawing Tools, Transits and Levels, Mathematical Instruments, &c.

SIGHT IS PRICELESS. Do not trifle with your eyes, as ill-fitting never returns. Do not buy Glasses that are not suited to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities combine to give our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses a National reputation.

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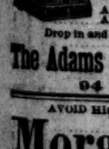

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The best thing out for Apartment Houses.

A 3-burner Heating Stove ... $5.00
A 5-burner Heating Stove ... 10.00

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AVOID HIGH RENTS BY GOING TO

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And buying a lovely home on a small payment down and monthly payments, with low interest; convenient to Stations, Schools, Churches, etc.; 45 minutes ride to new Board of Trade Building; the highest ground in Cook County; 12 miles of Court-House. SHOPKINS & SILVA, 120 Dearborn-st., Agts. for the R. I. Land & Building Co.

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150 bales 5, 6, and 7 lb. Silver Gray Blankets at 30 cts. lb.

The cheapest Ladies' and Gents' Underwear, at $3.75 and $4.50 per dozen and upwards, in any market.

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Complete Stock, Large Assortment, Lowest Prices.

Our stock comprises the Newest Patterns and Colorings in

Wiltons,
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And all lower grades of Carpet.

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Increased Space. Brilliant Light.

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A REWARD

Of $355 CASH, 1,000 Imported Novelty Pocket Knives and 5,000 pounds of the Great

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CHEWING TOBACCO

TO BE GIVEN AWAY!

EVERY CONSUMER saving over 30 tags will be REWARDED. $100 to 1st, $50 to 2d, $30 to 3d, $20 to 4th, $15 to 5th, $10 to 6th, $5 to 7th, $4 to 8th, $3 to 9th, $2 to 10th, $5 to 11th, 1,000 Imported Pocket Knives worth $1 each, and 5,000 pounds ZOO-ZOO Plug Tobacco, to be given in rotation, the largest number of tags returned will receive the first reward, $100 Cash, second largest, $50, and so on down to a lot, plug of ZOO-ZOO tobacco. These Christmas and New Year rewards will be distributed between December 25th and January 1st. Chew this delightful tobacco, the best ever made. Save the tags and send them by mail, between December 15th and 25th, to the

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MIDDLETOWN, OHIO.

☞ Cut address out and paste on Envelope. This is THE FINEST POUND PLUG EVER MADE. ASK YOUR DEALER FOR ZOO-ZOO. Be Instant on having it and you will use no other.

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THE MOST PERFECT FITTING GLOVE MADE

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Popular and Desirable STYLES IN

Shoodahs, Serges, AND Camelettes,

All Colors.

Bison Plaids,
Silk and Wool Stripes,
Scotch Cheviots,
AND
All-Wool Plaids,

AT THE UNIFORM PRICE OF

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PER YARD.

150 Silk and Wool Combination

Dress Patterns,

Mixed Colors, with Stripes to match,

At $5.00

EACH PATTERN.

An Unusual Bargain!

Visitors to the City ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO CALL.

FURNITURE!

Parlor Suits!
In Raw Silk and Plush.

Chamber Suits!
In Walnut, Mahogany, Cherry, and Ash.

Carpets!
Velvets, Body and Tapestry Brussels, and Ingrain Carpets.

Stoves!
Ranges, Cook and Oil Stoves, Crockery, Glassware, and Bedding.

Everything in stock to furnish a home complete on one day's notice.

30 to 140 Per Cent Saved

By examing our stock. Goods cheerfully shown and convincing proofs given. For CASH or on EASY PAYMENTS.

J. W. & J. B. STOREY,

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ARE YOU NERVOUS, AND LACK VITAL ENERGY?

In all diseases of a nervous or muscular type, such as Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Overworked Brain, Exhaustion or Loss of Vital Energy, Weak Back, Kidney Disease, our Magnetic Belt or Rezenerator is made expressly for the cure of derangements of the procreative organs. Whenever any debility of the procreative organs occurs, from whatever cause, the continuous stream of Magnetism permeating through the parts must restore them to healthy action. There is no mistake about this appliance. Years of success tested in and thousands of cures are testified to. Weakness from indiscretion, incapacity, Lack of Vigor, Sterility—in fact, any troubles of these organs is cured. Do not confound this with electric belts so extensively advertised.

Price of Belt, $15, sent by express upon receipt of price, and, if not found as represented, money refunded. In ordering, send measure of waist. Remittances can be made in currency, sent in letter at our risk.

Send stamp for the "New Departure in Medical Treatment Without Medicine," with thousands of testimonials.

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NOTE.—Send one dollar in postage-stamps or currency (in letter at our risk) with size of shoe usually worn, and try a pair of our Magnetic Insoles, and be convinced of the power residing in our Magnetic Appliances. Positively no cold feet where they are worn, or money refunded.

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Is called to the property of the

WEST CHICAGO LAND COMPANY,

Situated at the northwest corner of the grounds.
Extending from Madison to Kinzie-st.
Just west of Central Park.
The Madison-st. cars run to it.
The Western Dummy Railroad runs through it.
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Being outside the city limits wooden houses are not permitted. Fifty houses have been built there each year for three years past.
The large range of this subdivision affords property suitable for high or low priced residences, mercantile business, and for manufacturing.
For sale in lots or blocks.
For full particulars and plats call on
M. A. FARR, Agent, 68 Washington-st.

COAL.

BUTTS CANNEL,

The CLEANEST and BEST Coal in the market for GRATE Fires. $7.50 per ton.

GEO. C. POPE & CO.,
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HURLBUT, HESS & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists
And Jobbers of Druggists' Sundries,
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Sends long or short messages to New York for One Cent a word. Office Daily Truth, 5 Arcade-court.

VISITORS TO THE

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Should not fail to call at

THE FAIR CROCKERY DEPARTMENT,

And see the Finest Display of

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, AND FANCY GOODS,

IN CHICAGO.

Majolica Pitchers	$ .18
Button-Hole Bouquets	.33
Beautiful Spill	.18
Decorated China Cup and Saucer	.14
Japanese China Salt Shaker	.28
English Decorated Chamber Sets	2.48
English Decorated Tea Sets, 56 pcs	3.48
English Decorated Dinner Sets, 125 pcs	14.88
French China Cuspadores	.78
Handsome Decorated Cuspadore	.28
Nice Hanging Lamp, complete	2.25
Beautiful New Rich Gold Hanging Lamp	3.48
Elegant New Rich Gold Hanging Lamp, with Cut Glass Prisms	5.78

The above prices are only a sample of the Low Prices at which we are selling our immense stock of Useful and Ornamental Articles.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO SEE OUR ASSORTMENT.

No extra charge for packing and delivering to railroad depots and express companies.

Our goods are packed by "experts," thereby insuring country purchasers every possible safeguard in transportation.

E. J. LEHMANN.

State, Adams & Dearborn.

MEN'S

UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY,

GLOVES, NECKWEAR, SUSPENDERS, HANDK'FS, ETC.

An inspection of the stock now shown by

WILSON BROS.,

113 & 115 State-st.,

Cannot fail to interest closest buyers.

OFFICE OF

CHICAGO GASLIGHT & COKE CO.,

76 and 78 Dearborn-st.

GAS AT $1.00 PER 1,000 NET.

Have Your House or Store Connected with Our Mains Now Without Charge.

All parties, whether owners or tenants, whose premises are not connected with our mains by service pipe, and who desire to avail themselves of the low price at which Gas will be furnished by this company after Nov. 1, 1883, either for

Heating, Cooking, or Illuminating

Purposes, should apply for such service immediately at the office of the company, so that the pipe may be laid before the ground becomes frozen.

REMEMBER—We make no charge for putting in service pipe or setting meters.

JAS. K. BURTIS, Secy.

GENTLEMEN

Desiring Perfect-Fitting and Superior Quality

SHIRTS,

"Made to Order," at reasonable prices, should leave measures with

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113 & 115 State-st.

Hunting, Fishing & Pleasure Boats

CEDAR OR PINE.

A good clinker-built Boat, 12 feet long, 36-inch beam, weight 50 to 75 pounds, with oars, $30. Boats built to order. We have samples of our Boats at Chicago and Louisville Expositions. Call and see them or send stamp for catalogue of sizes and prices.

POWELL & DOUGLAS, Waukegan, Ill.,

Manufacturers of Wind-Mills, Pumps, etc.

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THEN

Wonder AND Ponder

OVER

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50c for a good Leather Bound Album.
95c for an extra fine Leather or Plush Album.
$1.88 for a Cabinet size Album bound in Silk Plush with Fancy Trimmings.
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25c for a good Stereoscope.
2c for good Stereoscopic Views.
2c for Cabinet Pictures of Actresses, &c.
Velvet Frames, Cabinet size with Satin Trimmings, only 25c.
Extra fine Plush and Velvet Frames at 95c, worth $1.50.
The largest and finest line of Toilet Sets, in Plush and Leather, in the city.
Good Leather Toilet Cases, complete, only 95c.
Better Goods at $1.50, $2.25, and up.
Fine Wisp Broom Holders, trimmed in Plush and all complete, only 95c.
French Plate Mirrors with bevel edge, in Silk Plush Frames, $1.60 and upwards.
95c for a fine Toy Writing Desk, worth $2.00.
75c for a large Rocking Horse, worth $1.25.
88c for a large Express Wagon, worth $1.50.
68c for a Doll Perambulator, worth $1.00.
48c for a good Toy Trunk, worth $1.
25c for a large set of Tenpins, worth 50 cts.
22c for a large box of Building Blocks.
95c for a fine Accordion, worth $2.
95c for a fine Music Box, worth $2.
95c for a good Violin, with Bow, worth $2.00.
95c for a good Banjo, worth $2.

Wax Dolls, Indestructible Dolls, China Dolls, Bisque Dolls,

In all sizes and qualities, at one-half that others ask.

Triple-plated Dinner Knives at $1.25 a set.
Rogers' Plated Teaspoons at $1 a set.

Casters, Cake Baskets, Card Receivers, Tea Sets, &c.,

At Our Low and Popular Prices.

300 doz. of English Steel Pocket Knives at 25c, worth double.
A fine set of Carving Knife and Fork only 68c, worth double.
600 doz. of Rolled Plated Lace Pins at 25c, worth 75c.
Fine Plated Necklaces at 95c, worth $2.00.
Rolled Plated Bracelets at $2 a pair, worth $4.

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OF

E. J. LEHMANN,

State, Adams, Dearborn-sts.

Lyon AND Healy

Patent Upright Pianos are conceded to be the best moderate priced Pianos in the market. Upwards of 5,000 in use in Chicago and vicinity. Indorsed by Rive-King, Sherwood, Boscovitz, Pratt, Liebling, Eddy, and other eminent artists.

LYON & HEALY,

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SPECIAL!

To Exposition or Fair Visitors!

WE HAVE

1,000 ADMISSION TICKETS

TO BE GIVEN AWAY

FREE!

In order to induce you to try three pounds of our new Japan Tea at 50c per pound. Finest Tea ever sold at that price.

FORMOSA TEA IMPORTING CO.,

88 State-st., opp. Marshall Field's.

Waukesha Mineral Rock Spring Water

Is the purest and best ever sold in Chicago. We deliver it in 10-gallon cans at 15 cts per gallon from Brink's express, 6 Washington-st. Orders by postal-card or telephone will be attended to the same day. Always get the best.

C. C. OLIN, Manager,
Waukesha, Wis.

BAD BEN.

Butler Has It All His Own Way in the Bay State.

A Red-Hot Review of His Administration — Tewksbury — The Platform.

Randall Confident of Defeating Both Cox and Carlisle for the Speakership.

The New York Democratic and Maryland Republican Conventions to Begin Today.

Judge Dixon Accepts the Republican Nomination for Governor of New Jersey.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BUTLER HAS THINGS HIS OWN WAY AT THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Butler's convention has resulted in all the old-time enthusiasm—in fact, there was nothing for the delegates to do after assembling but carry out the old man's orders and applaud his rehearsal of the good deeds well done during his Administration. With a convention of 1,600 delegates in the presence of their only leader it was easy for the enthusiasm to run high, and the city-hall has resounded with thunders of applause at the slightest provocation. The assembling of delegates last night was the quietest known in Massachusetts for years. The drift of anti-convention talk was, "Who does the old man want nominated on the ticket?" but now and then some fellow would intimate that the Democratic party of Massachusetts was in pretty small business to let one man do all the dictating for it. Such heterodox suggestions were rare and not at all popular, and, generally speaking, old-liners and the young Democracy were agreed in pooling their issues and marching to the music of the Governor's bugle. The committees were all fixed last night and the party gearing generously oiled so as to secure its smooth running today. The Lieutenant-Governorship and the National Convention delegates were the main topics of discussion, and it was finally concluded to give the second place on the ticket to ex-Mayor Frederick O. Prince, of Boston, if he would take it, and postpone the selection of delegates to the National Convention until after the result of the State campaign is known. Butler himself could not arrive till this afternoon, but his lieutenants had everything in hand. The city-hall had been elaborately decorated for the convention, and the gathering of delegates at noon cheered the local Democracy for their reception.

The handsome and impressive Col. Jonas H. French, of the State Committee, called the convention to order, and, though there was some struggle against the membership of the various committees, the prearranged program was carried out to the minutest detail.

PROTESTS.

Col. French refused to recognize all but men whose assigned business it was to make the motions, but when it came to the committee for selecting the members at large of the State Committee Thomas J. Gargin, of Boston, insisted on being heard, and heard he was. Mr. Thayer, of Worcester, had made the regular motion for the selection of a committee picked out last night, and Gargin moved that the delegates from each county be the men to pick out the State Committee. Gargin's motion denounced in the strongest terms the cut-and-dried committee printed in the morning papers. He insisted on being heard and that the delegates should have a show. He referred to remarks in the papers about "Butler's convention," and called upon delegates to run the convention themselves. But he was in a hopeless minority and was quickly squelched.

Delegate Millen, of Worcester, known as "Hat-Box Millen," then took a hand, and, failing to be recognized by the Chair, advanced toward the platform, telling Col. French he should take the platform if not given the floor.

"Don't come up here," said the Chairman.

"By G—d, I will," said Mr. Millen, and he mounted the reporters' table and jumped on the platform. He then demanded recognition, but French refused and carried the day. Everything went smoothly from this point.

Edward Avery, President of the convention, made a good speech while preparations were making for nominations for the whole State ticket.

BUTLER RENOMINATED.

Congressman-elect P. A. Collins, of Boston, renominated Butler in a characteristically eulogistic speech, and William A. Simmons, of Boston, seconded the nomination in a vigorous speech which reviewed at considerable length Butler's military record at New Orleans and the compliments that record had revived since. What followed is indescribable. Only those who have attended similar gatherings where a great convention rises en masse to place their idol before the people can imagine the scene in city-hall today. It was several minutes before quiet was restored and the remainder of the ticket rushed through, as follows:

Lieutenant-Governor—Frederick O. Prince, of Boston.
Secretary of State—Charles Marsh, of Springfield.
Treasurer and Receiver-General—Charles H. Ingalls, of North Adams.
Attorney-General—John W. Cummings, of Fall River.
Auditor—John Hopkins, of Millbury.

ENTER BUTLER.

Col. Taylor, of the Boston *Globe*, had just begun to read a resolution when Butler entered the hall, and everything gave way to him. His reception was the most enthusiastic possible, and the great feature of the day was his speech to the convention. It makes the rest of the proceedings sink into insignificance. He began with the greatest deliberation and utmost satisfaction, and his hold upon the audience was something more than that of a mere candidate or a politician. His personal magnetism chained the vast assembly for over an hour, and critical observers, as well as admiring friends, were held spell-bound. His speech was carefully studied, adroit, intended to arouse enthusiasm, and, when scattered broadcast over the State, to win votes. Contrary to general expectation, no reference was made to the personal attack of Col. Codman at the Republican Convention. The year's Administration has been placed in the light Butler wants to have it appear. That there are many carefully concealed untruths and misrepresentations cannot be denied, but it will make mischief for his opponents. At the conclusion a colored delegate on the platform started cheers for the Governor, which were given amid the wildest excitement, and the convention adjourned.

A RECEPTION.

The Governor held a brilliant reception tonight, after which he was serenaded by a great crowd from the street unable to gain entrance to the hotel.

THE PLATFORM.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 26.—The following is the platform adopted by the Democratic State Convention today:

The Democrats of Massachusetts, in convention assembled, enter upon the campaign with the calm assurance that the people of the State will record a more glorious victory than that of 1883. The National outlook for 1884 is cause for congratulation, and the signs of coming triumph are everywhere apparent. With a majority in the Lower House of Congress, with a Democratic Governor in twenty-five States, all we need is harmony and an unbroken front in every section to array place in power that good, old Democratic party, under which, for more than half a century, the country showed a degree of progress such as has never been equaled by any nation in the world.

First—We reaffirm the platform of principles adopted by the last National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati, and believe that its adoption by the people will correct the manifold abuses now existing in the administration of public affairs and bring back the Government to the purity and efficiency which characterized it under Democratic rule.

Second—We reaffirm the principles of the State platform of 1883, which were indorsed by the people of the Commonwealth. We believe in the supremacy of the Nation and the integrity of the State; in equal rights, without limitation, race, or sex; in impartial freedom of the ballot; in honest and economic expenditures in the State and Nation; in thorough reform of the civil service, in which fitness, not favor, shall regulate appointments; in a tariff limited in amounts to a sum necessary and adequate for revenue; abolition of excessive war taxes in these days of peace; in a still further reduction of extravagant State expenditure. We oppose all sumptuary laws which infringe sacred rights and personal liberty; favor the introduction of boards of arbitration for the purpose of reconciling differences between employers and employed, and in order that a better understanding may exist between capital and labor and a more healthful condition of industrial interests be brought about; and we commend to the careful consideration of the Legislature the necessity of a law which will secure to all employés compensation from their employers for any personal injuries they may receive while in the discharge of their duties.

Third—The investigation of affairs at Tewksbury has disclosed incompetent supervision exercised over that institution, want of proper system in accounting for public money appropriated for its support, and indifference to human sufferings.

The fourth resolution is also devoted to Tewksbury affairs, and, after reciting the abuses developed therein, approves the energy and perseverance shown by Gov. Butler to prevent waste and secure economy in State institutions.

The fifth resolution commends Gov. Butler to the people of the State as the only volunteer soldier ever elected Governor of Massachusetts, and urges his reelection.

BUTLER'S SPEECH.

In the course of his speech to the convention Gov. Butler said the people of the Commonwealth, and all who were in favor of reform and good government, had ratified his nomination last year. It now remained for him to give an account of his stewardship. He had made recommendations, but not one of those recommendations passed the Legislature, which sat longer than any Legislature ever sat before, and much longer than, he hoped, any Legislature would ever sit again. One of his recommendations was to protect passengers on railroad trains from murderous obstructions. As it was a recommendation of the Executive, of course it did not pass. Another notable case was the refusal to remove the constitutional inhibition upon the free-suffrage poll-tax. He asserted that the great Republican party, with whom he had acted in good faith, in giving the suffrage to the negroes at the South, refused the same boon to the white man at the North. Many measures passed by the Legislature were so defective in form that they did not even express what their framers meant to express, and ten times over it was necessary to send to the Chairman of the committee which prepared them, in order to have them put into proper form, which was done instead of vetoing them. This happened no less than ten times. Thirteen bills were vetoed, one of which was so bad that only four Republicans could be found to vote for its passage over the veto. Among the rest one only—that to pay increased salaries to clerks and Sergeant-at-Arms—was passed over his veto. The Legislature passed in all its sessions no single measure of public importance except the annual Tax bill and the annual appropriations.

WANTS BETTER SUPPORT NEXT TIME.

Gov. Butler, professing to feel no anxiety for his own election, begged his hearers to send him legislators this time who would have minds of their own, and not have to run to the Republican State Central Committee before making up their minds on any topic. There were, he said, eight of his Counsellors who agreed with him in private conversation, but disagreed after having got their instructions. In questions of a financial and economic nature there had never been a word of difference between them. He asked that he might now have somebody to back him. When he came into office he found the Governor tied down by the hair of his head, like Gulliver among the Lilliputians. He could not even appoint a colored messenger.

SELF-PRAISE.

Gov. Butler reviewed approvingly all his acts as Governor, and continued: "The Republican papers said Gen. Butler must go, but he was satisfied to risk his chances of going to Heaven on this issue, and willing to rest his case with the right-feeling men and women of the Commonwealth. If the people of the Commonwealth would show him a man who would honorably and with energy carry on the work of reforming the State institutions, diminishing taxes, standing up for the poor who have no other friend, and being always true to himself, to God, and to the Commonwealth, he would step down and yield him room with more pleasure than had ever attended any other act of his life." In conclusion he said:

LOOKING AHEAD.

Next year we will attend to matters outside, and if we are faithful over few things, the Bible tells us, we shall be placed over many. If we do our duty we can show that this country is what our fathers made it—the model Commonwealth of the world. We will make her what she was when Webster said: "There stands Massachusetts: look at her!" If anybody should say that today, I fear somebody would reply: "And there stands Tewksbury; look at her." I want to wipe out all that, and all other disgraces.

The Governor's speech closed with the remark that he rested his reputation with the plain people of Massachusetts.

HUB IMPRESSIONS.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The trains which bore the Democratic delegates to Springfield today did not keep more closely to the rails than the delegates themselves adhered to the cut-and-dried program laid out last night by the State Central Committee. The State Committee is wholly the creature of Butler. It knew its work. It mapped it out in advance, and stuck to it with unswerving fidelity, crushing or blanketing all possible opposition. The disaffection against the committee which cropped out among the delegates last evening sought to make itself felt in today's convention, but the party managers knew their power, and had both for temporary and permanent presiding officers men who not only knew how to suppress unpleasant discussion, but the nerve to carry out their plans. So, when any delegate not appointed to be recognized at any particular juncture got on his feet he could not get the Chairman's eyes, but the man whose place it was to be heard was instantly recognized. To be sure, Thomas J. Gargan, the ousted Boston Police Commissioner, by dint of powerful lungs and great determination, succeeded in getting in a few words against the State Committee's program of perpetuating itself, but he was soon squelched, and the few daring souls who sided with him were speedily made to see that they had no show in that convention. The Governor not only had his own way, but had it in his own way. But few comparatively of the old guard of the party, who long delayed bowing the knee to Butler, were in the convention, and they had little to say. All the interest of the convention centered around Butler, and his long speech, characteristic in its verbal trickery, its bold suppression of truth and suggestion of falsehood, and its bitter antagonism, was the event of the day. His nomination was a matter of course. His speech was sufficient reward to the majority of the delegates for their subserviences. The rest of the ticket was almost wholly new. The Hon. Frederick O. Prince, of Boston, was selected for Lieutenant-Governor, both on account of his strength in his own party and the hope that he will draw enough Independent votes to defeat Ames. The convention was enthusiastic, of course, and the delegates expressed, if they did not feel, full assurance that "the old man" will again

fill the Governor's chair and that "the gang" will have better chances than they have had during the last year at the spoils of office.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

RANDALL CONFIDENT OF RE-ELECTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—A friend of Mr. Randall, who is known to have had recent conferences with him, gives a more detailed view of Randall's canvass than has perhaps been yet obtained. This gentleman said: "In the broad belt of Middle States, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia, Mr. Randall, with possibly three exceptions, will have the solid Democratic vote. There is no question of it. The pledges are given, and, as to one of the three which are counted for Carlisle, it is by no means certain that he will not vote for Randall. He is disposed to do so now. In North Carolina Mr. Randall already has a majority of the delegation. He will have a much stronger support in the South than has been thought possible. He is certain of almost the entire Louisiana delegation. He will have strong support in Georgia and Alabama. He is strong in the Northwest. Of course he has Pennsylvania, and it certainly would surprise Mr. Cox's friends, but Mr. Randall will have seven or eight votes from the State of New York, and that on the first ballot. Mr. Cox supposes, unquestionably, that he will have the solid vote of New York, at least on the first ballot. Mr. Randall counts on at least seven on the first ballot, and when Cox is eliminated from the field, as he presumes he will be, and the question comes up sharply as between Randall and Carlisle, Mr. Randall counts upon the solid support of the New York delegation." This is a more rosy view than any of Mr. Randall's friends have hitherto been willing to talk about, and the conclusions will most certainly be disputed by both Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Cox.

NEW YORK.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Provably the largest crowd ever at a Democratic State Convention in New York is in Buffalo tonight awaiting tomorrow's work. Kelly retired immediately on arriving last night. To constant inquiries this morning he replied: "We want peace, and we must have it," adding: "We cannot commit ourselves to this or that candidate till we see whether we are in or out of the convention." A little later he went to Manning's headquarters and the leaders of the rival factions had an hour's consultation. William A. Poucher, candidate for Attorney-General, claimed to have a majority of the delegates this morning. Senator Homer A. Nelson set to work to test the matter. Under cover of this skirmish it was learned that the Manning management had put Dennis O'Brian, of Jefferson, on the state for the nomination, and this has called out all the ire of the other candidates for the office, who claim it is not given them a fair show. Judge Maynard, of Delaware, is Magrath behind The TRIBUNE last night, made a vigorous canvass for the office of Secretary of State. This he carried on until late this afternoon, when it was announced that the brewers of Buffalo had pronounced against him. Other brewers, it was stated, would follow, and his chances perceptibly lessened. The argument is that when Maynard was in the Legislature, in 1876, he voted with the Prohibitionists. Of course Purcell, of the Rochester *Union and Advertiser*, gained what Maynard lost. Purcell's friends claim that he now has a majority of the delegates without the assistance of Kings County.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 26—11 p. m.—[Special.]—The State Committee met at 8:30 this evening. A motion that the County Democracy be put on the roll as the regular delegates from New York was amended to the effect that the same proposition be allowed Tammany and Irving Hall as last year—viz.: twenty-four and ten delegates respectively. This was carried after a hot debate, 19 to 14. Senator Grady made a powerful plea for the admission of Tammany. Chapin was named as temporary Chairman. Action on permanent Chairman will be taken tomorrow morning. Daniel Loekwood, of this city, is looked upon as the man.

The Kings County men met tonight and decided, unanimously, to support Chapin for Controller. The Irving Hall delegation arrived tonight at 11 o'clock by special train. Earlier in the evening Tammany paraded the principal streets about 400 strong.

LATER.—By the action of the Kings County delegation Mr. Chapin has received the nomination for Controller. This means that Maxwell will receive the nomination for Treasurer, Jonathan Sweet, of Albany, will be the candidate for State Engineer.

A CHAIRMAN CHOSEN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—James D. Warren, of Buffalo, was elected Chairman of the Republican State Committee. The campaign begins not later than Monday next.

MARYLAND.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The Republican State Convention meets here tomorrow at Masonic Temple, in the same hall in which the Democrats held their State Convention last week. Many of the delegates from the counties arrived in town this afternoon and evening, and there has been considerable caucusing in regard to the nominations. A very large majority are heart and soulin favor of the nomination of the Hon. Hart B. Holton for Governor, and there is every probability that he will be nominated on the first ballot and without any opposition. For the other two places on the ticket the sentiment remains strongly in favor of ex-Congressman Milton D. Urner, of Frederick, for Attorney-General, and Robert B. Dixon, of Talbot, for Controller. Unless the unforseen happens these will be the men. The platform will be a strong one, and it is very probable that the reform platform which the Democrats squelched in their convention last Wednesday will be embodied by the Republicans in their platform tomorrow. The idea of doing this has proved very popular among Republicans, and the Independents and Reform Democrats are strongly in favor of it, and promise their support to the Republican ticket if it is done. The convention promises to be very harmonious, and although it will not be run by a boss, as was the Democratic convention, and although every member will be allowed to speak his sentiments, yet there is no anticipation of discord or strife. The Democrats are daily becoming more alarmed, and will put their State candidate on the stump at once, beginning tomorrow night in Baltimore County, to endeavor to win back to the fold the voters who have become disgusted with ring rule in this city.

NEW JERSEY.

JUDGE DIXON ACCEPTS THE GUBERNATORIAL NOMINATION.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 26.—Judge Dixon, Republican candidate for Governor, has written his acceptance, stating that though he did not seek the nomination directly nor indirectly, nor desire the office, he has no reason strong enough to justify him in declining; and, if elected, will endeavor to perform the duties of the office. He approves the platform in every respect, but as the convention found him holding a public office second to none in the State, it did not request him to abandon it, and after consultation with friends he will await where he is the decision of the people.

THE COLORED MEN.

THEIR NATIONAL CONVENTION.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The National Convention of colored men today adopted a resolution petitioning Congress to make whole the depositors in the Freedman's Bank. A resolution providing means to enable the prosecution of cases under the Civil-Rights bill and constitutional amendment was passed. A resolution recommending that a negro be appointed to the next Cabinet was also passed. The local press was thanked and their reports of the meetings were pronounced able and impartial. An invitation by the directory to attend the Southern Exposition was accepted, and the members generally availed themselves of it this afternoon. A resolution recommending the colored mechanics as suitable persons to be admitted to membership in the different trades-unions was adopted.

A BREEZE CHEATED.

A political resolution caused quite a breeze. It was offered by Mr. Seebree, and was as follows:

Resolved, That we, the colored people of the United States, in convention assembled, do affirm our devotion anew to the Republican party, and will use our utmost endeavors for its continued ascendency and control of the National Government, believing it to be for the best interest of the whole people.

The resolution was the occasion of great excitement, and for fully half an hour the Chair rapped the gavel without effect. The whole house was on its feet, and those who had the strongest lungs made the most noise. Kentucky stood up on the chairs, and Louisiana rushed to the platform with screams to commit without debate, after the usual order of the house. It was only the wise decision of the Chair—turning the resolution over to the Committee on Resolutions—that prevented a general dissatisfaction.

A resolution was adopted memorializing Congress to apply $7,000,000 to the race in the South to be apportioned according to illiteracy.

ANOTHER BREEZE.

A great stir was made by the introduction of the following:

Resolved, That this National Convention of colored men assembled give to the Administration their heartiest support.

As soon as this resolution was read every delegate jumped to his feet. The South and West hissed loudly, with cries of "Table it." If seemed that only a few delegates from the North and East favored the resolution, and the opponents of the indorsement of Arthur's Administration carried things with a whoop. The whole convention rushed forward to the platform. Louisiana and the Carolinas were especially antagonistic to the measure. Maryland introduced a resolution imploring the convention to stand by the discussion of the business laid down in the call.

After visiting the exposition the delegates met at 7 o'clock and enjoyed a festive occasion, which is not yet closed. Refreshments were served in the committee-rooms of the hall, and speeches and social intercourse is the order. The session tonight will probably last to a late hour and possibly conclude the labors.

FRED DOUGLASS CONTRADICTED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The statements of Fred Douglass in his speech at the colored convention that the negroes are denied public office are not borne out by the records of the Washington departments. In several of those departments, notably in the Treasury, an examination of the pay-rolls shows that the percentage of colored men employed to total population is considerably greater than the percentage of whites.

SENATOR SHERMAN.

AN OLD-TIME MASS-MEETING.

ZANESVILLE, O., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Many of our older citizens would recognize a strong resemblance to the political gatherings of 1840 in the one held yesterday in the little city of New Concord, sixteen miles east of this city, but in this, Muskingum County. Only three days' notice had been given after it was known that Senator Sherman would be present. That was sufficient to bring the people out by the thousands in processions, bearing flags and banners, and headed by bands of music. Not only in processions, but on horseback, in wagons, carriages, by cars—every way it was possible for them to get there. They camped in Evans' Grove. In the grove had been erected a large stand, decorated with flags, banners, pictures, and wreaths of flowers.

At 11 o'clock Col. J. D. Taylor, member of Congress from the Seventeenth District, was introduced, and he made a grand speech. He occupied an hour, when the dinner-bell was sounded. Senator Sherman was then introduced to the people and was received with deafening cheers. The Senator made a speech that was without doubt the best effort of his life on the stump. For two hours he held his listeners spellbound. He employed the most of his time on the subject of the tariff. A certain wool circular issued broadcast by the Democrats in this State received at his hands no kind treatment. It is of a kind with the celebrated Morey letter of 1880, a fraud from beginning to end, and its true character was shown up by Senator Sherman.

IOWA.

STILL CANDIDATES.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The Hons. Ernst Muller and P. W. McManus, members of the Iowa Legislature and candidates for another term, have reconsidered their letters of declination placed in the hands of the Republican Central Committee. They remain candidates on the express condition that they will vote against all measures of prohibitory legislation, if elected, as they have done in the past. In other words, they are Republican candidates, but refuse to be bound by the prohibitory plank in the State Republican platform.

A DEMOCRATIC FIZZLE.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The Hon. J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, addressed a Democratic meeting at Grimes' Opera-House this evening, which it is safe to say was the most unique affair of the kind that ever occurred in this city, the attendance at no time exceeding 250 to 300. The greater portion of the speech was devoted to the tariff question, and the speaker made some good points, and gave several striking illustrations of the operation of the protective tariff, but his auditors displayed a remarkable lack of appreciation and enthusiasm. On the question of prohibition the arguments were the same as have been made in this State during the last two years. If the meeting tonight is any indication the election in October will be a great surprise, and will show a much smaller Democratic vote than has generally been expected.

VIRGINIA.

A SECRET CIRCULAR.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Mahone has sent the following circular to his agents throughout the State:

PETERSBURG, Va., Sept. 26.—DEAR SIR: Please send me as quickly as you can a list of the names of such rundecs as you think are reasonably open to conviction, giving the post-office of each. Yours truly,

WILLIAM MAHONE, Chairman.

It was a confidential communication, but it has leaked out that open to conviction means open either to money bribes or office. It is evident that the contest between the two factions in this State is growing close and doubtful, and that Mahone is beginning to get a little panic-stricken.

The Democrats are better organized than they have been for five years, but the Coalitionists have still a superior organization and more campaign funds, although the Democrats are better equipped financially than they were two years ago. The issue hangs on three doubtful counties. The Mahonites, however, have the Returning Board, and some of their opponents regard this as one of the greatest dangers to be overcome. This State Board of Canvassers is composed entirely of State officials, who have to be re-elected by the Legislature upon whose certificates they are to pass.

NEBRASKA.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The Republican State Convention met here tonight and after a stormy session, which lasted until after midnight, nominated one Justice of the Supreme Court and four Regents of the State University. The choice for Supreme Judge on the ninth ballot fell to the Hon. M. B. Reese, of Saunders County, a lawyer of ability and reputation and the Regents were selected from the three Congressional districts, two from the Third, and one each from the First and Second districts. The resolutions adopted by the convention were of stalwart Republican character, and were received with enthusiasm. The ticket throughout is a strong one and will certainly carry by a large majority.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

SAGUACHE, Colo., Sept. 26.—This afternoon, while Capt. Hawkins, an old gentleman, and two little girls were out driving, all three were thrown down between the horses. Blanche Cort, 6 years old, was instantly killed by a kick from one of the horses. The other little girl escaped with slight injuries. Capt. Hawkins was picked up horribly mangled. He will die.

GEN. SHERMAN.

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 26.—Gen. Sherman and party, including Justice Gray of the United States Supreme Court, arrived from Salt Lake, via Leadville, this evening. They were received by the military and Grand Army, and escorted to the Windsor Hotel where they hold a reception this evening.

WAGE-WORKERS.

Session of the Senate Sub-Committee in New York.

Testimony of Joseph Medill in Reference to the Labor Question.

Enormous Expenditures of Workingmen for Intoxicating Drinks.

The Tenement-House Evil—"Short Hours and Long Pay"—Failure of Co-operation.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Senators Blair, Call, and Pugh, of the Senate Sub-Committee on Labor and Education, listened today to the testimony of Mr. Joseph Medill, proprietor of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. Mr. Medill began his remarks with reference to the labor and capital problem and the discontent of the labor classes, with some of its remedies. He said:

IMPROVIDENCE OF MANY WAGE-WORKERS.

One of the chief causes of the impecunious conditions of millions of the wage classes is due to their own improvidence and misdirected efforts. Too many are trying to live without labor—that is, industrial or productive labor—and too many squander their earnings on intoxicating drinks, and cigars, and amusements. While they continue to spend their surplus earnings on those things they will not get on in the world and will fail to accumulate property. The accumulation of property among the masses is really more due to saving than to earning. On small earnings a man may still save something, while no earnings will improve his bank account unless he practices economy. The power of waste is vastly greater than the power of production. The wisest political writer and the most original thinker on social subjects whom this country has yet produced, Dr. Franklin, laid it down as an axiom that "A penny saved was better than two pennies earned." It was the habit of saving which he inculcated as absolutely essential to success. It was to the working classes that he addressed his wise maxims and his sage advice. I have rarely known a steady, sober, industrious man who saved his surplus earnings and prudently invested them but attained independence before old age; and I have never known a workman, no matter what might be his wages, who freely indulged his appetite for drink and smoke that ever made any headway; this sort of people always remain poor and dissatisfied, complain of their "bad luck," and denounce the "tyranny of capital" and allege "conspiracy" in the division of the profits produced by capital and labor.

WAGES SPENT FOR INTOXICATING DRINKS.

Those who have closely investigated the subject estimate that the money spent by the wages classes of our cities and towns on intoxicating drinks exceeds $400,000,000 annum, and to this enormous sum must be added at least $100,000,000 for cigars and $100,000,000 for useless amusements and gambling, making a total of $600,000,000 a year squandered by the discontented employing classes of the urban population. The money thus thrown away on liquor by the wage-workers in the last ten years would have provided each family with a home free of rent, thereby emancipating all of them from servitude to landlords. If loaned out at interest it would now amount to the enormous sum of $5,000,000,000, and if invested in railroad stocks and bonds during the last ten years it would have transferred the ownership of every mile of railway in the United States to the labor classes who squander their wages on drink. Drink is the evil progenitor of the worst ills which the poor man encounters, and is the chief cause of the bad luck which keeps him in poverty. The wage classes cannot support in idleness a quarter of a million of bankers, brokers, note-shavers, tenders and families and pay the rents of their dramshops and hope to prosper themselves. No trades-union combinations or Knights of Labor strikes to lower wages or to limit the hours of work will enable them to do it, and no relief that political legislation can give will essentially improve their condition in the absence of the virtues of temperance and economy, the corner-stones of prosperity and independence.

High-license will do much to lessen the loss from liquor by reducing the number of dorgeries and thus the temptation to visit them and also by returning to the municipalities a part of the money abstracted from their citizens. But on the voluntary self-denial of the drinkers themselves must depend this vitally needed reform of appetites.

One of the constant demands of the trades-union leaders is for the establishment of bureaus of statistics, and when they are created their most useful work is found in finding out and making known how much of the wages of the workers is spent in liquor and the effect thereof on the pecuniary welfare of the drinkers and the injury done to health, morals, family, and society from alcoholic indulgences.

BAD, UNHEALTHY TENEMENTS.

Perhaps next to liquor the worst ill that afflicts the tenant wage-classes is wretched domicilies that are overcrowded, badly ventilated, poisoned by sewer-gas, and excessively rented. Thousands of such structures in this and other large cities should be demolished as nuisances, injurious to the public health. It is a dreadful fact that in this naturally salubrious city the annual mortality exceeds the births by upwards of 10,000, showing that were it not for the inflowing stream the population of New York city would become extinct and the city uninhabited. The proportion of deaths to births is four to three, while in London three are born while two die, the number of births in 1882 being 180,000, against 100,000 deaths. The preventable deaths of the labor population of New York in a large degree result from the brutal avarice of landlords and the criminal neglect of duty on the part of the demagogues who tax and rule this great city and permit such a condition of things to exist. Reform is necessary, not only here, but in all the other cities of this country, in the character of the abodes rented to the industrial classes. The rents exacted are far too high, and most of the houses are unfit for human habitation. And this is one of the bitterest causes of discontent among wage-workers—unhealthy and overrented tenements. The rents of artisans' dwellings in England average about $1 a week, and their sanitary condition is far better than exists in this country, which in part accounts for their much smaller rates of mortality. All over England badly constructed and unhealthy tenements are being torn down as nuisances, and building companies are replacing them with better class of houses for the working population to be let at very low rentals. If private capital is unwilling to provide decent and healthy abodes at moderate rents for the industrial classes of our cities, it may become necessary for the municipal corporations to do it, and lease or sell the same to the wage workers at a rate that will repay interest or cost. As good public reason for this course exists as for providing school-houses, poor-houses, water, gas, and fire-engines at public expense for the benefit of the people.

SHORT HOURS AND LONG PAY.

It is a standard belief in trades-union lodges that the ills of labor would be solved in a great degree by shortening the day's work to six or eight hours, as that would cut down production 25 to 40 per cent, thus creating a great demand for labor to make good the deficiency, which in turn would force up wages to high points—say twelve hours' pay for eight hours' work, or fourteen hours' pay for six hours' labor. And it is claimed that nothing stands in the way of the adoption of long pay for short work except the unfeeling selfishness of the employing capitalist. In my opinion, this scheme to get a corner on the labor market would prove destructive if tried, and utterly if tried. The increased wages for short work would instantly attract to this country countless multitudes of foreign workmen. They would rush hither as fast as fleets of steamers could bring them over, and quickly swamp the demand for extra laborers caused by "short work." In a little while they would be soliciting employment at prices below the current rates for ten hours a day at less than the old wages. But the panacea would fail to cure by the operation of another cause: Dear labor makes dear goods. The effect of large wages and small work would be generally to increase the cost of production and the price of manufactures. In proportion to the enhancement of price the demand for such goods would decline, because the remainder of the community could not afford to buy so much of the artificially-dear fabrics. Rents, too, would advance in the same degree that the cost of building houses increased and the number of new structures would greatly decline, thereby throwing large numbers of men out of work.

Again, merchants would refuse to buy the excessively-dear domestic goods, but would import what they needed; and if the trades-unionists undertook to double up the tariff as a corollary to prohibit importations the great agricultural masses would sternly resist being thus fleeced. The farmers constitute one-half of the American people, and they furnish half the market for the productions of the towns. Their power to buy domestic goods is limited to the amount of money they receive for their crops, whose value in turn is determined by the foreign demand for their surplus. The cheaper goods are and more they can purchase, and conversely, the dearer, the fewer. The trades-unionist idea of "short work and long pay" would, therefore, cut off a large part of the home market provided by the farmers, which would leave their dear goods unsold, and this would necessitate the throwing of multitudes of them out of work and on the streets.

The farmers cannot be overcharged by the town artisans without being punished for it by loss of market. This is a law of trade which the framers of tariffs are apt to overlook, and the railroad magnates who are practicing the principle of charging for freight and fare "all the traffic will bear" would do well to reflect that the higher their tolls on agricultural products the less return freights for general merchandise they will carry, because their extortion will cripple the farmers' ability to pay for goods or to travel on their road. Fleecing the farmers is not the best policy on the part of manufacturers or railroads.

COÖPERATION AS A LABOR REMEDY.

At one time coöperation was hopefully regarded as the solution of the capital and labor contention, but after many trials and failures its advocates are becoming discouraged, and it is fading out as a feasible remedy for the ills of labor. Certain obstacles deeply grounded in human nature are encountered. The fundamental idea was to pay the workmen the full market price for their labor, regardless of the question of profit and loss by the manufacturer, and if the works made any profit over interest on capital to divide it with the operatives; but if the factory lost money then let the stockholders stand it. The trouble was to find capitalists who were willing to invest their money on these terms, as the final outcome pretty certainly led to bankruptcy. Where the experiment was tried it was found that the workmen themselves soon became dissatisfied with the results of coöperation. If the mill made losses or small dividends they found fault with the management or suspected its honesty, and appointed committees of investigation who quarreled with the owners. Disputes also arose as to who should be discharged in dull times, and about wages when the shop was not finding ready sales for its wares. Another source of discontent was the payment of equal wages and equal dividends to inferior or negligent workmen, who manifestly did not earn their money in the eyes of the better workmen, and thus reduced the profits and dividends of the establishment. On the old plan the trades union lodge insist that all workmen shall be paid alike, regardless of skill or value of service, as the loss from unfaithful or deficient work falls on employer alone. Many other causes of weakness and disintegration manifested themselves; but probably the worst of all was the ignorance of the foreign workmen, which bred suspicion, destroyed confidence, and rendered harmony and steady united effort of worker and employer impossible. The coöperative experiments have therefore all failed, except in a few cases where the conditions happened to be peculiarly favorable. When these people are better educated in the future, and both sides have studied the subject more thoroughly, coöperation may succeed, to some extent at least. Till then we must wait and hope.

THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

I wish to say a word on the educational system of this country—that practiced by high-schools and colleges. It certainly does not foster the habit of useful industry. Its purpose is not to increase the effectiveness of labor, to make "Two blades of grass grow where only one grew before." It does not show a pupil how by acquiring a manual art he can double or treble the value of his labor. It does not teach art or science in a practical way. On the contrary, college instruction is conducted with the view of imparting dead languages, elegant literature, and higher mathematics to the students, which is all well enough for the boys of the wealthy leisure classes, but is not best suited to equip the future bread-winners for their work. These academies attract hundreds of thousands of our youth whose purpose is to acquire the art of living by their wits and avoiding manual labor; and this, too, is the purpose of their parents in sending them there. These schools have flooded the professions with men destitute of natural capacity for them, and have swollen the ranks of office-seekers and speculators and professional sharps who subsist by pillfer and pillage.

This American system of education has pretty nearly destroyed all desire on the part of our youths to learn trades and become artisans, and it has recruited the ranks of the middle class with swarms of seekers after genteel employment at wretched wages. Multitudes of farmers' and mechanics' sons seek to be salesmen, clerks, bookkeepers, or agents; and failing to find or retain those situations, they become "sports," billiard-players, bar-tenders, confidence-men—anything, in short, but hand-soiling laborers. With the exception of a few special branches of industry, Americans have surrendered the mechanical field to foreigners, and when more artisans are needed they are imported like other commodities. This is a cruel injustice to the rising generation and a source of weakness to the body-politic. Every institution of learning should teach art practically, every college should have a technical department. We need industrial schools in every city where the youth can learn trades that will equip them for the struggles of life, and increase the productiveness and power of labor and elevate it in the eyes of the rising generation. They must be taught to respect labor than to despise, handicraft, and to hold in higher esteem the working bees than the drones in the human hive.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

Another subject which demanded serious consideration, Mr. Medill said, was the railroad question. The evil most complained of was the continual and unlooked-for perturbations in freights and fares. The rates of freights were raised or reduced with bewildering frequency and for incomprehensible reasons. There was no stability in prices of transportation. They were up today and down tomorrow for unknown reasons. The changes were not only frequent but great and distracting in their effects. Merchants and manufacturers and farmers could never know with any degree of certainty what toll would be exacted from them within the next few days or weeks. The value of every man's labor or goods was placed at the mercy of railroad managers, who chiefly reside in this city and pull the railroad wires for the continent. No produce-dealer or manufacturer could safely estimate the expense of shipping his goods for any length of time ahead, and therefore could not foresee whether he would realize a profit or a loss on the transaction; make much more than he expected or be crippled or bankrupted by a large and sudden change in freights. He continued:

The whole railroad traffic is kept in a perpetual ferment. Congress should, in my opinion, enact a law requiring all inter-State railroads to give a reasonable public notice of their intention to advance freights and fares, and statine exactly how much and the day that such advance is to take effect. The law should fix a minimum time of such notice. All railroads are common carriers, and are only entitled to charge reasonable rates for their services. They exercise borrowed sovereign powers of the State, without which they could neither be constructed nor operated. They owe their existence to the Government. They are, in a certain sense, monopolies, as no one can use their railways, tracks, or cars without their consent and on their terms. Congress has the ample constitutional authority to regulate commerce among the States. It should certainly go so far for protection of the people as to prohibit arbitrary increase of rates until fair notice is given the public, in order that business may know what to expect and be prepared for the change. It would be for the benefit of the railroad property of the United States as well as for the business public if the Government enforced such supervision and regulation, and the railroad directories should unite with the commercial bodies in asking for the enactment of such a law. Government regulation of freights and fares should be particularly applied to those railways west of the Missouri which were endowed with vast grants of the public domain and constructed from the proceeds of Government bonds, and really cost the stockholders nothing, but put great fortunes into their pockets from the unpaid-for lands furnished by the Government for the construction of these highways. It is the more incumbent on Congress to fix the maximum charges for transportation which those roads may make, as their managers have long and grossly abused the discretion in these matters which the law-making power has permitted them to exercise. They take from the people two or three times as much for freights and fares as the roads west of the Missouri River. Congress has been derelict of duty to its constituents in tolerating this wrong upon them. The reason given for perpetrating outrageous discriminations on towns and communities, and excessive charges on everybody, is the alleged high cost for engineering. When investigated this pretext will be ascertained to be a sham, as cheap coal is found in abundance close to their tracks. The real cause is greed—a fixed purpose to exact "all the traffic will bear"; regardless of the public interest and of the fact that the use and concession of these roads have virtually been donated to them for a long term of years free of cost.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Senator Blair asked Mr. Medill about Western lands and bonanza farms.

Mr. Medill did not think that bonanza farms should attract any serious attention, as they were few, and he did not think it would be long before they would be divided into quarter sections and sold.

Of 1,000,000 square miles beyond the Missouri he did not think that more than one acre in twenty could be naturally irrigated. The rest was in part good cattle grazing land.

The farmer on the frontier had a hard life at first. Those who had become established lived in a prosperous condition, and he considered them the most contented and virtuous class of people in the United States.

Senator Blair—Is there any legislation that you can think of that would benefit that class?

A.—Yes, the regulation of the tariff rates of railroads would benefit them more than anything else. If there were a fixed system of rates they would be even more prosperous and more contented.

In reply to questions by Senator Blair, Mr. Medill said that the pay-roll of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of city employés numbered from 200 to 250 persons. Pressmen received from $40 to $50 a week, reporters from $20 to $50 a week, and the editorial writers higher salaries. Higher wages were paid in the newspaper business than in other trades in Chicago.

In conclusion Mr. Medill spoke strongly in favor of industrial schools, and believed them the most practical means of improving the condition of the poor.

The committee subjected Mr. Medill to a long cross-examination, consuming over two hours' time; but the foregoing contains the substance of his testimony.

WASHINGTON.

Reasons for Transferring the Star-Route Cases to the New York Courts.

The Civil-Service Commission Willing to Respect the Claims of the Soldiers.

Expressions of Good Will to President Arthur from the Rulers of Brazil.

STAR ROUTES.

WALSH'S NEW MOVE.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The change of base which John A. Walsh has made in dismissing his star-route suit in the District of Columbia, and in bringing it before the State Supreme Court of New York, has caused excitement in star-route circles. The New York code has inquisitorial provisions of which the plaintiff can avail himself. The lawyers have found that a non-resident witness, upon whom service has been had in the State of New York, cannot safely defy the jurisdiction of the State by going beyond its borders, for the reason that such absence is a contempt of court for which the witness can be indicted and may be extradited. For this reason the proceedings before Judge Donahoe, which will take place Oct. 3, may be interesting. That date the defendant, Brady, and the witness, ex-Senator Kellogg, have been summoned under the code to make answer to the interrogatories of Walsh. Those who are familiar with the probable nature of the interrogatories say that the questions will be of such a searching character as may lead to interesting disclosures. The case of ex-Senator Kellogg may result in the raising of constitutional questions on his behalf. Kellogg is now under indictment in this city as to the very subject matter with respect to which he, under the New York code, has been summoned to give in advance of a trial—information to the plaintiff. The constitutional question will doubtless be raised for him that he certainly cannot be compelled in any State court to give testimony as to matters with respect to which he is indicted in a Federal tribunal in another jurisdiction, the trial in which cause has not yet been had.

CIVIL SERVICE.

SOLDIERS' RIGHTS NOT INTERFERED WITH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Members of the Civil-Service Commission state they not only have not discriminated against Union soldiers in sending up the lists of qualified names for appointment to office, but that they have been more liberal than the law of 1865 even requires. Judge Thoman, speaking of this subject today, said: "Under the statutes, to have the preference for appointment to civil offices, soldiers must have been disabled either by sickness, gunshot wound, or otherwise while in the line of duty. Now, the commission is much more liberal than that. We do not ask a soldier when he comes to be examined whether he was disabled while in the line of his duty or not. We put it on broader grounds. In our application papers we have but one question, and only that to ask the soldier: 'Were you in the military or naval service during the last War? If so, state where and when, and with what rank and regiment, and whether honorably discharged.' That is as far as we go. Now the act to regulate and improve the civil service provides in the second clause of Sec. 7 that 'nothing herein contained shall be construed to take from those honorably discharged from the military or naval service any preference conferred by the 1,754th section of the Revised Statutes.' We have done nothing, said nothing, and do we propose to do anything that will in the least as a discrimination against the soldier. I reiterate the point that we do not appoint anybody. We merely certify the names of those who pass the examination up to the heads of the several departments for which they were examined."

BRAZILIAN COURTESY.

DOM PEDRO REPLIES TO THE PRESIDENT'S CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAM.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Sept. 26.—The following message was sent to President Arthur yesterday evening in answer to the President's congratulations upon the opening of the Central and South American Telegraph Company's lines:

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil thank the President and Government of the United States, and return their sincere wish for the prosperity in the assurance that the new channel of direct communication open between the two countries via Valparaiso and Galvestou will contribute to the maintenance of the happy relations existing between them and to their mutual benefit.

DEPARTMENTAL GOSSIP.

MINOR ITEMS FROM THE BUREAUS.

A prominent architect whose name has been mentioned in connection with the position of Supervising Architect of the Treasury says that he would not accept the place under any circumstances. He says that no architect can afford to take the place under the present organization, and that no one can fill the position and retain it as things now are without being in some too deep contractor's pocket.

The value of the exports of domestic provisions, tallow, and dairy products for the eight months ended Aug. 31, 1883, was $77,457,670; for the same period of 1882, $65,922,105. The value of the provisions and tallow for the ten months ended Aug. 31, 1883, was $84,353,204, as against $75,851,679 for the same time in 1882. The exports of dairy products for the last four months increased $1,583,215 over the same period of last year.

Secretary Folger has just rendered an important decision with regard to the construction of Sec. 7 of the new Tariff law relating to packages and coverings of imported merchandise. He holds that the cost or value of the outside covering into which the goods are finally put for land and ocean carriage is not to be taken as a part or in addition to the value of the goods, nor is the value of the goods to be considered as enhanced by reason of that outside covering having been put about them.

Senator Blair's committee, according to a letter received from him, is shortly expected in Washington, when it will give an opportunity to all who have not been able to pay car fare to New York to be heard. Mr. Blair's committee will be able to secure an audience of professional reformers in Washington as long as the contingent fund lasts, with witness fees at $2 a day. There is no city in the country where there are so many agitators who have nothing else to do than to pose as professional reformers.

It is reported that Mefton, United States District-Attorney for South Carolina, has resigned, owing to an unwillingness to prosecute some United States officials against whom charges have recently been established. This resignation will cause the Government much embarrassment in its suits for frauds at elections, as Judge Melton had been relied upon as the principal aid to the Government. It has been the desire of Attorney-General Brewster that, by a peculiar process which he has commenced, the South Carolina law designed to count out the negro vote in the State elections can be overthrown. Some of the best lawyers doubt the success of such a policy.

The cadets who have recently been dismissed from the Naval Academy for hazing all belong to families of influence. Their friends will make very earnest appeals to Secretary Chandler to reinstate the young men. A good deal of influence, both personal and political, has been brought to bear. Secretary Chandler has in every instance refused to reinstate dismissed hazers. He says that the young men were guilty, and that they had a full and fair investigation. He intends to break up the practice of hazing at Annapolis, if it is possible to do so, and thinks that the very worst step that could be taken would be to allow a cadet who had been dismissed for that offense to return to the academy.

THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE ADJOURNS.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—The extra session of the Legislature, after being in session seventy-three days, adjourned this afternoon. This General Assembly has come very near bankrupting the State in the matter of per diem and mileage, the cost being over $150,000. Few measures of any importance were adopted, nearly the entire time being consumed with buncombe legislation. Tomorrow about twenty-five members of the Senate and over 100 members of the House leave for Louisville on a visit to the exposition and race meeting. The excursion is complimentary to the Legislature, and is tendered by the Western & Atlantic, Nashville & Chattanooga, and Louisville & Nashville Railroads. A banquet has been tendered them by the citizens of Louisville. It is probable before they return that the entire party will visit Cincinnati and Chicago.

TRANSCONTINENTAL TRAFFIC

Agreement Entered Into by the Managers of Railroad Lines West of the Missouri River.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 26.—The railroad managers of lines west of the Missouri River at today's meeting practically closed their labors by the adoption of an agreement the substance of which is as follows: Portland and San Francisco to be common points, taking the same rates to and from the East. The Northern Pacific to make the same through rates to San Francisco via Portland that the other roads make to San Francisco direct, and the latter are to make the same through rates to Portland via San Francisco that the Northern Pacific makes to Portland direct. All the lines are to maintain the present regular rates, except as modifications are hereafter to be mutually agreed upon. A Commissioner is to be appointed, empowered to settle all disputed points and enforce penalties on any company violating the agreement. The Northern Pacific is given some advantages north of the California State line to points other than Portland and Astoria, and the other lines are given corresponding advantages to points in California other than San Francisco. The agreement goes into effect the 1st of next month and expires by limitation Dec. 31, 1884, but is terminable any time on ninety days' notice from any of the companies.

Its Commissioner was not selected, but the appointment will be made as soon as possible. It is the opinion of railroad managers outside of the Northern Pacific representatives that the practical working of the arrangement will be to confine the Northern Pacific to its own territory, as that road cannot afford to pay the water freights between Portland and San Francisco, which under the agreement it will be obliged to do, and in addition break bulk at Portland if they seek to divert business to and from California roads to overland routes.

No changes were made on through rates. Northern Pacific will adopt the same rates on through freight to and from Portland as those which have been in existence on the old road between the East and San Francisco. The question of the control of the Atlantic & Pacific was not raised, an understanding on this point having been reached by the Southern Pacific and the Atchison & Topeka roads, which between them hold nearly all the stock. The roads outside the Northern Pacific will among themselves continue to maintain the same proportional distribution of through earnings hitherto existing.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27—1 a. m.—Indications: For the South Atlantic States, fair weather, light east to south winds, becoming variable, stationary or slight rise in temperature, slight rise followed by stationary or slowly falling barometer.

For the Gulf States, slightly warmer fair weather, east to south winds, lower barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, slightly warmer, fair weather, southeast to southwest winds, lower barometer.

For the Lower Lake region, warmer fair weather, southerly to westerly winds, lower barometer.

For the Upper Lake region, partly cloudy weather and local rains in the northern portion, southwesterly winds shifting to west and northwest, followed in the northern portions by lower temperature and rising barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, generally fair weather, winds shifting to west and north, and during the night lower temperature and rising barometer.

For Colorado, colder fair weather.

For California, fair weather.

Bulletin—Clear weather prevails in all districts, with south to west winds, except in the Southern States east of the Mississippi and in the extreme Northwest, where winds are from north to east. The temperature has fallen slightly in the Southern States south of the Ohio Valley. It has risen slightly in the Lake region, the Northwest, and the Southwest. Much colder northerly winds are reported from Manitoba, where the temperature is near the freezing-point. Slightly warmer, fair weather is indicated for the Southern States Thursday and Friday. Colder, partly cloudy weather is indicated for the Upper Lake region and Northwest Friday.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept

LORD COLERIDGE

During the Day He Visits the Courts and the Board of Trade.

In the Evening He Is Banqueted at the Leland by Mr. Emery Storrs.

Speeches by the Host, Distinguished Guest, and Several Prominent Citizens.

Senators Logan and Hendricks Speak on the Common Language and Laws.

A Fitting Conclusion to the Brief Visit of the Lord Chief-Justice.

DURING THE DAY.

A VISIT TO THE CRIMINAL COURT AND THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Yesterday morning the Coleridge party did not arise at a very early hour, having been somewhat fatigued by the banquet of the night before. At a late breakfast Mr. Albert Hayden was entertained. His Lordship quietly enjoys the many marks of respect and attentions that are paid him, and expresses himself as overwhelmed with the courtesies and hospitality that are extended to him by the people of the great Western metropolis. After breakfast Mr. Horton and other members of the Reception Committee called upon him and conducted the party to the Criminal Court. Lord Coleridge, Messrs. Pence, Horton, and Hickman arrived at the court-room at noon, and witnessed the trial of Edward Meagher for the murder of Nicholas Mackin. Judge Smith was introduced to the Chief Justice, who took a seat on the bench. State's-Attorney Mills and D. W. Munn, who is defending the case, were called up and introduced. The party then proceeded to Judge Gary's court, where his Lordship also sat upon the bench and noted the progress of a civil suit in the case of Belknap vs. Higgins.

At a quarter to 1 o'clock the visitors were received on 'Change and escorted through the crowd by President Hobbs. Lord Coleridge appeared to be perfectly amazed at the hubbub and noise, which seemed to be more confusing than usual. When it was ascertained who the distinguished guest was a speech was called for, and after some solicitation Lord Coleridge responded in a few words. He said:

Gentlemen, allow me to thank you for letting me get up here safely. Chicago affords many opportunities for profitable study to one who is obliged to pick up a living in London by means of the law. I thank you for allowing me to view this scene, which is an entirely strange one to me, and which I shall never forget as long as I live.

After leaving the Board of Trade the party was escorted to the Calumet Club by Mr. Hayden, where a brief stay was made. Later in the afternoon a visit was made to the State Fair, an account of which appears elsewhere.

THE BANQUET.

A BRILLIANT AFFAIR AT THE LELAND HOTEL.

In the evening the Chief-Justice was banqueted at the Leland Hotel by Mr. Emery A. Storrs, of this city, and a company of gentlemen distinguished in civil and official life assisted at the feast of reason and flow of soul.

A friend of Mr. Storrs, when asked if the banquet-hall was the ordinary, replied that it was usually called so, but "it was now the extraordinary." And he was right, for never has such a dining-hall been seen in Chicago. Banners, mottoes, and devices were seen on every hand, and each one bore a peculiarly appropriate significance that testified to the host's ready ingenuity. The ordinary is a cozy, comfortable little dining-hall, and just the place for an affair of this kind. Directly opposit the entrance is the door leading into the nurses' dining-room, but this was hidden from sight last evening by a dense screen of fresh, green smilax, studded with fragrant cut-flowers. In its centre was the name "Coleridge," arched upon the screen in red carnations, and directly beneath it, in immortelles, upon a ground of white carnations, was the Coleridge motto—"Qualis Vita Viris Ita." Above the name was a wreath of white roses tied with a wide white satin ribbon, and draped over the whole was a red silk banner, upon which was the inscription: "Dulce est desipere in loco." No one knew that this artistic screen hid a pair of folding doors, excepting the few favored ladies who opened them and listened to the speeches. Over the small door to the west was the English jack, to the right of which was the American flag and a banner bearing the name "Coleridge," also a white scroll upon which was the word "Britannia" in letters of gold; to the right was the British flag, a banner bearing the name "Waite," and a scroll upon which was the word "Columbia." At the east end of the room, directly back of the host's seat, was a double shield—on one side the British arms and on the other side the arms of America. Immediately over the entrance to the room was a banner of red silk, upon which was clasped hands. To the left was a white banner bearing the inscription "Brothers Before the Mayflower. Our Future Is Peace." Beneath this, upon the same banner, was a script monogram, "A. E." signifying America and England, while above it was the name "Victoria," and below it the name "Arthur." To the right was a similar banner bearing the inscription "England and America—One Language, Law and Literature," with the same monogram and names. All around the walls were the British and American colors, interwoven with banners of red and white bearing the names of distinguished jurists, such as Fox, Chase, Story, Kent, Taney, Marshall, Hamilton, Erskine, Webster, Jay, Blackstone, Cockburn, Burke, Choate, Holt, Bacon, and Eldon.

The tables were set in the wedding breakfast style, seating sixty-four guests, with two smaller tables for the extra eight guests—seventy-two in all.

At the head sat the host, Mr. Emery A. Storrs; at his right the guest of the evening, Lord Coleridge; and at his left Senator Logan. Directly in front of the host and Lord Coleridge was a floral scale of Justice, upon the cross-bar of which was the word "Justice," in immortelles. To the left and right of this was a high pyramid of confectionery and a large oval basket of flowers. Upon each of the cross-tables were épergnes of fruit and flowers, sprays of smilax and candied pyramids. In front of each plate were six wine-glasses and a fragrant boutonniére, and upon every plate a card bearing the inscription, "Dinner to Lord Coleridge—Guest's Name—Leland Hotel, Sept. 26, 1883." These cards were inscribed by hand in old English letters in red and blue inks. The menu cards were very elaborate, consisting of two cards upon a wide strip of fringed satin ribbon of a bright color, so arranged as to be made to assume a tent shape upon the table. With each one was a large envelope in which the menu could be preserved as a souvenir. Upon one of the cards was the following inscription in esthetic script printed in two shades of bronze: "Dinner given to the Right-Honorable Lord Coleridge by Emery A. Storrs, Sept. 26, 1883, Leland Hotel." Upon the other card was the menu, printed under an original design of a silver half-wreath encircling the initial "C," from which depended the golden scales of Justice. Below this was a scroll upon which was printed the motto, "Haec Olin Meminisse Juvabit." This scroll was wrapped about the staffs of the flags of the two Nations, printed in colors. The menu was as follows:

Huitres sur Coquille.
Puree de Volaille a la Reine.
Boudins Richelieu.
Filets de Pompano Normande.
Roast Beef a l'Anglais, Yorkshire Pudding.
Selle de Chevreuil.
Terrapin en caisse a la Maryland.
Suprême de ris de Veau aux Truffles.
Beccasines a la Joinville.
Sorbet a la Marquise.
Canvas-Back Duck au cresson.
Celery.
Glacés. Gateaux.
Cafe.

About 6 o'clock a number of prominent ladies and gentlemen whom Mr. Storrs had invited to inspect the tables came in and spent an hour in admiring the wonderful display. The unanimous verdict was that nothing so elaborate had ever been seen before in Chicago, and one gentleman from the rural districts, who had strolled in on his way to the dining-room, looked about him and exclaimed in wonderment, "Gosh, this must have cost the city a heap."

About 7 o'clock the guests of the evening began to assemble in the ladies' parlor, and Mr. Storrs presented all comers to Lord Coleridge. The guests were:

Lord Coleridge and members of his party—the Hon. Gilbert Coleridge, Elliott F. Shepard, the Hon. A. W. Hickman, Lieut. McClellan, and Mr. Johnson;

Senator John A. Logan,	The Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks,
Murat Halstead,	Mayor C. H. Harrison,
Gov. John M. Hamilton,	Judge Blodgett,
Judge Thomas Drummond,	Judge John D. Caton,
Judge Sidney Smith,	Judge John A. Jameson,
Jesse Spalding,	Frank W. Palmer,
J. D. Harvey,	Leonard Hodges,
P. D. Armour,	Uri Balcom,
S. M. Nickerson,	James McKindley,
L. J. Gage,	Col. Gregory,
Isaac N. Arnold,	Capt. Clark,
Lyman Trumbull,	I. N. Stiles,
W. C. D. Grannis,	Charles L. Hutchinson,
O. W. Potter,	Leonard Swett,
Robert D. Fowler,	Judge T. Lyle Dickey,
D. B. Shipman,	James L. High,
Lambert Tree,	William Penn Nixon,
A. F. Seeberger,	Melville E. Stone,
J. M. Flower,	O. H. Horton,
Frederic Ullman,	Mr. Harper,
William Aldrich,	W. K. Judson,
F. H. Winston,	L. L. Coburn,
W. S. Walker,	Seneca D. Kimbark,
J. H. McVicker,	C. D. Roys,
C. P. Kimball,	Washington Hesing,
J. B. Leake,	Judge Kirk Hawes,
Mr. Clement,	E. G. Mason,
Mr. Gebhardt,	Martin Russell,
A. L. Chetlain,	Charles D. Rhodes,
Louis Wahl,	Edwin Walker,
W. R. Page,	Mr. Bacon,
Mr. Hegewisch.	Mr. Mills.

The guests spent a pleasant hour in the parlors, and at 8 o'clock they marched to the dining-hall, the procession being headed by Lord Coleridge and the host. Much admiration at the table and decorations was expressed. About two hours were spent in the discussion of the elaborate menu.

E. A. STORRS.

THE HEALTH OF LORD COLERIDGE.

At twenty minutes after 10 o'clock, while the gentlemen were lighting their cigars, Mr. Storrs called them to order, and said:

GENTLEMEN: For the first time in the history of this country it has been honored by a visit to it of an official so distinguished and exalted in jurisprudence as the Lord Chief Justice of England. Such an event is one possessing unusual significance under any circumstances, and marks, as we may trust, the opening of a new era from which we may date for all the future closer and broader friendships which must necessarily grow out of a better acquaintance with each other.

If the visit of our distinguished guest to our country were at all official in its character—if he came here clothed with any diplomatic mission—the event would not possess nearly the significance which we choose to attach to it. He comes to this country, not because his own has sent him here, but from the promptings of his own desires and for himself to see, as an Englishman, his kin across the seas. An admiration of our great country—which is none the less because he is filled with patriotic devotion to his own—has brought him to our shores.

There is something marvelously contagious in honest friendship, and the feeling of kindly regard for America which fills the heart of Lord Coleridge and has brought him here meets with quick and ready response from our people, and every voice utters and every heart feels the heartiest and the amplest welcome.

These two great nations are the great civilizers of this world—the fibre of their peoples is the same. Really the visit of Lord Coleridge here is not the beginning of a new acquaintance, but it is the freshening and the strengthening of old friendships—old kinships—which reach back across many generations. Time was when we were English people. The men and women who on that cold December day, more than 250 years ago, landed upon Plymouth Rock from the Mayflower were Englishmen and Englishwomen. The sturdy characters which enabled them to found an Empire in a wilderness were English characters, and their descendants, now possessing a great continent, have inherited those traits and possess the same high qualities that made their forefathers the great colonizers of the world. Two hundred and fifty years, marked by wonderful achievements for both peoples, have passed since the landing of the Mayflower; but the lapse of all those years has effected no substantial change in the tough and fibrous character and aggressive, civilizing tendencies of the race. It needs but one slight touch to kindle into enthusiasm the old fires of kinship which so long have slumbered, and with us the presence of our distinguished guest tonight is that magic touch. We know, and we wish that he may know, that the treasures and glories of Old England are ours as well as his, and we are quite willing to concede to him that the glories wrought out upon this continent within the last 200 years are his as well as ours. Across the chasm of those generations—across 3,000 miles of rolling ocean—our heart-strings have been stretched, but they have not been broken; and in every bosom here tonight there is this feeling of right to claim a seat by the old English firesides and a part proprietorship in the old English home.

It is well, as we think, that our distinguished guest has not contented himself with seeing merely the fringe of our country which borders her eastern sea-coast, but has come to this great West—the seat not only of the future but of the present empire of a great Nation. In this great city—the growth of less than fifty years—he has seen the most marvelous results in the way of physical achievements recorded in the annals of any history. Throned by the gleaming waters of a great lake, Chicago sits like a queen; looking towards the east she sees a boundless commerce; behind her, leagues and leagues of fruitful fields; teeming populations, standing in the midst of her unexampled prosperity, boast of that prosperity only for the reason that they have earned and deserve it.

Old England has stored away in generations of glorious history the splendid record of the heroic struggle which her sons have made for civil liberty—a liberty regulated by law. The love of that liberty the sons of Old England have honestly inherited, and it is the proudest boast of those sons that they have established it upon a continent which they have occupied, have embodied it as the great leading idea of the Nation which they have founded; that about it they have crystallized all peoples and all tongues, and that today, carrying out the great doctrine of the English law, no slave can breathe the air of the Republic.

And so, gentlemen, greeting a most worthy representative of a great nation, welcoming the head of an enlightened jurisprudence to a country which draws its inspiration from the same sources that he draws his, and which worships at the same legal shrine, knowing that it is a broader and more intelligent patriotism which leads Americans to admire and seek to emulate the glories of Old England, and which leads Englishmen to honest admiration of the solid achievements of their descendants on this continent, we welcome our distinguished guest, and it is my pleasure—a pleasure you share with me—a distinguished honor, in which you share with me also, to propose, as I now do, the health of the Rt.-Hon. Lord Coleridge.

LORD COLERIDGE.

HIS RESPONSE TO MR. STORRS' SPEECH OF WELCOME.

The Lord Chief Justice was very warmly greeted when he rose. He said:

MR. STORRS AND GENTLEMEN: If I had had the slightest idea that I was to address such a company as this; if I had had any notion that a speech at my hands was to have been expected, I should have come, I hope, better prepared than I am at present to meet the occasion. Not that a man who has spent many years of his life in addressing juries and making replies, when he could by no possibility have no preparation, is so absurd or unreal as to say he cannot string ten words together. That would not be true. But that there is a certain impropriety in coming before an intelligent, and selected, and critical audience such as I now have the honor to address, so to say, in his shirt-sleeves. [Laughter]. One has no business to throw down before persons like you one's thoughts as they happen to come to one's mind; but on the present occasion, in this free Republic, I find that one has entirely to give up one's free will. [Laughter.] I would far rather have sat still and listened to other persons speak, and especially, as some of you must have had more than enough of me last night. Still it is the wish of my host that I should address you, and so address you I suppose I must.

Now, gentlemen, I am very much obliged to you for the kindness with which you have received the toast Mr. Storrs has so kindly proposed. It is true that from an early period of my life I have admired and respected this great Republic. I never had anything to unlearn. My father was a friend of some of your great lawyers and statesmen who have gone to their account. Story, Webster, other men have dined in his house and have pressed his hand, and I have had the honor of seeing them. One—I know not whether known in this part of the country, but he is certainly profoundly respected by me, and all who bare my name and know anything about him—Horace Binney, of Philadelphia, was my father's most intimate friend. [Applause.] And, therefore, I came to a land which I have been taught to respect, and which my experience of it only shows how wise was the teaching which I received. I reciprocate heartily the expressions that Mr. Storrs has made use of. I wish I was, indeed, more adequate to represent the country and the jurisprudence from which I came. It is not my fault that I am Chief-Justice of England. [Laughter.] In our country we don't ask for such things. They come without asking. [Laughter.] As I have said once before, it is absolutely true that, as I never could make out exactly why it did come, I have never ceased to wonder at the success, if success it is to be called, which has attended my course in life. The one person to whom I owe everything (and I perhaps pain a cheerful people by saying over and over again that I do so) is the illustrious person who is now Prime Minister of England. [Applause.] He was my friend from my early youth, and all that I have in public life I owe to him. My professional success, such as it was, of course, I don't owe to him, but all the public distinction, such as it is, that has ever fallen to my lot, is entirely owing to the persevering and undue kindly esteem that Mr. Gladstone has formed of me. [Applause.] Gentlemen, I cannot help feeling profoundly touched by the sight of this room, and by the banners and the decorations which surround me. Those two glorious flags which have contended upon the sea now hang side by side, and mingle their colors peaceably in this room. [Applause.] Perhaps I am a little prejudiced, but as a matter of taste I think them the two most beautiful flags that fly. [Applause.] And I see around me all sorts of distinguished names, some of which you have the right to share, some of which I wish I had the right to share. [A voice, "You have."] You have a right to the glories of Erskine. I should very much like to say that I had the right to a share in the glories of Webster. [A voice, "You have."] I observe opposit to me my own name and that of the Chief-Justice of the United States. I am proud to see them together. The Chief-Justice has been kind enough to receive me as a brother Chief-Justice. I trust that the union that is between us is a little closer and a little more friendly than that between Bacon and Coke that I see behind me. [Laughter.] At all events, I hope that we shall not impeach each other [laughter], as those two illustrious lawyers were in the habit of doing when they were one in and the other out. [Laughter.] I see also my own motto—that of an old English family which I have some faint claim to represent; and the meaning of it, I suppose, though it is roughish Latin, is that such a life as a man leads such an end probably will be granted him: This is, if a good life, he will have a good end; if a bad life, a bad end. Now that I see it here, I will end the few words I have to say by adopting this sense of it as my motto on the present occasion; and I will say that, as long as I live, and however many years or few it may please God to add to those which I have already spent upon earth, I trust that amongst the latest feelings of my consciousness will be the recollection of the gratitude which I owe to this great country for the way in which it has been pleased to receive me, and that I shall not in the end of my life do anything to discredit or to dishonor the person whom you have been pleased tonight so kindly to receive. [Applause.]

SENATOR HENDRICKS.

A COMMON SYSTEM OF JURISPRUDENCE.

"A Common System of Jurisprudence Must Cement National Friendship" was responded to by the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana. He said:

MR. STORRS AND GENTLEMEN: I don't know how a free and intelligent people may more emphatically express their respect and regard for another free and intelligent people than by the adoption of their laws. It is to say you are virtuous, and wise, and strong, and we will trust for our future to the influences that have made you so. National and artificial boundaries may mark political divisions, and standing armies and hostile attitudes may maintain established political relations, but a jurisprudence common to both is an assurance of mutual sympathy and perpetual peace. Both people bow to the authority of the same laws, and if there must come between them trouble, and strife, and bloodshed, it shall be charged to the folly of a vicious diplomacy or to the gratification of a reckless ambition, and not to the pacifying influence of a common jurisprudence. [Applause.] It was in 1807 when this great region of the Northwest was as yet in a territorial condition, that a Territorial Legislature adopted the common law of England, and the general statutes passed in aid thereof prior to the fourth year of James I., excepting three or four statutes, perhaps, of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, and excepting also certain provisions of the law and statutes as might be in conflict with our Constitution and laws. It may be that this was unnecessary—that we need not have adopted the laws of England, but, lest there might be uncertainty as to the extent of their application in our country, this Territorial Legislature, composed of men not cultured in the laws, representing scattered settlements, adopted them. It may be, and I dare say it would have been so, that these laws would have been ours anyhow, so far as they were suited to our condition and consistent with our institutions; but by their adoption certainty was secured, and such laws as were not suited to our condition were excluded. When the Lord-Chief-Justice of England now visits our country it is not to seek the gratification of curiosity amid scenes and populations to which he is a stranger, but he comes here to observe and to contemplate the development of the liberal element of the institutions of his own country upon an area and among a people in the highest degree adapted to such development. He can but be gratified when he sees enormous commerce regulated in a large degree by the usages of the merchants as they existed long before the brilliant policy of Lord Mansfield. He sees that the common law as he administers it at home has overtaken the railroad train, and the rules for the government of the common carrier have become the law of their control. The passenger has the protection of the same rule of law, requiring care and diligence on the part of railroad employés from Edinburg to London and from Chicago to New York. The American who has just arrived in London knows his legal rights quite as well as if he were at home, while the Englishman just landed at New York knows his legal rights as well also as if he were in London. Perhaps one of these parties—I need not say which—is more disposed than the other to stand upon his rights to the very uttermost. If the Chief-Justice of England and the Chief-Justice of the United States should exchange places the judicial machinery of the two great nations would move on without interruption or disturbance.

Mr. Hendricks then went on to tell of visits to courts in England, where he heard the same arguments used as here and the same appeals to justice, and he felt that every man he saw was an American, because he heard the language of the law common to both countries. And he had heard discussed in the House of Commons the cause of humanity against the power and strength of one high in position, who had murdered a subordinate, and not been tried for it; and he felt that he might be proud of the country from which his ancestors in part had come. [Applause.] And he was glad to do honor to the distinguished man who sat at the head of the judiciary of the British Empire. [Applause.]

SENATOR LOGAN.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

The sixth toast—"England and America: One in language, law, and literature; the future is peace"—was responded to by the Hon. John A. Logan, who said:

MR. PRESIDENT: We meet here tonight to do honor to one of England's most distinguished men.

The opportunity to honor such an eminent guest is but seldom afforded the American people.

He comes among us that he may more intimately know our people and understand better our institutions.

His country (England) has a continuous history from the fifth century down to the present time. She is in advance of all other nations in this, that she protects her citizens in their rights wherever they may be dispersed around the globe. In manufacture she stands at the head of the nations of the earth; her commerce rides upon the bosom of every navigable sea.

In learning, art, science, and all that make people great, she is great.

With 121,000 square miles and a population of 35,000,000 people, she controls an empire whose possessions span the globe. Her subjects number 236,000,000—next in population to the Chinese Empire. Her flag finds a home in every corner of the globe. The people of this country, borrowing from her common law, speaking the same language, and having a common destiny, certainly should be proud of such a mother. And of England's offspring can she not be proud?

Our country in area covers over 3,000,000 square miles. One hundred years ago our population numbered but a little over 3,000,000. Now it is over 50,000,000 of energetic and intelligent people. One hundred years ago there were but few men of wealth in America, but by industry and frugality we have advanced step by step, following in the wake of our ancestors in the arts, sciences, literature, and by developing a genius for invention we have made, to a great extent, labor easy, and thereby materially assisted in making this Nation one of great wealth.

Our manufacturing interests are springing up in every town, city, and hamlet in the land. Our progress has been rapid and never equaled. Our country is rich in soil and unsurpassed in mineral wealth. Our telegraph system is one grand net-work of wires. We had in 1882 131,060 miles of telegraph-poles and 374,368 miles of wire. Our great railroad system is something we are specially proud of. We commenced in 1832 with seventy-two miles. In 1881 we had in operation 104,813, and today many hundred more miles are added traversing our continent. In 1881 we produced 4,641,564 tons of cast and pig iron and 76,221,934 tons of coal. In coal area we have 192,000 square miles—more than three times that of the world outside.

The American common-school system is the best in the world, and is a special feature of our American institutions.

In order to briefly give you a type of American energy, enterprise, and intelligence I will take some of the main features in reference to the growth and development of the City of Chicago, where our guest is now being honored.

Chicago is the largest inland city in the United States. Fifty-three years ago it was surveyed as a town-site, and in 1833 organized as a town with only twenty-eight voters. In 1837 it was incorporated as a city with a population of 4,170. It now contains nearly 600,000 people. It is the second commercial city in the Union, the greatest railroad centre, grain, lumber, and live stock market in the world. It is the terminus of more than 15,000 miles of railroad, directly connected with all the railroad systems of the United States. Over 300 trains arrive and depart daily, and it is the terminal point for seventy-five principal railroads.

Our Union Stock-Yards cover 350 acres of ground and receive over 9,000,000 head of live-stock annually.

It is one of our principal manufacturing cities, manufacturing articles amounting to over $300,000,000 annually.

We rank next to Pittsburg in the value of iron and steel products, and make more boots and shoes than any city west of Massachusetts.

For convenience of the citizens we have two tunnels under the Chicago River, with thirty-two draw-bridges spanning the same. A tunnel far out in the lake supplies us with the purest and best of water. Our public schools are unsurpassed.

In October, 1871, we were visited by a destructive fire, burning over an area of 2,100 acres and destroying 17,450 buildings at a loss of $200,000,000. It was rebuilt so fast, however, that it was like magic. I can better illustrate by relating an incident. In 1876 two gentlemen came from the East to see the burned district, but found so little of it remaining that they thought it rather mythical. Soon one of them came in and called for his baggage; said he would stay no longer; that strangers were not safe; that while he was standing on a vacant lot they had built a glucose factory around him and shut him in. [Laughter.] Why, Mr. President, the Mayor of this city will bear me witness that all his police have to do is to make arrest of people who are attempting to cross the lake in balloons because railroad transportation is too slow. [Laughter.] So it will be seen that there is identity in energy, in capability, in enterprise, in success, in growth, and the wealth of our people.

England and America have a common literature. We store up our minds with knowledge from the same books. We draw our inspiration from the same common law. We have the same aspirations, hopes, and ambitions. While England in war has given a Wellington to the world's history as a commander of armies and Nelson as a commander of navies, the United States has given to history a Grant and a Farragut. While England has given to the world Lords Coke, Bacon, and Mansfield, great writers and expounders of law, the United States has given such men as Story, Marshall, and Kent. While England has given to the literary world such men as Scott, Thackeray, and Dickens, the United States has given a Cooper, a Hawthorne, and a Howells. While England has given to the poetic world a Shakspeare, a Milton, and a Dryden, the United States has contributed Longfellow, Bryant, and Whittier. While England gives to history statesmen such as Pitt, Fox, Burke, and last, but not least, Gladstone, the United States gives to history a Jefferson, Hamilton, Webster, and, the greatest of all, Lincoln. So that finding identity in language, law, and literature in the two great Nations, it should make us have one common purpose for the future—that of Peace. War should be rendered an impossibility and peace not only a necessity but a universal desire. This identity should render old forms of diplomacy useless and make politics between these two great Nations not a struggle for supremacy or power, but a friendly rivalry, spreading all over the world the blessings of civil liberty, which beyond all other nations the people of England and America enjoy.

The Anglo-Saxon race have a natural capacity for self-government. They recognize the supremacy of the law and the necessity for obedience to it. Their laws are made by themselves and for themselves, and the doctrine of universal liberty regulated by obedience to general law is in all the history of this great race and finds its recognition in all its literature. To secure this civil liberty war may be welcome. To preserve it no sacrifices are too great, but having secured it no faction in either country could survive a moment against that popular judgment which would denounce war as a crime. So let the two nations go hand in hand in spreading liberty and peace throughout the land.

Let it be their duty to settle all disputes by friendly arbitration, as they have set the example, and to encourage all nations of the earth to follow in the same channel, and finally, it is our wish and fervent hope that the tree of liberty, planted by the Anglo-Saxon race, may extend its branches so that all mankind may sit beneath its shade and taste of the fruits thereof.

OTHER SPEECHES.

POSTMASTER PALMER.

During the evening other speeches were made, but the pressure of news in this morning's TRIBUNE prevents more than a mere reference to them.

"The Queen" was responded to by all, who stood while drinking.

Postmaster Frank W. Palmer was called upon to respond to the toast, "The President of the United States," eulogizing President Arthur as a fair-minded, honorable, and highly-respected Executive. In the course of his remarks he referred feelingly to the accident through which Chester A. Arthur succeeded to the Presidency of the United States. At the time of this sucession many partisan enemies, and even some members of his own party, had foully intimated that James A. Garfield had been removed from the face of the earth by unfair means; but soon this dastard sentiment was stamped out, and Chester A. Arthur was really a President, he talked like a President, wrote like a President, and acted like a President.

MURAT HALSTEAD.

The toast, "English and American Journalism," was responded to by Mr. Murat Halstead, editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*, who was received with applause. One of the offices of the press, he said, was to eliminate from politics the supernatural, and to publish widespread the true inside workings of the political world. A few words were devoted to the ubiquitous reporter, and Mr. Halstead gave several personal reminiscences and told several good stories on the much-abused pencil-wielder. The press, he said, was a civilizer, and the newspapers of England and America were doing a great missionary work in spreading the light of civilization in their respective countries. At a casual reference to the driving of golden spikes Mayor Harrison smiled complacently as several meaning glances were turned upon him. Mr. Halstead referred briefly to the pleasant relations between the newspapers of the two countries, and expressed the hope that these relations would be perpetuated. His remarks were frequently interrupted by laughter and applause.

GEN. I. N. STILES.

The toast, "The English and American Lawyer," was responded to by Gen. I. N. Stiles. Owing to the lateness of the hour and the severe hoarseness he was laboring under Gen. Stiles said he would have to be excused from making any extended remarks. So he dismissed the toast with a few pleasant and brotherly sentences.

JAMES L. HIGH.

James L. High was called upon to respond to the toast, "The Profession." No calling, he said, was more rich in illustrious names, and in proof this he called from the roll of each country the names of celebrated jurists who had made their names famous in both hemispheres. He referred to the work that had been done by lawyers in every walk of life, and they had done great service for both countries in time of war and peace. Gen. Logan, he said, had deserted the profession years ago for the uncertain sea of politics, but he was still claimed as a member of the bar. [Applause.] In conclusion he gave a little fatherly advice to the press, reminding it that a great deal of the freedom it enjoyed at present was due to the labors of the lawyer in the past.

Judge T. Lyle Dickey was to have responded to the toast, "The Pioneers of Our Profession," but owing to the lateness of the hour he dropped from the program.

In introducing Mr. Sidney F. Shepard, of New York, Mr. Storrs said it was to him they were indebted for the visit of Lord Coleridge, whose acquaintance they would always remember with pleasure. At this point the Chicago Quartet, who were stationed in one of the hallways, struck up "Auld Lang Syne." The health of Mr. Shepard was drunk, and the company adjourned about 1 a. m.

Each of the speakers was introduced by Mr. Storrs with a few appropriate and witty remarks, which were highly appreciated by the guests.

AT ST. LOUIS.

PREPARING FOR A GRAND RECEPTION AT THE BIG BRIDGE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Lord Chief-Justice Coleridge will arrive here from Chicago tomorrow evening over the Alton Railroad. A committee of thirty of the elder and more prominent members of the bar will go out on a special train to meet him and his party. Upon arriving here they will be escorted to the Southern Hotel, where apartments have been engaged. Friday the Lord Chief Justice will be shown some of the public buildings and more prominent places of interest throughout the city. Friday evening a reception will be tendered him by the bar of the city at the St. Louis Club. Saturday the Chief Justice and his party will be driven through the various parks, Shaw's Garden, and other public places in the suburbs. Saturday evening the Commercial Club will give him and his party a grand banquet at the St. Louis Club. Besides the members of the club, invitations will be sent to the Governor, the Attorney-General, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Judges of the Federal Court, and other State prominences. Sunday night he will leave by special train for Cincinnati, where arrangements have also been made to give him a cordial reception.

CATHOLIC BENEVOLENT CONVENTION.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 26.—The fifteenth annual convention of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Unions began today. The delegates marched to the procathedral, where high mass was celebrated, and Bishop Hendricken delivered an address.

YELLOW-FEVER.

NOGALES, Ari., Sept. 26.—The Hermosillo, Mexico, authorities absolutely refuse to give any information about yellow-fever in that place, or state the number of deaths that have taken place. The fever is believed to be on the increase.

SALOONKEEPERS.

Meeting of the Illinois Protective Association at Quincy.

Resolutions of a Very Radical Character Adopted.

The Harper Bill and Members Who Voted for It Condemned.

Insolent Threats and Idle Promises—The New Officers.

QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The fourth annual convention of the State Protective Association of Illinois met at Rogers Hall at 10 o'clock this morning. Nearly 200 delegates were present, almost every district in the State being fully represented. On calling the convention to order, Mr. Andrew E. Leicht, President of the Association, delivered a brief address, as did also John Feldkamp, the latter reviewing briefly the work of the association during the past year. August Mette, of Chicago, who was a member of the State Legislature from the Eleventh District, was elected temporary Chairman, and thanked the convention for the honor conferred upon him. Paul Schuster, of Chicago, was chosen temporary Secretary. The Hon. E. H. Turner was then introduced and delivered an address of welcome on behalf of the city.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee submitted their report.

The report opens with a fiery denunciation of the Harper bill, which is misrepresented as being the work of the Prohibitionists and only calculated to place additional burdens on the saloonkeepers without giving them corresponding relief and protection. It is also intimated that the passage of the Harper bill was obtained by fraud and corruption. The following passage of the report characterizes its whole tone: "The party press continued to make almost daily passionate appeals on behalf of its pet measure, and succeeded in enlisting the active support, not only of every Prohibitionist, temperance preacher, and the entire cold-water brigade, but also of those men in the traffic with whom the sale of liquors is only a blind for the gambling-houses and houses of prostitution connected with their establishments, and who did not hesitate to advocate high license in the hope of ruining the poor but decent saloonkeepers, and thereby attracting custom to their own establishments."

The report also says the Harper bill would have been less objectionable had it been accompanied by a repeal of the local-option clause, and such a modification of the Dramshop act that the sale of liquor to minors or drunkards would only be then a misdemeanor when done knowingly, and had it made the granting of licenses mandatory upon municipalities. As for the steps to be taken to get rid of the Harper bill, it is announced that Mr. Rubens, with the assistance of Messrs. M. W. Fuller, William J. Hynes, and John McKeough, has "prepared a test-case, and that the whole question will be fully argued and determined at the November term of the Supreme Court, in time for the guidance of almost all the cities and towns in the State, as in most of them the licenses granted prior to the passage of the Harper bill do not expire until January, and in some of them not until April next. A case would have been taken to the Supreme Court at its September term had it not been for local difficulties which made it a matter of imperative necessity to wait for the action of our adversaries."

This part of the report is highly important, as this open perversion of the facts cannot be construed otherwise than into the admission that to bring the question before the Supreme Court as presented in the actions commenced by the Citizens' League and willfully delayed by Mr. Rubens and Mayor Harrison would have been paramount to a defeat of the Liquor League. The trouble for the latter was that its adversaries did act, and the only salvation of the Liquor League thus far has been the delay afforded by the vacation of the courts.

The report closes with the often-heard screech about New England hypocrites and their efforts to render the manufacture and sale of all kinds of intoxicating liquors unpopular and disreputable, and with the advice to educate the public to think better of the saloonkeepers. The closing sentences of the report are refreshing, as they mention Kansas and Iowa as States where the sympathizers of the Illinois Liquor League are in a fair way to win, while it is a fact that in these very States the high license so bitterly opposed by Mr. Rubens, M. C. McDonald, and other virtuous advocates of personal liberty, so-called, is getting the better of the prohibition sentiment.

It must also be mentioned that the report contains more than one strong hint of the blessings awaiting the saloonkeeper if he helps the Democratic party into power, and flavors generally of Democratic influence.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The temporary officers were elected the permanent officers of the convention.

The following committees were appointed by the Chairman:

Resolutions—J. N. Raible, of Alton; George Holt, of Chicago; J. C. Machler, of Rock Island; and John J. Flynn, of Quincy.

By-laws—B. Hagelow, of Elgin; Charles Berger, of Chicago; Ernest Blomkenberg, of Danville; William Burt and Mike McDonald, of Chicago.

Agitation—Charles Feinse, of Peoria; William James, of Chicago; John Curdie, of Alton; A. George, of Chicago; and Conrad Grumpp, of Aurora.

Nominations—Eugene Praeger and John S. Cook, of Chicago; E. Harpstreit, of Decatur; D. W. Beck, of Litchfield; B. Yeager, of Henry; Charles Schneider, of Kankakee; and Chris Aumann, of Quincy.

Finance—John S. Cook and Franz Koch, of Chicago, and L. Wattermann, of Geneseo.

PLATFORM.

The Committee on Resolutions reported as follows and their report was adopted as read:

Resolved, By the State Protective Association in convention assembled, That we will continue to keep up and strengthen our organization for the purpose of securing to our business the recognition and protection it properly deserves as a legitimate trade.

Resolved, That we consider the present Dramshop act an unjust and oppressive enactment, imposing unnecessary and tyrannical burdens upon our business, and that the association will not rest until the most objectionable features thereof are wiped out by legislative action.

Resolved, That the action of the last General Assembly in passing the Harper bill be unanimously condemned, as it imposes additional restrictions without granting any benefits whatever, and that we will hold every member of that body who voted for that measure responsible in the future, while on the other hand we assure every member and Senator who stood up boldly in defense of our rights of our everlasting gratitude.

Resolved, That we declare it to be the aim and object of the association to prevent in the future the passage of all laws which tend to unjustly discriminate against our trade, and we will call upon all of our members to aid us in defeating sectarian and illiberal legislation of every kind and all advocates of such laws.

The Committee on By-Laws recommended that the time for submitting the annual reports be changed to the time of the annual meeting, that the collections of dues and assessments be made by the local organizations instead of by the general officers, as at present; that the annual dues be fixed at $3 for each member of the organization; that the offices of Corresponding and Recording Secretaries be consolidated; that the number of Vice-Presidents be increased to four. The report was considered by sections, and was adopted.

NEW OFFICERS.

The following officer were elected for the ensuing year:

President—John Feldkamp, of Chicago.
Vice-Presidents—John Reich, Springfield; Christ Reibsame, Bloomington; James Brennan, Sycamore; Julius H. Raible, Alton.
Treasurer—Leo Ballenberg, Peoria.
Attorney—Harry Rubens, Chicago.
Secretary—August Timm, Chicago.

The by-laws were amended so as to make the number of Vice-Presidents five instead of four, and Peter M. Hansbrough, of Chicago, was chosen Fifth Vice-President. The convention then adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

THE SOUTHERN EXPOSITION.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 26.—This was Arkansas day at the great exposition, Gov. Berry and nearly 300 citizens of that State being present. The ceremonies of the formal reception were full of interest. Forty-four hours before 3 this afternoon, and 500 miles away, a bale of cotton was picked from the field, and at once sent to this city, where it arrived yesterday afternoon. At the exposition the cotton was cleaned, ginned, carded, spun, colored, woven, cut into a suit of clothing, made up, and this afternoon the Mayor of Louisville presented the same to Gov. Berry, of Arkansas, who tonight wore the suit to the exposition. If any one can do a thing of this kind in quicker order the exposition has a prize for him. The Texas Press Association is here, and tomorrow, with the Arkansas press, will be formally received. The hotels are full of strangers, and more are coming, but the rates are kept down, and there is room for all who come.

COWBOYS KILLED.

A Sheriff's Posse in Arizona Meets Four Rustlers and Kills Two of Them.

TUCSON, Ari., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—A Clifton dispatch says: A Sheriff's posse of twenty-five men met a party of four cowboys and ordered them to throw up their hands. Kid Lewis, the leader of the cowboys, was in front and pulled his pistol, when the posse fired upon them. Lewis received several balls at the first fire and was instantly killed. Frank Leonard was wounded, and crawled off into the hills. Nothing has since been seen of him, and he is believed by many to be dead. McNamara and Vanll were unhurt, the latter riding away amid a volley of bullets.

Sheriff Stevens is here in person, and is determined that law and order shall prevail. He has the hearty support of our people. The recent killing affairs have grown out of feuds of desperate men and have been among themselves. A Sheriff's posse has just arrived in town with Kid No. 2, who is wanted for horse-stealing.

Sheriff Paul and Pat Gabriel, who left last week in pursuit of Jack Elmer and Hensley, the two Florence stage robbers still at large, have not been heard of. They should have returned Saturday. Fears are entertained for their safety. The robbers are reported to be in their stronghold in San Catalinas reënforced by seven cowboys. If they do not return tomorrow a posse will go in search.

BASE-BALL.

Philadelphia, 3; Detroit, 14.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The Detroit Club batted Purcell and Coleman out of position in today's game, and Ferguson pitched the last inning. Shaw, on the other hand, was quite effective. The fielding of the home club was also loose, partly due probably to the heavy hitting of the visitors. About 600 persons saw the game.

THE SCORE.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	—3
Detroit	0	2	0	1	4	5	0	2	*	—14

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 1; Detroit, 8.
Two-base hits—Gross (2), Bennett (2), Hanlon, Powell.
Total base hits—Philadelphia, 9; Detroit, 18.
Errors—Philadelphia, 10; Detroit, 7.
First base on balls—Purcell (2), Warner.
First base on errors—Detroit, 6.
Left on bases—Philadelphia, 3; Detroit, 6.
Struck out—Coleman (4), Warner (2), Ferguson, McClellan, and Powell.
Double plays—Bennett and Powell; Farrell, Houck, and Powell; Bennett, Trott, and Powell.
Passed ball—Bennett, 1.
Wild pitches—Shaw, 2.
Time—Two hours.
Umpire—Bradley.

Boston, 7; Buffalo, 5.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The Buffalos again succumbed to Boston today, Hogan being batted hard at critical times, and the home team playing a good fielding game in the main. The batting of Brouthers was very heavy. Wise, Sutton, O'Rourke, and Richardson led in the field. The attendance was 2,200.

THE SCORE.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	3	3	0	0	1	0	*	—7
Buffalo	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	—5

Base hits—Boston, 11; Buffalo, 9.
Errors—Boston, 9; Buffalo, 10.
Earned runs—Boston, 3; Buffalo, 3.
Two-base hits—Burdock, Brouthers.
Three-base hit—Rowe.
Home run—Brouthers.
First base on balls—Buffalo, 2.
First base on errors—Boston, 5; Buffalo, 4.
Struck out—By Buffinton, 5; Hogan, 3.
Double plays—Buffalo, 2.
Passed balls—Hackett, 1; White, 1.
Wild pitches—Buffinton, 2; Hogan, 3.
Time—Two hours.
Umpire—McLean.

Other Games Yesterday.

Eclipse, 7; Athletics, 5. St. Louis, 20; Allegheny, 3. Columbus, 3; Baltimore, 0. Cincinnati, 6; Metropolitan, 2. Springfield, 16; Bay City, 3. Peoria, 10; Toledo, 3.

The Northwestern League.

An adjourned session of the special meeting of the Northwestern Base-Ball League was held at the Tremont House yesterday forenoon. All the delegates were present. Mr. Max Nirdlinger, the delegate from the Fort Wayne Club, announced that, the statement in several newspapers to the contrary notwithstanding, his club would remain in the league. The facts were that the club held a meeting last Monday and demanded a guarantee of $3,000, which was pledged. Seven of the present nine were reserved, and the addition of the Bowers brothers, of the Shamrock Club of Cincinnati, was secured to the management.

The subject of playing Sunday games with outside clubs was discussed at some length, and ultimately a resolution was adopted that it was the sense of the meeting that the constitution so far as Sunday games were concerned be in force only during the championship season.

The question relating to the awarding of the game between the Fort Wayne and Saginaw Clubs which was to have been played Sept. 11 was referred to the decision of the board at the annual meeting to be held next January. The circumstances are that the Fort Wayne Club wanted to play elsewhere that day, and it was arranged to play the game the previous Friday, but it rained that day, and now both clubs claim the game.

A motion was carried that the next annual meeting be held in this city next January. The meeting then adjourned sine die.

A COUNTERFEITER

Captured Together with His Outfit by San Francisco Detectives.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—A very clever capture of would-be counterfeiters and seizure of the finest counterfeiting outfit ever seen on this coast was effected today by the police. Four days ago while Capt. Lees and another detective were standing on the corner of Market and California streets they saw a truck in which was a small iron press coming down the street. They also noticed a young man stepping from the sidewalk directing the driver to turn down a side street. The detectives became suspicious, and followed the truck down to the Oakland ferryboat, and across the bay to Oakland, where, after several mysterious roundabout drives, the press was unloaded at a vacant house in the outskirts of the town. The young man was shadowed, and last night during his absence from the house the detectives effected an entrance but found nothing. As they were about to abandon the search the young man entered the garden, looked carefully around, then stooped and buried a package in the soft earth, after which he ran for the train for San Francisco. The detectives hastily unearthed the package, and found it contained two steel dies for $5 pieces. The train having meantime left for San Francisco the young man escaped for the time being, and another and more thorough search was made of the premises. In the basement was found a stamping machine known as a drop press, the same article seen on the truck. This morning the would-be counterfeiter was captured at the ferry landing. He gave his name as J. F. Upson, but his real name is supposed to be Penton. At a room in this city was found a box containing $90 in fifty-cent pieces, and an outfit consisting of crucibles and steel punches. Upson is about 25 years old. He is from Ohio, and had a young woman with him, who he claims is his wife. He alleges that he is a miner from Nevada, and that the machine is a prospecting battery.

PRINCE GEORGE OF ENGLAND.

HAMILTON, Ont., Sept. 26.—Prince George visited this city yesterday. He was accompanied by Col. Gzowski and Capt. Durant, of the Royal navy. The party left for Niagara Falls this morning.

TWO FREIGHT-TRAINS COLLIDE.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—A disastrous collision occurred between the north and south bound freight-trains on the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, ten miles south of this city, at 7 o'clock this morning. One engine was torn to pieces, along with several cars, and the other engine badly damaged. The accident was caused by both engineers claiming the right of way. Both jumped off with their firemen when the engines got within a short distance of each other. The damage will amount to several thousand dollars.

FAIR AND EXPOSITION NOTES.

Some of the More Noteworthy Exhibits

Perhaps to the Studebaker Brothers' Manufacturing Company, of South Bend, Ind., belongs as much credit for a fine exhibit at the State Fair now being held in Chicago as to any one firm. Their show of farmers' wagons and vehicles are made and finished in a manner unequaled by any. The two large signs on the front of their stand are very appropriate and well executed. This firm also makes a fine exhibit at the south end of the Exposition of various styles of latest designs in carriages, etc. So favorable an impression have these two exhibits made that numerous orders have been placed for future delivery. If visitors do not find what they desire in style at the two places mentioned, then they should visit the Chicago Repository, at 233 State street, and examine a stock of such magnitude that they cannot fail to purchase. All visitors are cordially invited to inspect the display of carriages, harness, etc., whether they want to purchase or not. No commendations are required, for the quality and finish of their goods speak for themselves.

One need only to visit the hotels to be convinced that the city is crowded by strangers who are attracted by the State Fair and Exposition. In sixteen of the most prominent hotels there is a total number of 6,470 guests. Besides these there are 143 hotels of lesser capacity which are filled with guests.

One of the most attractive stands in the Exposition is that of Chicago's leading jewelry establishment, N. Matson & Co. Although the stock of goods displayed includes many superior gems yet it is merely an insignificant sample of the immense stock of goods carried by this well-known firm at their double store, southwest corner of State and Monroe street. Visitors to the State Fair are respectfully invited to inspect these rich and rare goods, whether they intend purchasing or not, and as every article is marked in plain figures, from which there is no deviation, prices must be correct.

In glancing at the Madison street cars going to the fair yesterday a new color, "crushed humanity," was presented to our minds; and young and old seemed happy to contribute their mite towards the manufacture of this "latest shade."

It is very strange, remarked several of our rural visitors, that, although we see an exhibit of various kinds of sewing, knitting, and embroidery silks in the Exposition, yet when we visit the immense dry-goods stores in Chicago we find nothing but the silk we have so long and favorably known for its many unequaled qualities, and upon inquiry we are told that it stands now, as it always has, at the head, for the silks have not yet been produced that can equal those of Belding Bros. & Co., who, we are pleased to know, have just received another gold medal in California for the superior excellence of their productions. In purchasing see that every spool is stamped in blue Belding Bros. & Co.

In our search for items last evening we were forced to the conclusion that our rural visitors had stormed the Exposition Building. Oh what a crowd, and lots of fun and music for all.

S. Hyman & Co., the jewelers on the corner of State and Madison streets, have always made a specialty of fine diamonds. They have lately received an original lot of *blue gems* that connoisseurs should not fail to inspect, as they are considered the finest ever imported. The elegant stock of this firm is replete with the choicest goods of European and American manufacturers, which visitors are invited to examine.

It is evident that the young merchants of Chicago are the ones who accept every opportunity to push trade. Our rural visitors are greeted both at the fair and Exposition with fine displays of paints, colors, varnishes, brushes, and artists' materials made by Coffin, Devoe & Co., 176 Randolph street. It will be in order when they want any goods of this character to demand the goods of this firm on account of their excellent quality and the firm's devotion to their interests.

Regardless of ruffled hair and mussed clothing the representatives of and fair sex were indefatigable in doing the fair thoroughly, and apparently had a good and enjoyable time.

H. J. Edwards & Sons exhibit both at the fair and Exposition not only their popular patented "*Lightning*" jump-seat buggies, but also a fine display of carriages, phaetons, road wagons, etc. Repository, 233 Wabash av.

Why don't the cars run through without transfer is asked by thousands daily? "Why, Mr. Jones?"

Visitors are invited to call and see the exquisite jewelry and *gem diamonds* displayed by Rowe Brothers, jewelers, 163 State street, northeast corner of Monroe.

Judging by the large attendance at the State Fair this week the authorities should settle upon Chicago as a permanent one for the annual fair.

Those visiting the fair and Exposition should not fail to examine the elegant stock of furniture and the celebrated Williams' folding-bed at Wirts & Scholle's, 223 Wabash avenue, one block from the Exposition.

Our visitors are pleased and amazed to see the vast improvements being made in the pavement of the streets, for they, as well as ourselves, are interested in the growth of Chicago.

If every visitor will before returning home call at one of Blackall's tea stores they can give their friends a treat, beside Blackall will make regular customers of them. No such teas, coffees, or spices in the city or country at the price. Stores 172 State, 49 Clark, and 172 West Madison street.

Everybody seems to be in good humor, citizens and visitors alike. Visitors, give our merchants a call and supply yourselves for fall and winter.

While in Chicago call and examine the celebrated *Western Empire Furnace*, made by Hatch & Breeze, 50 State street.

The places of amusement are all filled this week with appreciative country cousins.

Especially worthy of attention is the exhibit of the Chicago Forging Company, who make a fine display of Drop Forgings of iron and steel for use in the manufacture of agricultural implements, carriages, sewing-machines, and machinery in general.

Those elegant cherry and black-walnut chamber sets at $22 and upwards at Baldwin & Durham's, corner of Wabash avenue and Van Buren street, should be seen by all.

It is pronounced the the finest State Fair ever held in this or any other State. The display of animals is exceedingly fine.

Ladies, your old friend James Hall, the popular hair-goods dealer and milliner, is at 105 State street. "*Lowest prices.*"

Mayor Harrison tried to make our country cousins believe he was a Saint, but he was too well known.

If you wish fine boots or shoes at bottom prices call on Brainard & Servey, 159 State street, before going home.

The clerk of the weather has favored Chicago. Look out for an immense crowd at the fair today.

The only exhibit of hair goods at the State Fair is made by Miss Alice Kline. Her store is at 44 Madison street.

Say, put on more cars today and don't pack us like herrings in a barrel. So say our visitors.

If you desire to take home pure wines or liquors for family or medicinal use, leave your orders with P. O'Neill, 337 State street.

No fear of starving at the fair-grounds, lots of nice refreshment stands all over.

Every visitor should visit the only Japanese store in Chicago, at 77 State street. Elegant goods and very cheap.

Hair goods and ornaments, Miss Sara Reidy, 189 Wabash, near Adams and Exposition.

Visit the parks, and when you go home you will glorify Chicago.

W. W. Kimball Company's exhibit of pianos and organs at the fair are unsurpassed.

It ought to last another week, for it would pay well, "*The Fair.*"

Thome leads the fashion in hair goods, 157 State street. Wholesale hair depot, 148 State street.

Leave nothing undone and regret it when you get home.

Go to Joshua Smith, 206 North Clark street, and have your photograph taken.

Visit the stores in the morning; go to the Fair in the afternoon; lots of amusement at night.

Latest styles in bangs at lowest prices, Nellie McCarthy, 236 Wabash avenue.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, near Washington. Duff's Opera Co. in "Heart and Hand."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposit the new Court-House. Mr. and Mrs. McKee Rankin in "'49."

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe-st., near cor. Dearborn. Kiralfy Brothers in "Enchantment."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. John McCullough in "Virginius."

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. Louis Aldrich and Charles T. Parsloe in "My Partner."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, near Randolph. Variety entertainment.

Grenier's Lyceum Theatre.
Desplaines-st., near Madison. Variety Entertainment.

Kohl & Middleton's Dime Museum.
Clark street, near Madison. Open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Illinois State Fair.
Chicago Driving Park Grounds, West Madison-st.

Exposition Building.
Lake-Front, opposit Adams' street. Inter-State Exposition. Open day and evening.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

BLAIR LODGE, 393, A. F. & A. M.—Special Communication for work Thursday, 8 o'clock p. m., at 75 East Monroe-st. Full attendance desired. By order L. L. DICKINSON, W. M.
M. H. BUZZELL, Secretary.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1883.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE—FAIR NUMBER.

The State-Fair number of the DOLLAR WEEKLY TRIBUNE may be obtained in any quantity at the branch office of THE TRIBUNE on the fair-grounds or at the down-town office. A supply in wrappers ready for mailing will be kept at both offices. This number of the DOLLAR WEEKLY contains an excellent diagram of the fair-grounds, a picture of the club-house, lists of the entries and premiums, a full historical sketch of State Fairs of the past, and much other valuable and interesting matter.

THE TRIBUNE now prints the cheapest first-class weekly edition issued in the United States. It will be sent on trial three months to any address for 25 cents.

JEW-BAITING is active in the western part of Hungary.

CLOUDY weather and rains are indicated for this region today.

ISCHIA'S earthquake, according to the official report, killed 1,990 and injured 374 persons.

GRAIN freights were a little more active yesterday, and the demand exceeded the supply.

A BUFFALO elevator went up in smoke early yesterday morning, causing a loss of $175,000.

OUTRAGES in Tipperary have led the British Government to proclaim five townships in that county.

NEWS was received at Boston yesterday of the wreck of eighteen vessels at St. Pierre, Martinique, Sept. 4.

CONSTANTINOPLE Tuesday night was the scene of a fire which destroyed 300 houses in the Kadi Keni quarter.

RUSSIA has prolonged for a year throughout her principal provinces extreme measures for securing the public safety.

CINCINNATI is to have a new depot, the Chesapeake & Ohio having purchased a large tract of ground on the river-front.

THE new Central & South American Telegraph Company is taking messages for Maranham and Para, via Galveston.

THE Emperor and Empress of Brazil have returned President Arthur's salute over the new cable via Galveston and Valparaiso.

A TYPE of the genus "masher" was brought up with a round turn in Chicago yesterday and fined $100 for insulting women.

A SEVERE storm at Limerick yesterday blew down the town-hall and several houses, and played havoc with a bridge over the Shannon.

THE Croatian members of the Reichsrath refuse to take their seats until the constitutional administration of the Government is reinstated in Croatia.

VANDERHULM won in the first handicap race at Newmarket yesterday and Amy Melville in the second. Lord Rosebery's Savour took the Granby Stakes.

JUDGE DIXON, the Republican candidate for Governor of New Jersey, formally accepted the nomination yesterday, and will enter upon a vigorous canvass.

A NEW telegraph company—the Canadian Rapid—proposes to break up the monopoly heretofore enjoyed by the Anglo-American Cable Company on Prince Edward Island.

THE Chicago-Indiana-Ohio railroad war shows no signs of letting up. The Danville, which still affords its patrons the benefit of the five-cent ride to Indianapolis on night-trains, will meet the $1 rates of the other roads this morning on its day-train. The expected cutting of freight rates has not yet taken place, but probably will, if the combat is kept up, the first of next week.

SITTING-BULL is in a state of uncertainty as to which of his two wives he will give up, and the ceremony of receiving him into the Catholic Church has been indefinitly postponed.

MISSOURI comes to time with another brace of murderers, one a domestic tragedy and the other growing out of an old feud between two farmers. The "removers" in both cases were arrested.

TODAY will determine whether the New York Democracy is actually harmonious or not. There is said to be a disposition among the country delegates to "treat Tammany's claims with consideration."

THE Elevator Inspector has finally gotten down to business, and but for the absence of a portion of the Chicago Law Department on the Ohio stump a number of prosecutions would be instituted forthwith. As it is, they will have to wait.

MR. RANDALL, through his next friend, presents to the country a decidedly rosy view of his prospects in connection with the Speakership, and one which will be of considerable personal interest to his chief competitors, Messrs. Carlisle and Cox.

THE first indictment under the Habitual-Criminals act passed by the the last Illinois Legislature was drawn by the State's Attorney in this city yesterday. The defendant has already served one term in Joliet for burglary, and, if convicted a second time, must receive the full penalty, which is fifteen years.

GLORIOUS fall weather, low railroad fares, and the opportunity to witness the State Fair and see Chicago generally brought in crowded trains all day yesterday, and the city was thronged with excursionists from every quarter. The fair will reach its climax today, which is to be a general holiday, and is expected to bring a largely-increased crowd of visitors. A prominent feature yesterday was the presence of and reception to Lord-Chief-Justice Coleridge. The fullest details of the fair and its numerous features of interest will be found in the supplement.

THE LOUISVILLE CONVENTION.

The colored convention at Louisville seems to be Frederick Douglass' convention, although there is a very determined minority who are indisposed to have that gentleman talk or think for them. To all intents and purposes, however, the convention will probably be dominated by Frederick Douglass, and put his views on record when it comes to formulate its platform. Judging of the results from this point of view, they do not promise to possess much value, nor does Mr. Douglass appear to be a very safe leader.

The keynote of Mr. Douglass' speech during the organization of the convention is his declaration that he never was a politician. This will strike men of all color as a surprising statement, for, if anything can be judged from appearances and actions, he has never been anything else. For many years Mr. Douglass has been an enthusiastic camp-follower of the Republican party. He has been recognized as the political leader of his race. He has been a chronic attendant at nominating conventions, and has not been slow in exhibiting himself as a member and in proffering his counsels. He was rewarded for his services with a fat Washington office, which he would not have had had he not been a politician. He at last broke with the Republican party, and if we may judge of his aspirations by his speech he is ready and willing to train under any banner or in any ranks that are likely to land him in an office again. If he is not a politician, why should he break with the only party that has done anything for him or his race? It was the Republican party that crushed human slavery and emancipated the negroes. It was the Republican party that gave them manhood suffrage. It was the Republican party that gave them the same right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness as the whites. It was the Republican party that made it possible for Frederick Douglass to occupy the position he has filled so long and to be a power for good among his people, and that secured for his race the blessings they now enjoy. On the other hand, whatever opposition has been made to the advancement of the negro in the North has come from the Democratic party, and it is the same party in the South which now holds him in political thrall and refuses to concede to him the rights guaranteed him by a constitutional amendment made by Republicans. If he is not a politician, as he asserts, then he convicts himself of rank ingratitude, for there was no occasion for him to leave the ranks of the only party which has been of any service to him and his race, and to exert what influence he may possess in behalf of the enemies of his race.

If Mr. Douglass is not a politician, is it not somewhat strange that he sees no hope for his race except in political preferment? He says: "We shall never cease to be a despised and excluded class as long as we are shut out from political preferment. We cannot ignore the fact that to this is to be attributed the degradation of the race. Elevate one of our class (Mr. Douglass?) to the Vice-Presidency or to a position in the Cabinet, and our equality will have been established." It is possible that Mr. Douglass does not look far enough ahead to see that this is not very practical. There are other races in this country besides the colored. If the latter, for race reasons, is to be allowed a seat in the Cabinet, why should not the others also put in their claims to advance their interests by having a representative in one of the departments? If the negroes are to have a Cabinet Minister, why not the Irish, and the Germans, and the Scandinavians, and the Italians, and the Bohemians, and the Jews, and the Indians, when they become citizens, and the Chinese? And when all the seats are parceled out among the various races in our composit nationality what will there be left for the natural-born Americans, who presumably have some rights in the premises? If it be Mr. Douglass' idea to base political preferment upon race questions, then the offices belong to the natural-born American race and to no other. Assume, however, that Mr. Douglass' idea was carried out, and that he was made Secretary of State or of the Interior, or was given charge of the Postal Department or of the Treasury, wherein would such an appointment establish equality between the blacks and whites? The relations between the two races would remain unchanged. Mr. Douglass himself, as we have said, has once held a very lucrative office. Did it do anything for equality? Did it secure any colored man in his rights? Not a negro in the United States was affected by it.

The mistake made by Mr. Douglass is his assumption that the rights of the negro are to be obtained by politics, and he makes this mistake because he is a politician by trade. There is but one way in which the negro can rise, and that is by education. The more he avails himself of educational, religious, and business privileges the more rapidly will he rise to an equality with the white man. These privileges are expanding all the time. The educational bills which will unquestionably be passed by the next Congress will give his children the same school opportunities as white children have, and the Government will supply the money to help educate them in every State and Territory. They must remember that they are only twenty years removed from slavery, that a large proportion of them are still illiterate, and that many of them are still dependent upon white men, and will remain so until they have emancipated themselves by education, not by political preferment. Meanwhile every right guaranteed them by the Constitution should be enforced, and they should have the fullest and freest opportunities to improve their condition. If this convention allows Mr. Douglass or any one else to give its proceedings a political complexion it will make a mistake. If it, on the other hand, plants itself squarely upon its civil rights, its right to go to school and be educated, to go to church, to vote without interference or menace, to pursue business occupations without prejudice, and to have an equal chance in the struggle for existence with other races, it will command respect, and it will sooner reach equality than by following blindly in the wake of political aspirants.

WHEN PARTIES GROW CORRUPT.

William Walter Phelps made a capital hit in his speech before the New Jersey Republican Convention when he asked that the favorit Democratic doctrine that a party must grow corrupt when long continued in power be applied in that State, where the Democrats have held control for fifteen years. He thought this a good text for the old doctrine and a fine opportunity to "turn the rascals out." The Democrats have preached the theory that a party must grow corrupt from a long lease of power without understanding that if they ever gained place they might find themselves hoist by their own petard. It is an argument sure to return and strike like a boomerang.

But is there any truth in the notion that a party must of necessity grow corrupt from being long continued in power? If true of a party it must be so of officials, and is therefore an argument for short terms and frequent changes and a reversal of the civil-service policy which makes merit the only test. Madison confessed he was unable to see "any connection between the sun and the seasons and the period within which human virtue can bear the temptations of power." Is it possible there can be any such connection? For just how many months or years can an official be expected to continue honest and faithful? After just what lapse of time does honesty begin to decay and corruption set in? Outside of politics it is generally conceded that honest conduct in the past is the best possible assurance it will be continued in the future, and it is universally held that "good character rests upon a record and not upon a prospectus." In private life or in business it is never argued that because a man has proven honest and faithful through a long term of years he is in specially great danger of becoming corrupt and dishonest.

In private life good character is always held to be its own best security and pledge. That a man has shown himself honest, worthy, and capable is held to be the best evidence that he will continue the same in the future. So with parties. The future is to be judged by the past. A party may grow corrupt before it has been in power three months, and another may rule, as the Republicans have done in Iowa, for instance, for a generation, and present a record of good administration that is beyond successful criticism. Indeed, in such cases the party record is apt to become a subject of pride and of a jealous watchfulness that increases with time. But in either case a party is to be judged on its merits, and not by the lapse of time since it was intrusted with power.

The question whether a party has grown corrupt is merely one of fact, and is not to be decided by any political theory. It depends on whether the public business is honestly and faithfully transacted, and whether the party proves itself competent to correct the abuses that are certain to grow up under every form of administration. These are the plain matters of fact which must govern the decision, regardless whether the party has been in power one year or forty. A change is advisable only when there is some reason for it, and there is certainly no good reason to be rendered why the changes of the seasons should destroy either personal or political virtue. The question is always one of fact and not of theory.

With strange pertinacity the Democratic party blinds itself with dogmas and theories, and ignores the plain facts of current history. It cried aloud over its dogma of "popular sovereignty" when the real question was as to the extension of slavery; it wailed over the "rights of sovereign States" when the real question was as to the right of the Nation to preserve its existence; it shouted aloud for "home rule" when the true issue was the protection of the rights of citizens. In its museum of doctrines, dogmas, and traditions there is always one that can be used against every true and living issue. Now when confronted by the record of the Republican party in correcting its own errors and reforming abuses it can only mutter over the old theory that a party long in power must of necessity be corrupt. But the Democratic party is always forced to abandon its dogmas and theories and face the facts.

QUEER PROCEEDINGS IN LAKE.

The impunity with which public officials set decency, justice, and law at defiance finds apt illustration in the Town of Lake, just south of this city. Last spring the issue of the local election in the place was whether the old officials should be replaced by a new set. It was charged, and by many believed, that those who had for a number of years managed the affairs of the town had not done their full duty, that the ordinances had not been enforced, nor the people's money judiciously expended. It was urged that a number of grogshops in the place were run without license, and that through general laxity in this and other matters the town was cheated out of from $30,000 to $40,000 annually.

The result of the election was that only one of the old officials was reëlected. Three new men were chosen. One member of the old Administration held over under the charter.

As soon as the new Board was organized there was a pretty general clearing-out of old officials. A complete change was made in the personnel of the police force. At the second or third meeting it was resolved by a unanimous vote to appoint experts to investigate the sewerage system of the town and the books of the Town Treasurer and Town Clerk. The result of the investigation was somewhat startling. The engineer expert reported that the sewerage system was in a scandalous condition. The sewers were clogged, they were nearly all on a dead level, and the contractors for their construction had performed their work in a slovenly and imperfect manner; where the specifications called for two rings of good sewer brick only one ring of ordinary brick was used; where the plans called for a descent of six inches in the mile there was but one inch, or none at all. The directions of the Town Engineer were utterly disregarded, and moneys were paid to the contractors without his recommendation. It was asserted that the Town Clerk had failed to turn over to the Town Treasurer about $8,000 in license fees collected by him, and that the members of the board and their subordinates had obtained and retained moneys belonging to the town. The expert who made these statements had not quite completed his examination before there was a complete revolution in the board itself. One of the "reform" members, so called, elected in the spring, had entered into a combination with the hold-over member and the member of the old board who was reëlected. The investigations involved the two last mentioned. It was asserted that they had pocketed some of the town funds improperly.

When a partial report was submitted it was placed on file without reading by a vote of three to two, and there it has been kept since. The Town Clerk has failed to turn over the $8,000 alleged to be retained by him, and the Trustees refuse to pay over anything. At the meeting of the board Monday one of the new members moved that the attorney of the town be instructed to collect the sums of $1,964 and $389 from the two old-board Trustees. This motion was promptly voted down, the two gentlemen concerned voting in the majority of three against it. Another motion to proceed against the officials of the old ring who retained money was similarly disposed of by the same vote.

The ringsters explain their course by saying that the experts were prejudiced and that their findings were not correct. The experts, however, were employed with their consent. They voted for their appointment. Now that their findings are not suitable they are denounced as incapable and prejudiced. There is not much consistency in this, nor much honor in the action of the precious pair in voting to prevent legal proceedings for the recovery of money claimed to be due by them.

The majority of three have now asked a committee of their own choosing to select an expert ostensibly to examine the town accounts. Most people will be apt to think that it is for the purpose of whitewashing the two delinquent members and officials.

A SOUTHERN MENACE.

We have referred, upon one or two occasions to the growing feeling in the South that it is time for that section to abandon its position of subserviency or dependence upon the Northern Democracy and to take its old position of leadership which was temporarily disturbed by the War and reconstruction. Some Southern papers have been urgent in the demand that the South shall go into the next Democratic Convention and originate measures and dictate policies. Other papers go still further and argue that as the South furnishes the most of the Electoral votes that belong to the Democrats it must have a fair share in the offices. No Southern paper is audacious enough to claim that the Democratic Presidential candidate shall come from that section, because his election would be hopeless, but several of them have come forward with the demand that the South should have the second place on the ticket.

To this demand the Richmond *State*, whose Democracy is of the South Southern, replies in effect: "Don't be in a hurry. Let the South wait." It urges the Southern wing of the party not to hasten in this matter, for if a Southerner was nominated for Vice-President it might raise a hue and cry through the North that in certain emergencies the South would again get control of the Government. Rather than take the risk the *State* says:

> The time has not come for us to act. When we have the wealth, the population, and the power to enforce our rights, then will be the time to put forth our strength and take with a strong hand what now we could only ask as a favor, and which, even if granted, might prove utterly valueless.

There is more in this brief quotation than appears on the surface, or else it means nothing at all. There is something to be read between these lines, or else the lines are meaningless. It revives the old menaces of the South before the War. It shows that the old Southern spirit is reviving again from its twenty years of discouragement. It no longer asks any favors, but will wait until it is strong enough to take them. The Boston *Advertiser*, commenting upon the above quotation, pertinently asks:

> What does "the South" desire? Are there still Southern principles? Are there still sectional issues? If there are, we at the North do not know what they are. On what ground and for what purpose the South wishes to take something with a strong hand is a mystery that should be explained. Heretofore it has been declared in behalf of the South that it no longer looked upon National politics from a narrow and sectional point of view. What does the South intend to do when, having bided its time long enough, it takes command of the Administration?

These are questions which will be asked by every reader of the extract we have made. One of the old-time warnings has been sounded again. One paper, more outspoken than the rest, has served one of the old-time notices on the North. Will not this Richmond paper explain what it is that the South does not yet feel itself strong enough to take? What are these favors which it proposes to take with a strong hand when it has gained sufficient power? Northern people would like to be enlightened as to the mysterious something which the South will do when it gets control of the Government. Will the *State* rise and explain?

THE SALOONKEEPERS' FOLLY.

The irreconcilable opposition of the saloonkeepers to every kind of subjection to law and regulation in the interest of society is fully set forth in the annual report of the Board of Trustees to the convention of the State Saloonkeepers' Association at Quincy. This address not only recounts the struggle against the Harper law, but conveys an intimation of the purpose to break down all other legislation designed to keep the liquor traffic within the bounds of public decency. Resentment is expressed toward the law prohibiting the sale of liquor to minors, as well as to local option and the license laws. It is clear that the saloonkeepers are not disposed to tolerate any interference which places their traffic upon a different footing from that of any other business. It is well that the public has authoritative notice of all this, for it shows that the saloonkeepers are utterly unreasonable and propose to resist every lawful means that may be taken to compel them to contribute their share of revenue for the support of local government or to restrain the excesses and evils necessarily incident to the liquor traffic.

This address insists that high license is "the ally of the gambling-house and the bagnio" without taking pains to point out the connection. We presume this statement is based upon the theory that the resources of the gambling-house and the bagnio enable the keepers to pay a higher license than the ordinary saloon can afford to pay. But the answer to this is, that the gambling-house and the bagnio cannot be lawfully licensed at any price; and, as a matter of fact, such establishments rarely if ever pay any license fee, whether it be large or small. The advantage of a high license in this respect is, that if once established and fully recognized the licensed saloonkeepers will be more interested in having the gambling-houses, the bagnios, and all other unlawful places closed up than they would be if there were no charge for the lawful sale of liquor. The man who invests $500 for a saloon license will become an advocate for the strict enforcement of the law. He will want every one of his competitors to pay as much as he does, and he will personally exert himself to secure the suppression of all establishments where liquor is sold in violation of law. Hence high license is not "the ally of the gambling-house and the bagnio," but a powerful agent in withdrawing the sale of liquor from that class of hell-holes.

But it is the uncompromising and unreasoning hostility of saloonkeepers to *all* restrictive legislation which deserves special attention from the public. This policy is a sufficient notice that the assent of those engaged in the liquor traffic can never be secured to any measure necessary for the protection of society against the abuses of the traffic. They do not protest against the Harper law because they believe it to be oppressive, but because it is in the nature of a regulation. They are not willing that a small suburban town, where women and children are deprived through the day of the protection of the male members of the family, shall be permitted to prohibit the public sale of liquor. They fret even under the law which is intended to save the youth of both sexes from being debauched and ruined merely in order to put a few nickels into the saloonkeeper's till. When they avow all this their outcry against the License law loses its force, and the only trouble is that the position they take is almost a justification for the extreme hostility and attempt at extermination urged by the Prohibitionists.

THE platform adopted by the Greenback Convention in Massachusetts which has nominated Ben Butler for Governor is a confession of the inanition of the issue from which the party takes its name, for it is composed mainly of other crotchets. It calls for "equal political rights for men and women," "the election of all public officials by direct vote of the people," "a graduated income tax," discontinuance of debt-funding at a low rate of interest, "shorter hours of labor," and, indeed, pretty much all the "isms" of the day. Incidentally it demands "the demonetization of gold and silver as domestic currency, and the issue instead of full legal-tender paper currency." This purpose has been subordinated to such an extent, however, and it is so far behind the popular intelligence of the times, that it is evident the name "Greenback" is merely retained for a party organization which shall include all the political malcontents and cranks who cannot affiliate with either of the other parties. At the same time the sole aim of the "Greenback party" in Massachusetts and elsewhere is to draw off votes from the Republican party and assist in the election of the Democratic ticket.

COLUMBUS DELANO, of Ohio, once Secretary of the Interior, was elected President of the National Wool-Growers' Association yesterday, greatly to the delight of the more-tariff men from Ohio. Secretary Markham, after a vindication in the shape of a reëlection, resigned, and Albert Chapman, of Vermont, was subsequently chosen for that position. Certain portions of Mr. Markham's annual report, wherein he gave a minute account of the part he and President Garland took in bringing about a reduction of the wool tariff, were carefully ordered stricken out of the record. Congressman Converse, of Ohio, and Senator Plumb, of Kansas, warmly advocated a move on Congress for the restoration of the old tariff, and a resolution was finally adopted instructing the officers of the association to use their best efforts to bring before Congress in the most effective possible manner the demands of the wool-growers of the United States for the accomplishment of that result. The Ohio party's triumph was complete, and the association adjourned to meet next year at Fort Worth, Tex.

CHIEF-JUSTICE COLERIDGE mounted the traditional woolsack for awhile yesterday morning with Judge Gary, of the Superior Court, and listened to the conduct of a suit for damages in a case of ejectment. The distinguished jurist subsequently visited the Law Institute, and later was driven to the State Fair, where he and his party enjoyed a pleasant reception, and were greatly interested in the exhibits. In the evening he was the guest of the Hon. Emery A. Storrs at a banquet tendered him at the Leland, to which a select number of friends, including a brilliant array of politicians, lawyers, and newspaper-men, had been invited. As a genuine "feast of reason and flow of soul," last evening's entertainment fairly rivaled that of the preceding evening at the Grand Pacific. Lord Coleridge will bid adieu to the city by the lake this morning and go to St. Louis by special train.

GOV. BUTLER was renominated by acclamation by the Massachusetts Democrats yesterday, and reviewed his Administration in a speech made up in about equal parts of glowing self-laudation and frequent cracks at the Republican party in general and the Legislature in particular. Professing to feel no solicitude for his reëlection, he pleaded with the Massachusetts Democracy to furnish him better legislative support this trip, and closed with the Websterian apotheosis of Massachusetts. The convention proceedings were characterized by great disorder, owing to the protest of a powerful minority against the cut-and-dried method of selecting the new State Committee. The machine was finally triumphant, of course, but the component parts appear to have been considerably strained in the operation.

THE colored convention at Louisville had another uproarious time yesterday. A resolution indorsing President Arthur's Administration was hurled into its midst early in the day, and at once became a very large apple of discord. Its final reference and that of another pledging renewed support to the Republican party to a committee appears to have saved the convention from immediate disruption. The delegates were subsequently banqueted, and at last accounts were holding a protracted night session which promised to last far into the morning.

EX-GOV. TALBOTT, of Massachusetts, has refused to deliver to Gov. Butler certain records of the State Board of Health, denying the Governor's authority to demand them. The ex-Governor also requests the return of certain records which Gov. Butler managed to obtain some time ago, and takes occasion to administer a severe criticism of the Governor's ex-parte investigations, insisting that the Board of Health is the proper body to investigate all charges in connection with the subject of outdoor poor—the cause of the present disturbance.

Proposed Dismissal of a Faithful Public Servant.

THE TRIBUNE noticed at the time—the latter part of August—the threatened removal by the Board of Trustees of the Illinois Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children at Lincoln of Dr. C. T. Wilbur, for many years its Superintendent. This threat was promptly followed by Dr. Wilbur's resignation. With him, of course, retired Mrs. Wilbur, who had for years so acceptably filled the position of Matron. The Board of Trustees is to meet Oct. 3 to elect the Doctor's successor, though from the popular pressure which is being brought to bear in Dr. Wilbur's favor it is apparent that his friends have not relinquished a hope of his reinstatement. Over a thousand remonstrances and petitions from such prominent men as Senator Logan and the Hon. C. B. Farwell and from a large majority of the friends and parents of the pupils in the asylum have been sent to Gov. Hamilton to prevent any change in the Superintendency and in behalf of Dr. Wilbur's retention. Gov. Hamilton's uncle, an eminent surgeon in Ohio, writes to the Governor that "Your people, in my humble opinion, had better throw away their State-House than deprive their unfortunate children of her services." He further says: "If there is any way of averting an impending dissolution of her relation to the helpless ones of your State, I suspect it will be the noblest act of your life if you do it." Dr. Wilbur is sustained by letters from the members of the State Board of Public Charities and its Secretary, who assert that it will be a calamity to the State if he leaves the management of the asylum. No charges whatever have been made against him, and the change, it is claimed, is simply the result of local selfish interests and jealousies. The principal ground of complaint, it is said, is that Dr. Wilbur bought the institution supplies in Chicago at wholesale prices, which were very much less, of course, than he could have purchased them for at Lincoln. It would seem, except perhaps from the Lincoln point of view, that a Superintendent who did this and tried to make the State appropriations go as far as possible ought rather to be commended than otherwise, and Dr. Wilbur's friends insist that the Board of Trustees should weigh well its action before permitting efficient public servants like Dr. and Mrs. Wilbur to leave the service of the institution.

MR. DANA enters a dignified denial of the rumor that his Holman is the liver-pad gentleman with whom a ribald press has been taking so many liberties of late. The great editor's "attention was called" to this little matter by one William West, a rural correspondent of his paper, who wrote: "I can hardly indorse all you say in praise of Mr. Holman. I have worn one of his stomach plasters, and find it the best thing I ever tried for billiousness." Mildly but firmly Mr. Dana thus proceeds to enlighten the darkened understanding:

> We are glad to learn that Mr. West has been benefited in the manner he describes, but we assure him that he is mistaken about the man. Mr. Holman, whose nomination for the Presidency by the Democratic party will, in our judgment, be of inestimable advantage to the whole country, does not deal with remedies for the physical sufferings of individuals. His speciality is to cure the diseases of the body politic and to restore health, vigor, and integrity to the whole Union.

Another correspondent, who writes from Ballahack, Va., noticing the fact that Mr. Dana's paper, as he puts it, is booming Holman, wants to know whether he is the man "who makes those infernal liver-pads," and adds that if he is he may as well

> Pad his shins like the Arabs,
> And silently steal away.

By this time it seems to have dawned on the editorial mind that his correspondents were merely "guying him," or, as he expresses it, "taking a jocose view of the subject." Nothing daunted, he adds, with a scornful reference to a brother editor:

> Very well, then, let them relieve the monotony of life as they can, and we will all laugh at their humor as heartily as it deserves. Perhaps the Hartford *Courant* may now think we are deriding Holman and preventing his election. To which we will remark that he is not such a tender plant that a joke can do him any harm.

This clearing-up of the liver-pad mystery is all very well, but it is necessary to again remind Mr. Holman's chief boomer that he has steadily failed to inform a listening nation precisely how much Mr. Holman weighs.

A SIDE issue in the Ohio campaign this year is what is known as the Russell law, a measure requiring, among other things, that astrologers, fortune-tellers, clairvoyants, mediums, seers, etc., shall in cities of the first grade of the first-class pay an annual license of $300. Cincinnati is the only city in the State having the requisit population—over 200,000—to put it in this particular class, so that the law really applies to Cincinnati alone. A certain class of extreme Spiritualists, Democrats and Republicans, have set up a howl against requiring mediums to take out licenses, and are endeavoring to make political capital out of their assumed "martyrdom" to legislative tyranny. The current number of the Chicago *Religio-Philosophical Journal*, edited by Col. John C. Bundy, himself a bold champion of Spiritualism as he understands it, but one who declines to be drawn into the support of false issues or cater to sectional bigotry, even if it be Spiritualist bigotry, comments on the matter at considerable length, Col. Bundy summing up his observations with this sensible piece of advice:

> The Ohio legislators agreed with the framers of the bill that some act was needed to draw the lines and establish a standard, a work which Spiritualists should have done, and in their want of knowledge of the subject they, with those presenting the bill, blundered in framing it. The letter of the law is therefore likely to work hardship to honest mediums, and should be changed to meet the spirit in which it was framed. . . . If Spiritualists prefer to remain, as at present, a vast, unorganized body, with no platform and no standard; if any person claiming to be a medium must continue to be, regardless of character or reputation, placed on the same level with well-tried and honest mediums—then it must be expected the outside world will step in and take a hand in abating evils which of necessity accompany such a condition of affairs.

SIR EDWARD SULLIVAN, Master of the Dublin Rolls Court, has been appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland to succeed Mr. Hugh Law, deceased. The new appointee is, like his predecessor, a self-made man. His father was a butler in the employment of Sir Denham Norreys, near Mallow, the County of Cork. Sir Edward received a liberal education through the generosity of his father's employer. He is a graduate of the Irish University. He was successively Solicitor-General and Attorney-General for Ireland, and represented Mallow in Parliament during the last Liberal Administration. He assisted Mr. Gladstone in framing the Irish Church Disestablishment law, and was rewarded for his services by the Mastership of the Rolls—an office worth $20,000 per annum. The new appointment is worth $40,000 per annum. It is a Ministerial office. The incumbent goes out with the Administration, but is entitled to a retiring pension of $20,000 annually. The appointment will not be a popular one in Ireland. The new Lord Chancellor can hardly fill the place vacated by the death of Honest Hugh Law.

THE boys used to say I could spin out longer sentences than any other man in America or the back counties on the other side of the water, but if this very excellent fellow—Coleridge—keeps up his gait as I observe he has been doing in the interior portion of the country—sometimes referred to as the West—I am compelled to admit that it will be necessary for me to do a little speeding around the track myself, merely to show this young filly—who, by the way, is a very excellent fellow—that I can beat my record and make his look sick.—*Maud S. Evarts.*

HAD Romeo and Juliet lived in Atlanta, Ga., they could have eloped, returned, been welcomed, and forgiven, and, while the best ring and the fatted calf were being brought forth, their respected papas and mammas would have pronounced that classic benediction, "Bless you, my children," and ordered half-a-dozen extra copies of the local paper containing a pink and orange-blossom account of the leading society event of several seasons, involving two of the most ancient and blue-blooded families of Georgia.

THERE is a good deal in a name, after all. The popular revolt in the Massachusetts Democratic State Committee against a gentleman with the undemocratic appellation of Drinkwater and against his retention as Secretary requires no explanation. It will ever remain a wonder, however, that he was originally chosen to fill that position. Somehow or other the Democrats are prone to blunder even as are the sparks to fly upward. The committee will naturally purge itself of a man with so heretical a name. Drinkwater must go.

MR. TILDEN is very busy these cool autumn days. His rapidly-acquired reputation as a yachtsman has resulted in the proposal of his name as a member of the American Yacht Club, and in his spare moments he dashes off the allegations to a bill of complaint which he is about to file in his application to the courts to stop a malicious steam-whistle that rends the night in the neighborhood of his home. The "old ticket" still lives, and it becomes Mr. Dana and Mr. Watterson not to forget it.

HOADLY'S soul is full of regret that he didn't succeed in preventing Foraker's resignation from the bench when the latter met with what the malarial candidate calls his "break-down." While it is just possible that if Foraker had stuck to the bench Hoadly would have escaped a dose of malaria and all that it implies, it will probably occur to most people that for a man who had a recent "break-down," Foraker has managed to get over the State of Ohio with a surprising exhibition of vigor and a degree of celerity calculated to put him in the Maud S. and Jay-Eye-See class of Gubernatorial trotters.

WHEN a Louisville man scrapes together all his cash assets, leaves his family, departs for a far country, and remarks to the members of his household that he is going away and doesn't intend to come back, the cautious local chronicler adds: "Mr. Ehrhart and his wife did not get on very pleasantly together, and he may have taken this method of seeking a little rest and recreation, and will no doubt return in due time to the city and his family. It is said that the money Ehrhart took with him belonged to his children."

EX-SENATOR SHARON, being asked in New York the other day, "What are the prospects of the silver mines in Nevada?" replied: "Very poor. I believe them pretty much all exhausted, especially the Comstock Lode. When you have dug down 3,000 feet for the precious metal and found none, I believe you can safely conclude there is none to find. Still I keep up my interests in the Nevada mines and my citizenship in that State, though I am at present residing in San Francisco."

ALLEGED newspapers of a certain class are beginning to favor their readers with woodcuts of the usual type purporting to give a counterfeit presentment of that lost, strayed, or stolen young lady, Miss Mary Churchill. A careful examination of Miss Churchill's alleged right eye reveals a degree of "offness" in that organ which suggests the propriety of Miss Cora Sellers, another female estray from Galveston, conveying her a whole jug, instead of a mere bottle, of the universal eye-water.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette* gravely asserts that Cincinnati is the home of wealth and the State at large the home of great statesmen. To the casual reader of the Cincinnati newspapers it would seem that Cincinnati is just at present principally the home of Mr. Murat Halstead and Mr. John R. McLean, and the State of numerous more or less alleged statesmen who would like to get a mortgage on a seat in the United States Senate.

THE cable is mysteriously silent as to the name of the distinguished American lawyer who was refused permission to defend O'Donnell, the slayer of Carey. In this dilemma the country will be compelled to toss up between Ben Butler and George Francis Train.

THERE is nothing strange or inconsistent in the idea of Ben Butler traveling on a Greenback platform denouncing the Democratic party. Ben's off eye will never see that particular plank, while the good organ will be focused on the rest.

PERSONALS.

Sunday, Sept. 9, the artists and others who are staying at Barbizon and at the other villages on the outskirts of Fontainebleau assembled at the quiet ceremony of unveiling busts of Théodore Rousseau and Jean François Millet, which have been erected at the entrance to the forest, some two miles from Chailly-en-Bière. Both of these masters lie in the village cemetery of the latter village, and the great painter's widow may still be met in her vigorous old age, going about the humble duties which belong to her poverty.

In a lecture on the "Indoor Games of the Japanese," Mr. E. S. Morse, of Salem, Mass., said that there are curious affiliations between the Japanese and the American Indians which may some time show a connection by family ties. Among the simple indoor games of the Japanese are some that are played with balls, jackstones, and cat's-cradle; but all these are more elaborate than with us, and the cat's-cradle goes through a far greater variety of changes. The author believes that the greater intricacy of Japanese games is due to the fact that older people take more interest in them.

The Rev. Garvy Bradsted is the name of a Methodist preacher who is pastor of a church in Egypt, N. J. Concerning him the Philadelphia *Record* publishes a strange story which would indicate that too much brooding upon prophecies had unsettled his mind. Three weeks ago he amazed his congregation by the announcement that Saturday, Sept. 8, he would die a natural death, and join his dead brother in heaven. He stated that the brother had been killed in battle during the late War. Ten years ago he dreamed that he had met that brother in heaven, and was then informed that in just ten years he would meet him again, and would never return to earth again. The preacher then bade his congregation a final farewell, assuring them that at 10 o'clock the following Saturday night he would join the saints in paradise. So impressed were many people with the solemnity of the preacher's manner that about 100 members of the church gathered at his residence some time before the fatal hour. Mr. Bradsted was seated in a room opening upon the street. The door was open and the preacher could be seen by all who had gathered about. Evidently he was awaiting with confidence the approach of death. His head rested upon his arm. As the hour approached the crowd began to get nervous, and a portion of it appeared to expect that the Angel of Death would appear in person and carry off their pastor bodily. Ten o'clock, however, passed, but nothing happened, and the preacher still lives. He thinks he made a mistake in the day and hour.

AMUSEMENTS.

Gounod's Faust at the Grand.

Gounod's Faust was given yesterday evening at the Grand Opera-House by the J. C. Duff Opera Company for the second time this season. A large audience was present. Truth compels the statement that notwithstanding the addition of Miss Emma Juch, Miss Sarah Barton, Mr. Campobello, and Mr. Harvey to the company for grand opera purposes, the Faust performance did not near come up to the standard of the Heart and Hand performance. True the principal weakness was in the chorus, but the chorus plays such an important part in Faust that its failure amounts pretty much to a failure of the entire opera, especially if lack of dramatic ability on the part of the Faust turns the garden scene almost into a burlesque. The only really enjoyable part of yesterday's performance was the singing and acting of Miss Emma Juch, who had assumed the part of Marguerita. She looked it charmingly, acted it gracefully and with a great deal of dramatic ability, and with her beautiful, well-trained voice won the only honors of the evening. Her conception of Marguerita is that of an unsophisticated, bright German girl, which knows neither coquetry nor affectation, but shares the weakness of her sex for personal ornament and flattery. A pity it was that she did not have a Faust of flesh and blood to play to, as the lack of a good support made her work appear somewhat sketchy. Her singing of the ballad, the Jewel song, the church scene, and the prison scene was especially fair and has been seldom heard better. Mr. Harvey, who we are now told never appeared on any stage previous to Sunday last, may in time be able to sing Faust very acceptably, but for the present his participating in the performance is a decided drawback. His singing indicated that he has not a bad voice, but his nervousness and consequent jerkiness of delivery made it impossible to form anything like a judgment on his vocal talents. His acting was awkward beyond description. Mr. Sweet would have been a good Valentine had he not almost broken down with his voice on account of overwork. Mr. Campobello was a fair Mephisto, but hardly with voice enough for the part. The same may be said of Miss Sarah Barton, who essayed Siebel. The setting of the opera was not very brilliant and the costuming decidedly poor. It reminded strongly of "Heart and Hand." Taken all in all it was hardly a performance worthy of some of the talent engaged in it. The lack of precision in time and tune on the part of the chorus, the noise made by the orchestra, and the apparent neglect on the part of somebody to fully adapt the score to the small orchestra deserve the most severe condemnation, as they are matters entirely within the control of conscientious management.

Tonight "Patience" will be given, and probably in a very fine manner. Charming Miss Conron will sing Patience, Mr. Ryley will be the Bunthorne, Mr. Black has been especially engaged for the part of Grosvenor, and the other parts have been assigned to the best light talent in the company, including Misses Hunter and Barton and Signor Campobello.

Dramatic Items.

"The Romany Rye," the great spectacular drama, which was such a popular success last season, will be reproduced at Haverly's Theatre commencing Sunday, Sept. 30. The scenery will be new, and the same realistic effects will be introduced which excited so much enthusiasm. The company has made a pronounced success this season. The sale of seats commences this morning.

FOREIGN.

Many Lives Lost and Much Shipping Destroyed by a Tropical Cyclone.

Orangemen Take Possession of Dungannon and Break Up a Parnellite Meeting.

Limerick Swept by a Destructive Storm—Results of the Newmarket Races.

Two Hundred Jewish Families Rendered Homeless by Recent Riots in Russia.

Spanish Gendarmerie in Pursuit of Insurgents—An Epidemic Near Naples—Heavy Fire at Constantinople.

A CYCLONE.

HUNDREDS OF VESSELS REPORTED DESTROYED.

New York, Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The hurricane which visited Nassau, N. P., and that vicinity Tuesday, the 7th inst., destroyed hundreds of vessels and caused great loss of life.

The American three-masted schooner Melissa Trask, chartered to obtain a cargo of salt at Long Island for New York, was driven ashore at Narman's Cay, Ship Channel Cays. Capt. Trask, master of the vessel, arrived today at Nassau in the ship's boat.

The schooner Victor, on her way from Nassau to Jamaica, was lost near the Melisa Trask. Mis. Charles Weeck, a lady lately arrived from Belize, and three men were drowned.

The sloop Liberty was crushed to pieces in the same place. Her crew were saved.

The sloop Handsome arrived today at Warsaw from the Cays, having in tow the sloop Bob, disabled.

The Monteagle is reported lost, with all on board, a portion of her stern, with the vessel's name upon it, having been picked up. Sad accounts of the disaster have been received from the out islands.

Twenty-two vessels were lost in the harbor during the hurricane. The list of vessels damaged, stranded, and sunk in the harbor mounts up into the hundreds.

The schooner Beauregard, chartered to carry wood to Cay Lobos, was struck by a whirlwind in four fathoms of water the 4th inst., between Grassy Cay and Grassy Creek, Andros Island. The crew was saved.

The Government dispatched the schooner Wanderer this afternoon to proceed to the ship channel and other bays to render succor and relief to any mariners who may have been shipwrecked on those desolate spots, and to bring to Nassau all whom the hurricane may have spared. The Government has adopted measures to ascertain the amount of damage done to property in Nassau and its suburbs by the hurricane.

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE.

The list of lives lost can only be partially obtained. Fifty-three have been so far reported, but it is thought many more have perished.

THE CARLETON.

The Carleton left Nassau with the mails and fourteen passengers for Inagua and the intermediate ports Tuesday morning, the 4th inst. While lying in the harbor at San Salvador Friday night, the 7th inst., the hurricane came on, and although she was under a lee, and despite every effort to hold her with two extra anchors, the vessel dragged into deep water, and was thrown upon her beam ends. The long-boat was landed on the weather side and twelve persons got into her. The oars were washed away and the boat went adrift, steered with a piece of board. The remaining persons on board—Capt. Dorsett, James Darling, the cook, and Adam McKenzie, a seaman—tried to get the other boat into the water while the sea was sweeping the deck. When the boat was finally launched McKenzie fell into the sea with her, but managed to reach the vessel again. The Captain and the two men reached the shore at last about five miles above the place where the other boat had landed.

The following passengers on the Carleton were drowned:

The Rev. J. S. J. Higgs.
Mrs. Higgs.
Mr. N. A. Anderson, wife, and daughter.
Waney Simons and two children.
Elizabeth Colebrook.
Rosa Deveaux and child.
Amelia Young.

The Rev. J. S. J. Higgs was for many years rector of the Parish of San Salvador. Mr. Anderson had just been appointed Acting President of Justice at Lay Island. The bodies of those drowned were all recovered and buried.

THE IRISH.

LEAGUE MEETING.

Dublin, Sept. 26.—At a meeting of the Irish National League today Sexton, Healy, and Davitt made speeches. It was announced that £1,000 additional had been received from Australia. Sexton denounced the action of the Government in suppressing the meeting at Milltown-Malbay Sunday.

ANTI-PARNELLITE DEMONSTRATION BY ORANGEMEN.

At Dungannon yesterday Thomas Power O'Connor and Small, members of Parliament, visited Unchnaclay Market for the purpose of holding a political meeting. They were unable to speak, however, as a body of Orangemen took possession of the town and compelled them to remain within doors. The Orangemen held a meeting in the principal street. Shouts of "No home rule!" were raised, and cheers for the Queen given. The mob announced its intention of keeping possession of the town until O'Connor and Small withdrew, and declared they would remain up all night to prevent the Parnellites from erecting a platform.

Three thousand Orangemen will march in the procession tomorrow, and afterward hold an anti-Parnellite meeting. Orange bands played throughout the night, and great excitement prevailed.

A troop of lancers, 100 infantry, and 300 police officers have been drafted to Dungannon.

STORM IN LIMERICK.

A severe storm passed over Limerick today. The town-hall was blown down, and one of the bridges over the River Shannon was badly injured. A number of houses were also destroyed in various contiguous districts.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FAILED.

London, Sept. 26.—James Punch & Son, merchants, 24 Wormwood street, E. C., have failed.

NEWMARKET RACES.

At Newmarket the first October meeting today the welter handicap race was won by W. M. Redfern's Vanderhum; W. Sanderson's Condor second, and J. R. Keene's Bolero third. There were seven starters. Betting at the start 7 to 2 against Vanderhum, 3 to 1 against Condor, 8 to 1 against Bolero. Vanderhum won by a head.

The Great Eastern Railway handicap was won by Cumberland's Amy Melville; Lord Rosebery's Narcissa second, and T. Jennings' Executrix third. The last betting was 7 to 1 against Amy Melville, 10 to 1 against Narcissa, 10 to 1 against Executrix. Seven starters. Amy Melville won by a length.

The race for the Granby Stakes, for 2-year-olds, was won by Lord Rosebery's Savour; P. Lorillard's Nirvana second, Prince Soltykoff's Diadeste third. Four starters. Betting at the start was 6 to 5 against Savour, 9 to 2 against Nirvana, and 10 to 1 against Diadeste. Savour won by a length.

COURTESY TO AMERICAN SCIENTISTS.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science has decided to invite the American Society for the Advancement of Science to become honorary members of the association during its visit to Montreal in 1884.

RUSSIA.

ANTI-JEWISH RIOTS.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 26.—Details of the recent anti-Jewish rioting at Nowomoskowski, Province of Jekaterinoslav, have been received. Only the synagog and three Jewish houses escaped demolition. Two hundred families were rendered homeless. Order was restored after five rioters had been killed and thirty arrested. The trouble originated in the discovery that a Russian church had been plundered, which act was attributed to the Jews.

THE CZAR AND CZARINA.

An ironclad has gone to Copenhagen to escort the Czar and Czarina to Russia.

FRANCE.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

Paris, Sept. 26.—The reply of the Government of China to the dispatches of the Marquis Tseng relative to the Tonquin question has been received here.

London, Sept. 26.—A Paris correspondent is informed that a long cipher dispatch received at the Chinese Embassy yesterday, which was stated to be the Chinese answer to the proposals submitted by France through the Marquis Tseng, did not contain a reply to the French memorandum.

Paris, Sept. 26.—The International Arbitration and Peace Association has issued an address to the people of France urging that mediation be resorted to for the settlement of the dispute between France and China. The address suggests America or Switzerland for arbitrator.

The *Temps* says: Tricou, lately French Minister to China, with members of the staff of the French Legation, arrived yesterday at Tien-Tsin.

WAR ON ALFONSO.

The newspapers have begun a war upon King Alfonso, convinced that henceforth he will be the ally of Germany, as he accepted the Colonelcy of the Uhlans at Strasburg, Alsace, and appeared publicly in the uniform of his new regiment. The papers especially resent the choice of a regiment quartered at Strasburg.

RETIRED.

About 170 Judges have been placed on the retired list.

GERMANY.

THE MANEUVRES CONCLUDED.

Homburg, Sept. 26.—The military maneuvres were concluded today. The Emperor bade farewell to the Prince of Wales, Duke of Connaught, and foreign officers who witnessed the display.

Berlin, Sept. 26.—The *Provincial Correspondence* (newspaper) says the presence of King Alfonso and the King of Milan at the maneuvres of the German troops furnished fresh proofs that the relations of Germany and the other European States are, regardless of geographical position, entirely friendly.

THE STATUE OF GERMANIA.

Berlin, Sept. 26.—It is still possible that Bismarck will be present at the unveiling of the statue of "Germania" at Niederwald. Queen Augusta has written to Count Eulenburg regretting that her health will prevent her presence at the Niederwald unveiling. The letter concludes: "No one will doubt I take the most sincere interest in the patriotic celebration, and though distant myself my thoughts are present there."

TWO KINGS.

King Milan left Wiesbaden last evening for Vienna, via Berlin, where he will probably visit Bismarck. King Alfonso leaves Wiesbaden for Paris Thursday by way of Brussels.

ITALY.

PAPAL AUDIENCE.

Rome, Sept. 26.—The Pope today gave audience to 5,000 Italian priests. He expressed gratification at their presence as evincing the union existing between the clergy and the Holy See.

AN EPIDEMIC.

A fierce epidemic is announced near Naples. The symptoms indicate yellow-fever.

ISCHIA.

The official report of the fatalities consequent upon the late earthquake in Ischia states that 1,990 persons were killed and 374 injured.

SPAIN.

INSURGENTS.

Hendaye, Sept. 26.—Armed bands have appeared at several points on Spanish territory near the frontier, and the Spanish gendarmerie are pursuing them.

A DENIAL.

Madrid, Sept. 26.—The *Epoca* is indignant concerning articles in French newspapers relative to the acceptance by Alfonso of the Uhlan Coloneloy. It denies that there is an alliance between Spain and Germany, and advises Alfonso to shorten his journey home.

AUSTRIA.

THE AGITATION IN CROATIA.

Vienna, Sept. 26.—The Croatian members of the Reichsrath declare they will not take their seats in that body until the constitutional administration of the Government is reinstated in Croatia.

PERSECUTING THE JEWS.

Anti-Jewish excesses are reported in the Verzprim District, West Hungary. Several houses occupied by Jews in two villages were burned to the ground. Several persons have been arrested.

AN EDITOR ARRESTED.

Trieste, Sept. 26.—The editor of another irridentist newspaper was arrested for publishing seditious articles.

CABLE NOTES.

Bismarck arrived at Munich from Salzburg yesterday, and proceeded to Berlin.

A fire in the Kadi Keri quarter of Constantinople Tuesday night destroyed 300 houses. The loss is about $1,000,000. Nearly one-third the buildings in the district are in ruins.

El Comercio states that Gen. Lynch has given orders to the Chiefs of corps to be in readiness to leave Lima to allow Yglesias' troops to enter. The troops are likely to remain in the vicinity of Lima until Yglesias establishes his Government.

Advices from Colombo, Ceylon, state that the recent earthquake in Java caused a sudden subsidence of the sea at Colombo of fifteen feet. The 27th of August the water rose and fell violently for half an hour, when it resumed its normal condition. Several vessels broke from their moorings. No other damage is reported.

WESTERN RIFLE ASSOCIATION

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The third annual tournament of the Western Rifle Association opened today at the range at Fort Snelling. The strong wind which prevailed prevented any fancy shots. The most of the time the marksmen were obliged to carry fourteen points of wind, the most unfavorable that was ever experienced at the range. The first match was the military individual, 200 yards, seven shots each. Dr. Skinner, of Minneapolis, won the first prize, a gold badge. The second match was at individual short range, 200 yards, ten shots each. M. M. Burnes, of Eau Claire, took the first prize. The third match was an individual long-range, ten shots each, at 800, 900, 1,000 yards. The first prize was taken by J. Dexter.

JOURNALISTS OF THE VILLARD PARTY.

Garrison, Mont., Sept. 26.—The journalists of the Villard excursion, in charge of Mr. Smalley, returned here this afternoon from Butte City, where they went to visit the great copper and silver mines of the Territory. They were handsomely entertained today at Deer Lodge by Mr. Mills, editor of the *New Northwest*, and ladies of his family. The party are all well. They are due at Helena tonight and at St. Paul next Monday morning.

DISCHARGED FOR WANT OF EVIDENCE.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—George Gill, who was arrested for the murder of the Foreman woman, had a preliminary examination and was discharged, the evidence against him being entirely circumstantial and very weak.

NEW YORK.

A Young Woman's Claim to a Husband Who Repudiates Her.

The "Herald's" Reduction to Two Cents and Its Probable Effect.

Marriage of Miss Mary Potter, of New York, and Mr. Walter Geer, of Chicago.

Frederick Lovejoy Elected President of the Rio Grande Road—Differential Rates.

A STRANGE CASE.

A WOMAN CLAIMING A HUSBAND, WHO DENIES THAT THEY WERE EVER WED.

New York, Sept. 26.—[Special.]—A very strange case came up in the Central Police Court in Jersey City today. Hattie Wagner, the daughter of William Wagner, who is an inspector on the Central Railway of New Jersey, and lives at No. 251 Railroad avenue, Jersey City, is the claimant of a husband who repudiates her altogether and denies that he was ever present at any ceremony, pretended or real, which had for its object the investiture of Hattie with the title of wife. Hattie's alleged husband is John W. Rowan, who lives at No. 238 Railroad avenue, almost directly opposit the house of the parents of the woman who claims him as her own. Miss Wagner, that was, and Mrs. Rowan, as she insists she is, claims that she met Rowan over a year ago and finally was engaged to him, and, as she had been too intimate with the young man, she told her mother they were to be married. Shortly after she produced a marriage-certificate signed by "Edmund Guilbert, minister of the Gospel," and duly witnessed. She said she was married in Twenty-third street, New York. The old folks forgave the couple, her father furnished a house, and they began housekeeping. In three weeks Rowan abandoned his wife. Nothing was seen of him again until last Saturday, when he was arrested. It was found that the Rev. E. Guilbert is rector of the Church of the Holy Spirit in Madison avenue, but when called upon the girl said he was not the one who married them. Mr. Guilbert said he had not married them, and the discovery was finally made that the marriage was a sham and the certificate forged. When the case came up today Rowan was present, and as the father stepped from the stand he looked him square in the face, and shaking his fist exclaimed: "I will have justice for my girl. If I can't get it in the courts I will take the law in my own hands and kill you." The scene was a very dramatic one, and Rowan winced as Mr. Wagner addressed him. Judge Davis ordered Mr. Wagner to be quiet, and he left the court-room, but he repeated his threat tonight, stating that unless Rowan admitted the marriage and did justice to his daughter he would kill him. Rowan denies that he was ever married to the girl, or even took part in a mock-marriage ceremony with her. He claims that it is a conspiracy on the part of father and daughter to place the paternity of Hattie's child upon him.

JOURNALISTIC.

THE "HERALD'S" "CUT" TO TWO CENTS.

New York, Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Mr. Joseph Medill, conversing today with a reporter of the *Commercial-Advertiser* upon the *Herald's* cut to two cents, said: "I knew that the *Herald* would have to come down, and that the *Tribune* was not low enough at three cents, in view of what we may call the New York newspaper crisis. Well, you tell me the *Herald* has reduced to two cents; I did not think it would come so soon, but it doesn't take Bennett long to grasp any situation. The *Times*, when it reduced, did not expect to have the field of cheap journalism to itself for any length of time. The *Tribune* promptly responded to the challenge by reducing to three cents, and so acknowledged the undermining effect of the *Times'* prices, but it will have to drop to two cents. This is the more likely in view of the *Herald's* new departure. Bennett for the last few days has been anxiously watching the inroads made upon his circulation by this coup, and has doubtless lost thousands of copies per day. Three or four years ago the *Herald* sold at four cents, and was wholesaled at three; then came a drop, and it was retailed at three and the dealers were charged two and one-half cents. Now the drop is to two cents retail, and he cannot get more than one and a half cents at wholesale. Therefore he loses a full cent on a claimed circulation of 100,000, which represents a daily loss of $1,000. The advertising patronage of the *Herald* obliges it to print supplements continually, and hence the receipts of the concern at one and one-half cents per copy will scarcely pay for the white paper alone consumed. Hence the larger the circulation of the *Herald* the more money it will lose on it. The *Sun* is placed in a still more disagreeable position by this last reduction and finds the ground absolutely cut from under its feet. I venture the prophecy that Mr. Dana will be soon obliged either to reduce the price of the *Sun* to one cent, and fight for existence with the *Truth*, the *Journal*, and the *News*, or enlarge his sheet to double its present size and double his expenses at the same time. I look upon the certain upshot to be the consolidation of several of the present dailies; that some will suspend, and that the survivors will be pretty seriously damaged by the enormous reduction in price."

INDIGNANT NEWSDEALERS.

Newsdealers are growing indignant over the cut in the price of newspapers, and those on the east side of the city held a large meeting this evening and resolved that they would not sell the *Herald* for less than three cents a copy or 20 cents a week, nor the *Times* for less than 18 cents a week. The dealers at the two-cent rate make a half cent on the *Times* and one-third of a cent on the *Herald*.

MATRIMONIAL.

POTTER—GEER.

New York, Sept. 26.—[Special.]—One of the most fashionable weddings thus far this season in this city, and one particularly interesting to Chicgoans, was that of Miss Mary Potter and Mr. Walter Geer, celebrated this afternoon in Grace Church. Miss Potter is the daughter of the Hon. and Mrs. Orlando B. Potter, of New York, while Mr. Geer's home is in Chicago, where he is well known as a gentleman of much social prominence. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Henry Potter, rector of Grace Church, and an uncle of the bride, and was witnessed by fully 1,000 people. The ushers were Messrs. Orlando W. Geer, brother of the groom; Frederick Potter, brother of the bride; H. L. Matz, W. F. Gay, and Clarence Kelsey. The best man was Mr. Danforth Geer, brother of the groom. Miss Martha Potter, sister of the bride, acted as chief bridesmaid. The other bridesmaids were Miss Cora Wiley and Miss Blanche Potter, sister of the bride. The bride was dressed in a white Ottoman silk trimmed with point lace, pompadour neck, filled in with tulle and fastened with a magnificent diamond pin, the present of her father. The veil of tulle was trimmed with point lace and fastened in the hair with a pin shaped like a clover-leaf set with diamonds, the present of the groom. The sleeves were long and trimmed with point lace. The front was elegantly brocaded with floral designs and a court train fell gracefully to the floor. Miss Martha Potter was dressed in tulle over white satin, with pink and blue trimmings, short train, square-cut corsage, and brocaded front; Miss Blanche Potter, tulle over white ottoman silk, brocaded front in floral designs, pompadour neck filled in with tulle, and court train. Miss Cora Wiley was dressed in a similar costume. Mrs. A. C. Geer, the mother of the groom, wore a costume of heliotrope satin trimmed with point-lace, and a white hat trimmed with heliotrope flowers, pompadour neck filled in with point-lace, court train. Mrs. O. B. Potter, the mother of the bride, wore a black velvet dress trimmed with Irish lace, square-cut neck filled in with the same, diamond ornaments. Mrs. White, an aunt of the groom, wore a black silk dress trimmed with lace. Miss Helen Hart, a cousin of the groom, wore a red velvet dress trimmed with white lace. Mrs. E. H. Valentine, a friend of the groom, wore a heavy gros-grain silk trimmed with velvet. After the marriage at the church a reception and collation was given at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 26 Lafayette place. Almost 2,000 invitations had been sent to the friends of the parties to be present at the church. The wedding tour will be a trip of several weeks in the South. The bride's future home will be in Chicago.

THE INVITED GUESTS.

Among those present at the church were Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Geer, Dr. and Mrs. S. I. Prime, Judge and Mrs. McArthur, of Washington, D. C.; Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus W. Field, Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Davinson, Mr. and Mrs. James Fargo, Mrs. J. C. Ayer, Miss Ayer, Mrs. Southworth, Mrs. E. H. Valentine, of Chicago; Dr. Basil Norris, of Washington; Mr. and Mrs. William H. Webb, Dr. J. W. S. Norris, O. J. Norris, Mr. Blackstone, the Misses Freeman, the Misses Denning, the Rev. and Mrs. A. B. Jennings, the Misses Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph White, of Williamtown, Mass.; Miss Helen Hart and Miss Hubbard.

RAILROADS.

FREDERICK LOVEJOY ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE RIO GRANDE.

New York, Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Frederick Lovejoy, of Philadelphia, was elected a Director and President of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad this afternoon. Mr. Lovejoy is a man of large means and was formerly General Manager of the Adams Express Company. His business connection with the express company, which had extended over about thirty years, was dissolved a few months ago. He was induced to go into the Directory and accept the Presidency of the Denver & Rio Grande by personal friends who have great confidence in his energy and administrative capacity. His election as President was warmly urged by Col. J. C. Reiff. During the War Mr. Lovejoy had charge of the express business for all of the Northern armies. It is stated that his assumption of the management of the Denver & Rio Grande will bring to that road the support of Mr. A. J. Cassatt, Mr. C. F. Woerishoffer, Mr. W. L. Scott, the Drexels, and other capitalists. Mr. Lovejoy expects to go over the road immediately and make a thorough inspection of it. He said today that in his efforts to improve and develop the road and its resources he expected to have the earnest coöperation of all the Directors. His election is remarked was the result of a settlement of all differences in the board. The Directors of the company held a long session yesterday and adopted a plan to raise funds for the extension and improvement of the road. The stockholders will meet at Denver Oct. 6 to consider this plan, the details of which it is declared will be kept secret for the present.

DIFFERENTIAL RATES.

The subject of differential rates was taken up today at the meeting of the joint Executive Committee (passenger department) of the trunk lines and the Eastern and Western railroads. All the lines except the Pennsylvania and the route made up by the Lake Shore and New York Central had a differential rate of $16 on second-class business from Chicago to New York. Those lines charged $17, the full tariff rate. Statements were produced to show that all the lines allowed a differential rate, except the Baltimore & Ohio, had drawn far ahead of their percentages. Their rates were advanced to the full tariff, and the only line left to offer the differential was the Baltimore & Ohio. The change will probably go into effect Oct. 1, although the time was not set. The abrogation of the differentials excited a protracted discussion. The differential rate of $20.25 between Chicago and Boston against the full tariff rate of $22 was allowed the Baltimore & Ohio's Niagara Falls Short Line, which is made up by a combination with the Wabash and Great Western, of Canada, in opposition to the Michigan Central. It is thus placed on a level with the Erie in the competition for that business. The business between St. Louis and New York was taken up, but no definit conclusion was reached. The Lake Erie & Western, as the initial line, has had a differential of $20.75 against a rate of $24.25 by the Pennsylvania. The differentials of the other roads have ranged between those limits. Every road has, by making combinations, succeeded in securing the advantage of low differentials. The Erie lines and the Baltimore & Ohio have increased their business greatly by improving their service and time. The weaker roads claimed that they suffered in consequence, and asked that the rates of these lines should be put up. The rate of the Ohio & Mississippi, the Balmore & Ohio's Western line, has been the same as the Lake Erie & Western, and bring a line in direct competition, the latter road asked for a readjustment. The Pennsylvania is the only one of the roads that charges the full tariff rate. The redistribution of percentages was not reached today. The percentages according to the plan will be discussed and fixed as the meeting advances, instead of making the entire award at one time and allowing appeals to be made afterward. Until these are completed the contract will not be fully executed. Since the opening of its new Chicago line and the running of its solid trains through from New York to Chicago, the Erie has secured more than its allotted share of the business. It enjoys a differential fare of $18.50 against a full tariff rate of $20 between these two points. Competing lines which have lost the business will probably demand that the Erie shall be deprived of its differential on the ground that its new equipment and increased time no longer makes it necessary to the road.

BILLIARDS.

SLOSSON'S OPINION OF SCHAEFER.

New York, Sept. 26.—[Special.]—George F. Slosson, in speaking of Jacob Schaefer's refusal to accept his challenge, said this evening: "Schaefer is acting in a most unaccountable manner. He told me when I met him in Chicago that if I would make a match with him for $5,000 and deposit a $1,000 forfeit, he would forfeit his game in Paris with Vignaux. Supposing that Schaefer meant what he said, I put up $1,000 in the hands of the editor of the Chicago *Sporting Journal*. I let him dictate all the details of the match, money, points, and table, and now he throws the whole affair over. He can't claim he is forced to take this position because of his match with Vignaux, for there is not a dollar at stake on that game. I have beaten Schaefer eight games out twelve in public, and I think he displays more than his usual amount of nerve when he makes his open boasts of his ability to beat me. I am mad clear through over this, especially when I see that all the billiard-players except Heiser have apparently joined forces to freeze me out. Now, I am not under pay of any manufacturer, although one large concern not in the ring offered to back me for $5,000 against Schaefer; but I will offer Mr. Schaefer one more chance to play me. I will play him two matches for any reasonable amount he may name, to be played in New York or Chicago, he to name one game and table and I the other, he also to name the number of points. If this does not suit, I will play him any game he may select that can be played on a billiard-table. Not to be outdone by his now intimate friend, Schaefer, Sexton challenges me to play him for the cushion-carrom championship. I have accepted and will play him Oct. 24 in Music-Hall, Chicago."

GOTHAM ITEMS.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

At the Prohibition State Convention at Syracuse today the following nominations were made: Secretary of State, Frederick Gates; Controller, Stephen Merritt; State Treasurer, James Baldwin; State Engineer, George A. Dudley; Attorney-General, Virgil A. Willard.

The Corean Embassy yesterday were the guests of Gen. Hancock. He being slightly indisposed the visitors were met at Governor's Island by Gen. Whipple and greeted by music and a salute of seventeen guns. After a collation the Embassy witnessed military evolutions.

James F. Feeney, who attempted to shoot the British Vice-Consul Tuesday, was examined by physicians at the Tombs yesterday. He was found to be suffering from melancholia and from extreme nervous debility. While not strictly insane, it was thought to be necessary to send him to an asylum.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

New York, Sept. 26.—Arrived, the Greece from London and the Pennland from Antwerp.

London, Sept. 26.—The California, Bohemia, and Britannic, from New York, have arrived out.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Destruction of an Elevator at Buffalo, N. Y., Entailing a Loss of $175,000.

Disastrous Conflagration in a Thriving Business District of Dallas, Texas.

Burning of an Oil Warehouse and a Number of Freight-Cars at Des Moines, Ia.

Serious Blaze in Fairbank & Co.'s Canning-Works at the Stock-Yards.

Burning of an Elevator at Buffalo, N. Y.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Sternber's Elevator "A" was discovered on fire at five minutes of 3 this morning and in an hour was totally destroyed at a loss of $175,000. The origin of the fire is unknown. Mr. C. F. Sternberg, the owner of the elevator, thinks it caught from an overheated journal. The fire department could do nothing except to protect adjoining property. Sternberg Elevator "B," across a driveway from elevator "A," was saved with difficulty. The elevator contained a large quantity of flaxseed. Four unloaded cars stood on tracks in the elevator and were destroyed. The grain in bins was 40,000 bushels of flaxseed, 28,000 bushels of red winter wheat, and 18,000 bushels of corn, mostly owned by Eastern parties. The elevator was built in 1861 for the firm of Marsh & Sternberg. Upon the death of Mr. Marsh his share went to the widow. Mr. Sternberg says it is uncertain whether the elevator will be rebuilt. Its capacity was 175,000 bushels. The original cost of the building was about $100,000, and the grain in it was valued at $102,000. The total loss, however, is estimated at $175,000.

Following is a complete list of the insurance on contents: London Assurance Company, $7,500; North British & Mercantile, $15,000; Imperial, $14,000; Northern of England, $4,500; Lancashire, $5,000; Manufacturers' of Boston, $5,000; First National of Massachusetts, $2,000; Merchants' of Providence, $2,500; American of Philadelphia, $5,000; Commerce of Albany, $2,500; Standard of New York, $5,000; Detroit Fire & Marine, $5,000; Franklin of Philadelphia, $5,000; Spring Garden, $1,925; Mechanics' of Philadelphia, $1,925; County of Philadelphia, $1,150; total, $83,000.

On building: North British & Mercantile, $1,000; Imperial, $1,000; Lancashire, $1,000; Manufacturers', of Boston, $1,000; St. Paul Fire & Marine, $1,500; First National (Mass.), $1,000; Merchants', of Providence, $1,000; Norwich Union, $500; American, of Philadelphia, $1,000; Boatmen's, of Pittsburg, $1,000; Ætna, $1,500; Germania, $1,000; Merchants', of Newark, $1,500; Hanover, $500; Insurance Company, of Pennsylvania, $500; Shoe & Leather, $500; Hartford, $1,000; Star, of New York, $1,000; New Hampshire, $500; Providence, Washington, $1,000; Citizens', Pittsburg, $1,000; Pacific, New York, $1,000; Mercantile, New York, $1,000; Firemen's Fund, $1,000; German-American, $1,500; Springfield, $1,250; Orient, $1,000; Western Assurance, Toronto, $2,000; Royal, $1,000; Commercial Union, $2,500; Westchester Fire, $1,000; Buffalo, $1,000; Phœnix, London, $1,500; Fire Association, Philadelphia, $1,000; Cincinnati, Cincinnati, $1,250; Hamburg, Bremen, $1,000; total, $40,000.

At Dallas, Tex.

Dallas, Tex., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Last night about half-past 10 o'clock a fire occurred in a thriving portion of one of Dallas' popular thoroughfares, in what is known as East Dallas, causing great excitement and much anxiety from the continued spread and destructiveness of the flames. The fire raged until about daylight. When checked it was about attacking a new set of frame buildings, which, if once started, the Dallas fire facilities would have been totally inadequate to handle. As it is the loss is heavily felt, particularly so as the main portion of the burnt district was of frame buildings commanding good rentals, and which the city ordinance declares in the fire district and only brick, stone, or iron buildings can be erected. There were many who sustained loss and damage who cannot be found in time for this report. The following is the list as far as could be obtained: J. T. Elliott, lumber dealer, office and 250,000 feet lumber and sash, valued at about $8,000. Store occupied by L. Lewis, owned by Mrs. Roe, building insured for $10,000 in Liverpool & London, & Globe; stock loss, $3,000; insured $1,800. Store owned by Mrs. Roe, valued at $2,000, insured for $1,100 in the German of Freeport, Ill.; occupied by G. R. Holloway & Co., $2,500, insured for $1,800. Several stores and boarding-houses, with aggregate value of $1,800. Among damaged houses on the opposit side of the street are law and doctors' offices, with a total loss of libraries and fixtures; W. E. Hawkins, groceries, damage light, insured for $1,000 in the Factors' & Traders' of New Orleans and $1,000 in the California; W. J. Johnson, drugs, damage considerable, insured in the Ætna of Hartford, Conn., for $800, Fire Insurance Association of England, $6,000. Much difficulty is experienced in obtaining correct data. Engines have been employed most of the day on the lumber and débris.

A Warehouse at Des Moines, Ia.

Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Fire tonight destroyed the warehouse of the Iowa Oil & Tank Line Company with all its contents, five car-loads of kerosene standing upon the side-track, and two empty freight-cars standing near. It seems that a freight-train had run in the five cars of oil, leaving them standing alongside the warehouse, and one of the cars had a hot box. The oil above leaked down and caught fire. In an instant the flames enveloped the warehouse, and burned with great fierceness for two hours, when the oil became exhausted. The loss is estimated at $25,000, with $6,000 insurance. Five of the freight-cars burned belonged to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road. The ownership of the othes two is not known, but they were doubtless the property of the Rock Island Road.

A $40,000 Blaze in the Fairbank Canning Works.

A $40,000 fire occurred last evening at the canning-house of the Fairbank Canning Company, located at the Union Stock-Yards. The fire was discovered at 7 o'clock by some parties employed about the building and a still alarm was sounded to engine No. 29. This company worked upon the fire for three-quarters of an hour, but, although holding the flames in check, they were unable to gain any headway, and at 7:42 alarms were turned in from Box 259, the regular Stock-Yards box, from Box 1,217, located at Swiltz's Packing-House, and from 1,215, located at Armour's Packing-House. Engine Companies Nos. 2 and 28 responded to this call; also hook-and-ladder truck No. 8. The building is a two-story brick, 120x150 feet, and is used as a tin-shop for the manufacture of cans, and also as a repository for oil that is manufactured into oleomargarine. The former department occupied the entire second story and the northern portion of the first floor, the remainder of the latter being devoted to the storage of oil. The second story extends over the southern extremity of the first story, forming a chute or driveway for loading wagons, and in the southeast corner of this passage the fire was first discovered. No reason can be assigned for the conflagration. The operatives stopped work at 5:30 p. m., and three watchmen employed by the company were patroling the premises, though the fire had gained considerable headway before discovered. This is accounted for by the inflammable condition of the building in the locality where the fire originated, which was saturated with oil. The fire, however, was entirely confined to the interior of the building, with the exception of in one instance extending to the blacksmith-shop adjoining the western portion of the canning-house. The fire was extinguished here, however, before it had created any damage to this department. The flames caused the chief damage to the second story, while the principal damage to the lower floor was by water. The former, which comprised the tin stock and machinery, was injured to the extent of $20,000. The lower floor was completely flooded by water. Huge vats of oil were stored here, and the damage done them is estimated at $15,000, the damage to the building being $5,000. The loss in its entirety is fully covered by insurance, though it could not be ascertained in what companies the risks were placed. Fifty persons will be thrown out of employment until the reconstruction of the works, which will be commenced today. Of these unfortunates, thirty-five were employed in the tin-shop and fifteen in the oleomargarine, which includes many children of both sexes. The building was erected four years ago, though two years later a considerable addition was made. At 11:06 p. m. the fire broke out again, causing another alarm, but was quelled before it had fairly started, causing no additional loss.

A one-story frame barn in the rear of No. 346 North Wells street caught fire about 2:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon in some mysterious manner, and was damaged to the extent of about $150 before the Fire Department, which had responded to an alarm from Box 835, could extinguish the flames. The barn was owned by Edward Sloan, and was uninsured. Mr. Sloan's residence was scorched to the extent of $50, as was also the residence of Mr. Theobold Ritter, No. 344 North Wells street.

John Winthy, a teamster employed by the Canning Company, while working upon the fire in the second story of the building, had his escape by the stairway cut off by the flames, and was forced to jump from the window to the ground, fracturing his leg. He was removed to his home, at the corner of Forty-fifth and Sherman streets.

Farm Buildings and Grain Destroyed in Michigan.

Battle Creek, Mich., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—About 2 o'clock this morning a fire originated in and completely destroyed the barns and outhouses of J. L. Foster, a farmer one and one-half miles south of this city. A large quantity of grain and valuable tools were also consumed, the whole loss being about $9,000. About $6,000 insurance is held in the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Calhoun County. The fire is thought to have been caused by a tramp who took dinner that day on the road and was smoking a pipe.

Other Fires.

Troy, N. Y., Sept. 26.—During a fire in Heustis & Co.'s collar shop, No. 26 King street, there was a gas explosion. George Burt, fireman, was fatally burned, and a number of firemen had their hands and faces burned. The loss is about $30,000; insurance, $20,000. In going to the fire a wheel of the volunteer cart came off, throwing the firemen to the ground. Several of them were slightly injured.

Fairfield, Me., Sept. 26.—A fire originating in Allen & Totman's hardware store this morning burned out several firms, causing a loss of $24,000, partially insured. The heaviest losers are Allen & Totman, $12,000, insured for $6,000; Sumner Osborn, $2,000; St. Louis Flour Company, $2,000.

SERIOUS ACCIDENTS.

Three Men Killed and Many Others Wounded by the Explosion of a Thrashing-Machine Boiler.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—An Osakis special to the *Pioneer-Press* says: A horrible steam thrashing-machine accident occurred at 7:30 o'clock this morning on the Kreger place, about eight miles south of here. The machine was owned and run by the Ives brothers. It appears that the pump was not working satisfactorily and the engine was stopped for a few minutes. The men were gathered around the engine when an explosion occurred.

The killed are:

Albert Garlock, Sauk Centre.
Peter Billedeaux, Leslie.
Mathew Joyce, Orange.

The dangerously wounded are as follows:

Frank Ives, scalp wound, side scalded, wound in foot, amputation performed.

Charles Ives, fractured skull, scalded face and breast, left arm dislocated, not expected to live.

The slightly wounded are: Mike Riley, Samuel Porter, and Chester Gilbert. All are scalded and bruised. Gilbert was blown thirty feet from the engine.

Albert Garlock was thrown nearly 300 feet and Billedeaux nearly 150 feet from the engine. Both bodies when picked up were literally stripped of clothing, and the flesh and skin scalded off. They were punched full of holes from the flying pieces of iron. Mathew Joyce and Frank and Charles Ives were thrown down a few feet in front of the engine. The engine was blown 150 feet, directly over the top of the separator and wheat stacks.

AT BOSTON.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—This afternoon about twenty or thirty carpenters employed by a firm of contractors were at work on the orlop deck of the magnificent Cunarder Cephalonia at her dock in East Boston, making an ice-chest seventy by thirty feet for George H. Hammond, of Chicago, dealer in beef. One of the carpenters tipped over a lamp by which he was at work. The flame caught to some shellac and communicated to a can of the same, which was instantly in a blaze. Other inflammable materials caught, and almost immediately the hold was a sea of flames. Only one narrow ladder led to the deck above, and up this the men struggled one by one. Philip Pierce, aged 60, fell back from the ladder overcome by the smoke and gas, and his body was afterwards found where he fell. The steamship-men tried to put out the fire, but it was too much for them, and an alarm was sounded which brought the East Boston division of the Fire Department to the scene. District-Engineer Dunbar went into the hold to see the condition of things, was overcome, and dragged out, but returned and was again prostrated. He is at his home in a delirious and critical condition. Capt. C. O. Poland of Engine 11, Capt. Gershorn Sherman of Engine 9, Charles Phœnix of the fire-boat Martin Moore, Thomas Pike and William Seaver of Truck 2, and J. E. Burge of Engine 11 were all suffocated, but will probably recover. Loss $5,000, which falls on the contractors.

CHARLES RANDOLPH.

Why the Secretary of the Board of Trade Resigns.

Charles Randolph, Secretary of the Board of Trade, tendered his resignation to the Board of Directors Tuesday. To a reporter of The Tribune he said yesterday that he had no explanations to make.

Members of the board had explanations, however. One said that the Secretary had been in low spirits since the tragic death of his son last spring, and as he was getting along in years and had worked hard he felt the necessity of a rest and proposed to take it. Others were quite confident that Mr. Randolph had no idea that his resignation would be accepted, and believed the tender was merely a bluff calculated to strengthen his position. Said one: "Randolph has been the dictator of the board for many years, and has no idea of abdicating. Practically he has been the President and Board of Directors, and has run the institution after his own liking. Presidents have been elected with the understanding that they were only expected to be figureheads and that Randolph would look after the business, and as there was no salary attached to the position they accepted the empty honor with a distinct understanding that Randolph was to be retained to run matters. Mr. Randolph, because of long familiarity with board matters, has every detail at his fingers' ends, and, being a man of ability, he knows how to use his knowledge. He rules the board because he knows more about its affairs than any individual member, and being naturally and by reason of long practice arbitrary, and dictatorial, and an obstructionist, he generally has his way."

A Corner on the Corn.

Dr. Wing's Corn and Bunion remedy *controls the market. Cure is perfect.* Take no other. Druggists, 25c.

Just the thing in dining-room chairs and tables at Holton's, No. 228 Wabash avenue.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Whether you prefer the sea breeze or the bracing mountain air for your summer vacation, you should not omit to provide yourself with a bottle of Angostura Bitters, which is the acknowledged standard regulator of the digestive organs. Be sure to get the genuine article, manufactured only by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

Lundborg's Perfumes,
Edenia and Maréchal Niel Rose.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State and Washington-sts.

MUSLIN
UNDERWEAR DEP'T.

THE CELEBRATED
Hibernian and Sterling
Hand-Made Goods,
Excelling all other makes in beauty of finish, durability, and fit.

A large importation of French Hand-Embroidered
UNDERWEAR,
At prices one-third less than value.

Elegant Novelties in
INFANTS' WEAR
And Complete Outfits.

Ladies'
Embroidered Flannel Underwear.

Cloth, Flannel, Serge, Satin, and Silk
SKIRTS
In large variety.

Children's Velvet and Plush
HATS, BONNETS,
And every article belonging to a Lady's and Infant's Outfit.

Unusual Bargains
IN THIS DEPT.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,
Madison and Peoria-sts.

CHILDREN'S
Cloak and Suit
DEPARTMENT.

We are now prepared to show a complete line of Children's Garments, including all new styles and shapes, such as Havelocks, Coats, Jackets, Newmarkets, etc.

We offer SPECIAL VALUES TO EARLY PURCHASERS.

A Good Heavy School Havelock, sizes from 4 to 16 years, prices from $3.00 to $5.50.

"Extra" Good Values in Havelocks and Coats from $5 to $8.50.

We make a "specialty" of small sizes, many new designs and colorings, for children from 2 to 5 years. Prices from $3.50 to $5.

Flannel, Cloth, and Cashmere Suits for Misses and Children at prices to suit everybody—from $1.50 to $10.

We invite an early inspection of our CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT. It will be to the advantage of all consumers of these goods.

UNUSUAL ATTRACTIONS
DURING THE
"FAIR WEEK."

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

PAPILLON
SKIN CURE

Is a specific cure for Salt Rheum, Eczema, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Scaldhead, Tetter, Hives, Dandruff, Pimples, Plant-Poisoning, Ringworm, Sunburn, and all diseases of the cutaneous system, by exudation and not by excretion, whereby every particle of disease is withdrawn from the system. Inordinate itching of the skin is allayed at once by bathing the parts.

For Piles, Wounds, Cuts, Ulcers or Sores, no remedy is so prompt in soothing and healing as Papillon Skin Cure. It does not smart or burn. Directions in ten languages accompany every bottle.

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PAPILLON MFG. CO., CHICAGO.

Miseries of Fo Hi.
A Humorous Satire on Civil Service.
Sold by all booksellers. Price, $1.00.
Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago.

ALL YE WEAK AND DYSPEPTICS,
Throw physic to the dogs and put your trust in
AREND'S KUMYSS.

Andrews' Parlor Folding Bed, 30 styles
(Burr Pat. Imp'd.) Elegant, Comfortable, Portable, ... A. H. Andrews & Co., 195 Wabash-av. Send for Ill. Catalogue.

RAILROADS.

The War Between the Chicago-Ohio River Roads Continues Unabated.

How the Scalpers Were Given Tickets to Cut Kansas City Rates.

Annual Report of the Business of the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Road.

Frederick Lovejoy, the New President of the Denver & Rio Grande—His Projects.

Earnings of Various Roads as Reported to the General Offices—Financial Items.

The "Merry War" Between the Southeastern Roads Continues with Unabated Vigor.

The "Merry War" between the Indianapolis, Louisville, and Cincinnati Roads goes bravely on, though no new movements of any consequence were made yesterday and none are announced for tomorrow. The Chicago & Eastern Illinois is doing a land-office business, the office being crowded from morning till night with people wishing to avail themselves of the five-cent rate to Indianapolis and the $3.50 rate to Cincinnati. These cheap tickets are sold only by the evening trains, because passengers will have to buy sleeping-car or chair-car tickets, out of which the company gets its remuneration. All the available accommodations for last evening's train were disposed of by 10 o'clock yesterday morning. This morning the Eastern Illinois will commence to sell tickets for the morning train, but not at the same rate as for the evening train. By the morning the rates will be the same as by other lines—$1 to Indianapolis and $4.50 to Cincinnati.

As the Chicago & Eastern Illinois is only able to accommodate a small proportion of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati travel the other roads also get a large share of the business. The Louisville business is all going by either the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, or the Pan-Handle. The cut made by the latter road yesterday morning on rates to Lafayette, Green Castle, Gosport, and other points on the New Albany Road has not been met by the latter. The New Albany people say the Pan-Handle is welcome to that business, and the more of it it gets the more money it will lose, as it has to reach those points by other roads, to which it will have to pay full proportions of regular rates. The Pan-Handle people, however, claim that they reach most of these points via the Vandalia, which also belongs to the Pennsylvania system, and therefore prorate with the Pan-Handle on any rate it may choose to make.

The New Albany is now selling round-trip tickets to Indianapolis for $5. At present people can make the round trip for $2, but they assume the risk of having to pay full fare back in case rates should be restored before they are ready to return. Consequently some round-trip tickets are being sold to people who do not expect to return immediately. Round-trip tickets to Louisville are also being sold by this road for $8. The Pan-Handle is selling round-trip tickets to Cincinnati at $10, good for thirty days.

As all the ammunition in the passenger war has about been exhausted it is quite certain that if the conflict does not come to an end by Saturday a break in freight rates will occur. The Kankakee Line, which is suffering very severely from the present war, threatens to open hostilities on freight rates by Monday. If this threat is carried out some of the roads engaged in this conflict will suffer heavy losses, their receipts from the freight traffic being their principal source of income.

No fears are entertained that the war will spread beyond the territory now affected, as all the Eastern and Western lines are protecting themselves by charging full proportions of rates from their Southeastern connections.

Annual Report of the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Road.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The annual report of the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railroad for the year ending June 30 last, as required by law to be made to the State, has been received by the Railroad and Warehouse Commission. It shows the amount of capitalized stock to be $8,400,000, of which $30,300 only is held in Illinois, by six stockholders, the remainder being held outside the State by 278 stockholders. The general offices are at Peoria. The total of its common stock, income bonds, first mortgages, and floating debt is $13,374,605. None of its funded debt falls due till 1920. The total length of the main line is 240.69 miles, and of sidings and branches 28.1 miles, making in all 268.79 miles.

The equipment consists of 7 passenger and 22 freight engines, 12 passenger, one official, and 6 baggage and express cars, 1,046 box-cars, 100 stock cars, 17 cabooses, 92 flat cars, 177 coal cars, and 72 cars of all other classes.

It has an average of 563 employés, drawing aggregate yearly wages to the amount of $314,348.40. The salaries of the general officers average $2,077.70; chief engineer, $2,400; master mechanic, $1,650; road-masters, $1,080; clerks, $720; passenger conductors, $1,200; freight conductors, $850; passenger engineers, $1,095; freight engineers, $1,050; firemen, $582; brakemen, $590; station agents, not telegraph operators, $600, and those who are operators, $500. The road during the year reported upon carried 10,773 through and 258,080 local passengers, equivalent to 6,122,688 passengers carried one mile, at an average charge of 2.61 cents each per mile. The freights carried were 360,997 tons at an average charge of 1.24 cents per mile.

The total earnings of the passenger department were $187,269, of which $161,985 was earned within this State. The total freight earnings were $541,634, of which $430,465 was earned within this State. Of the total income from all sources ($728,904), $592,450 were earnings within the State. The average earnings per mile on passengers was $737.28; on freights, $2,132.42. The net transportation earnings per mile were $1,090.57. The total operating expenses were $451,930 and taxes $28,187, a grand total of $480,117. Net income, $248,787. Out of this $193,920 was paid for interest on funded debt and rental, leaving a balance of $54,867.11 applicable to dividends. Adding $3,689.36, last year's balance, the total balance is $58,556.47. The new equipment of the year cost $58,758.33, so that the account foots up a loss balance of $201.86.

The road reports nineteen casualties during the year, of which seven resulted in death and twelve in injuries more or less serious. No injuries whatever are reported to passengers.

Denver & Rio Grande—Program of the New President.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Frederick Lovejoy, who was elected President of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad as successor to Gen. Palmer, has been thirty years in the service of the Adams Express Company, during the last seven of which he has acted as General Manager of the company, with offices at Philadelphia. This office he resigned a few months ago. Mr. Lovejoy is not yet 50 years of age. During the War he had charge of the express service for all the Northern armies, and this difficult business he conducted with exceptional success. He is a man of great executive ability, and essentially in sympathy and training a railroad-man. His management of the Denver & Rio Grande and his election will, it is said, bring to the road the support of A. J. Cassatt, Woerishoeffer, A. L. Scott, the Drexels, and others.

To a question put by a reporter Mr. Lovejoy said: "My policy is not at this minute very easy to define. Before formulating it I must first examine into the property. I shall immediately leave for the West and commence a thorough inspection of lines of the company in order to inaugurate such repairs and reorganization as will make the Denver & Rio Grande equal to any road in the country in equipment and facilities for doing business."

"In this will you have the assistance of the New York backers of the road?"

"Fully. My election was the result of a settlement of all differences in the Board of Directors. I said to the committee when I was first approached upon the matter that I could not think of accepting the Presidency of the road unless I could command the unanimous and earnest support of the Directors. This has been pledged."

"How about the finances of the Denver & Rio Grande?"

"The road is in pretty good condition. Its gross earnings last year amounted to about $7,000,000—enough to pay its fixed charges and redeem half a million of car-trust bonds. No new stock will be issued or needed. Not over $1,000,000 will be required to put the road in first-class condition. This money has been secured. It will be used to put the road in thorough repair, in widening cuts, in building protections against landslides (which seriously inconvenienced the road the last spring), in substituting iron bridges for pile bridges, and in similar ways."

"Will you make any changes in the personnel of the company's officers?"

"That I cannot now say. But I shall place at the head of every department the very strongest man I can get for the position. I shall pursue the policy of vigorous progress, and leave no stone unturned to make the road justify all the hopes of its backers."

Report of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad to the Illinois Railroad Commissioners.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The annual report of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad has been received by the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners. The report is very complete, and covers the year ending June 30, 1883. The report contains a history of the road. The company has a total mileage of 4,514.22, of which 310.68 are in Illinois, the remainder being in Minnesota, Iowa, and Dakota. The capital stock of the company, common and preferred, is $44,445,244, making the total average amount of stock per mile $9,846. The funded debt of the company outstanding June 30, 1883, was $91,097,000, on which the annual interest was $5,039,445. The unfunded debt of the company amounts to $6,165,752.97, making the total liabilities $136,240,964. The number of employés is 21,268, who receive annually $12,196,595 salary. The report shows that for the year ending June 1, 1883, the total number of passengers carried was 4,241,638. The weight of freight in tons was 5,333,457. The total earnings of the company for the year were for the passenger department $6,584,763 and for the freight department $15,151,242, making the total income of the company from passenger and freight departments $21,736,005. The company received from rents of stock-yards, telegraph, and elevators, $202,427, making the total income $21,938,434. The total operating expenses and taxes were $13,323,984. The interest on funded debt is $5,039,445, leaving a balance of $3,575,004, which is applicable to dividends. The total profit for the year ending June 30, 1883, was $3,595,663, while for the year ending June 30, 1882, it was $5,831,974. The number of men killed on the road in Illinois during the year was nineteen. The number injured was fourteen.

Financial Items of Interest to Railroad Men.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Additional railway traffic returns for the third week of September are very favorable. The most striking statement is that of the Manitoba Road, which shows earnings for the week of $193,000, an increase of $1,400. Notwithstanding the fact that fully 25 per cent of the business of the company last year was derived from transportation of materials used in the construction of the Canadian Pacific, the gain this year is due to the increase in the local traffic, which has made up for the loss of the Canadian Pacific business.

The earnings of the Missouri Pacific and its Southwestern system, including the Wabash, for the third week in this month is $1,210,187, an increase of $131,029.

Louisville & Nashville earned $314,700, an increase of $59,505.

The Chicago & Alton earned $225,852, a decrease of $15,752.

The regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent has been declared by the Directors of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Road.

The operations of the Erie, including leased lines, for June shows gross earnings of $2,057,547, an increase of $300,862. The working expenses were $1,441,824, an increase of $371,002; net earnings, $615,722.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange held their first meeting this afternoon since May last, and listed $6,000,000 second mortgage 5 per cent bonds of the Canada Southern Railway Company's $2,270,000 first mortgage 7 per cents, $6,212,000 general 6s, and $2,250,000 of the income bonds of the Shenandoah Valley Railway Company. The committee also placed upon the list the Norfolk Southern Railway stock, which is to take the place of the Elizabeth City and Norfolk stock.

The Meeting of the Passenger Department of the Joint Executive Committee in New York—Matters Not as Harmonious as Represented.

The dispatches from New York announcing that the meeting of the Joint Executive Committee (Passenger Department) in New York this week was a most harmonious one, and that the old pooling and differential-rate agreements, which expired by limitation Sept. 1, were extended until Jan. 1, 1884, caused a quiet laugh among railroad officials here. Not over a dozen lines were represented at the New York meeting, and the other thirty or more roads within the territory of the Joint Executive Committee are not likely to be bound by the action of the minority. It has been an open secret for some time past that the Eastern trunk lines, in connection with their Western connections, were cutting the rates to Kansas City and other points west from Chicago and St. Louis through the aid of scalpers. So bad had this matter become that Commissioner Fink delegated Mr. Brydon, the Secretary of the trunk-line pool, to come here and investigate the charges. Mr. Brydon found matters worse than was represented. He secured evidence which proved conclusive that tickets were sold through scalpers at a cut of $5 to Kansas City. The modus operandi by which scalpers were enabled to do this was as follows: They purchased in New York tickets to Kansas City for which they paid $30.75 each. The trunk lines kept the portion of tickets New York to Chicago at $18.50, and only the coupons Chicago to Kansas City were sent here at the rate of $12.25. The regular rate Chicago to Kansas City is $14.80, which left a margin to the scalpers of $2.55. In addition to this the scalpers received $4 commission on each ticket, which gave them a margin of $6.55. Thus they were enabled to cut the rate from Chicago to Kansas City $5, and still make a profit of $1.55. To insure the scalpers against loss they were accorded the privilege of returning tickets the limitation of which had expired to New York for redemption by the roads which issued them.

It is quite certain that Mr. Brydon made a report of this investigation to the New York meeting, and that the subject formed the principal topic of discussion. Yet the dispatches do not refer to the matter at all, and they are so worded as to create the impression that there has been no such trouble, and that everything was running along smoothly and harmoniously. It is certain that if the same practices are continued by the trunk lines hereafter there will be serious trouble before many days have passed in spite of the extension of the pooling and differential rate agreements until Jan. 1, 1884, and the harmonious meeting in New York.

Prospect that the Trouble Between the Star Union Line and Hately Brothers Will Be Adjusted in a Few Days.

It is stated that the presence in this city of several Star Union Line officials has some connection with an attempt to adjust the old Hately claim, for the refusal to settle which the Star Union Line and Pennsylvania Company were deprived of the privileges of the floor of the Board of Trade Exchange, and which resulted in the withdrawal from 'Change of the representatives of all Eastern lines. Lately, one by one the representatives of the various fast-freight lines have gone back on 'Change and are soliciting freight for their respective lines as well as the roads over which they operate. This has placed the Star Union Line and Pennsylvania Company at a disadvantage, as they have been suspended from the board and cannot go back and meet the competition of the rival lines until the order of suspension is rescinded by the Board of Directors of the Board of Trade, and there is no prospect that this will be done until the Star Union Line has made some sort of compromise with Hately Brothers regarding the claim of the latter firm. This claim amounts to about $7,000, and grew out of the spoiling of a lot of packed meats while in transit to Liverpool. The meat was spoiled by being exposed on the docks in New York while waiting to be loaded on a steamer. The Star Union Line claimed that it was not responsible for the damage, the meat having been shipped at the owners' risk, and wanted the matter to be settled by the courts. Hately Brothers opposed such a course, because it would drag along in the courts for several years, but demanded that it be settled by arbitration, and appealed to the Board of Trade, which, upon the refusal of the Star Union Line, suspended the latter from the privileges of the floor. The consequent fight between the railroads and the Board of Trade has proved a fruitful topic of discussion in the newspapers for some months past.

It is quite probable that some sort of an arrangement for settling the dispute will now be made between Hately Brothers and the Star Union Line, and it is predicted that within a few days all the roads and lines will again be represented on the floor of the board and harmony be restored between railroads and shippers as far as soliciting freight shipments on 'Change is concerned.

Suspension of Hostilities Between the Mayor of St. Louis and the Iron Mountain Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The track war between the Mayor and the Iron Mountain Railroad officials over a few hundred feet of side-tracking near the river, which seemed almost inevitable yesterday, was averted today by an agreement on the part of the Mayor to await the return of President Hayes, of the Iron Mountain Road, before taking further action, as much of the track as had not been torn up by the order of the Mayor yesterday will remain untouched by the city authorities until President Hayes has determined whether or not to allow a portion of the land in question for use as a public thoroughfare.

Vice-President Touzalin, of the Santa Fe, Also Assumes the Duties of General Manager—The New Organization.

Mr. A. E. Touzalin, Vice-President of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, has assumed in addition to his other duties those of General Manager of that road. The first circular issued by him in his new capacity is as follows:

Mr. C. C. Wheeler has resigned the office of General Manager, to take effect Oct. 1. The duties of that office will until further notice be performed by the Vice-President. Heads of departments will report, as heretofore, to the General Manager at Topeka. In conducting the business of the road the General Superintendent will be next in command to the General Manager. The Superintendents of the four divisions of the road will have full charge on their respective divisions of all employés and matters connected with station service, train, tracks, buildings, bridges, water service, and fuel. Division Superintendents will report direct to the General Superintendent. The General Manager's office will be in charge of the General Manager's assistant. Mr. A. A. Robinson is appointed General Superintendent, and will continue to perform the duties of Chief Engineer. Mr. George B. Harris is appointed General Manager's assistant.

Railroad Litigation.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 26.—Last July Pettifer and other English stockholders of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad filed a petition in the United States Circuit Court here to set aside the lease of that road to the Erie. Both railway companies subsequently entered demurrers and moved to strike from the files. Today James McHenry, claiming to own half the stock of the Atlantic & Great Western, now reorganized as the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio, filed a petition to be made a party in the suit of Pettifer et al. B. H. Bristow and W. W. McFarland, counsel for the Erie, arrived from New York to argue on the motion tomorrow.

Miscellaneous Items.

Mr. N. S. Pennington has been appointed Commercial Freight and Passenger Agent for the Missouri Pacific and Wabash Roads at Cairo, Ill.

The Rock Island has just closed a contract with the Rocking Grate-Bar Company of this city for the use of their self-cleaning grates on its entire locomotive equipment, after a six-months' trial on its Omaha express.

A rumor prevails at Denver that the Denver & New Orleans Road was sold to an Eastern syndicate, which proposes to at once build the road to Trinidad and Cañon City, taking the charter recently filed by a Cleveland party for the latter route.

The Chicago & Alton, Illinois Central, and Wabash Roads will sell round-trip excursion tickets to St. Louis to give people an opportunity to visit the St. Louis Fair. Tickets will be good to go Saturday and Sunday, Sept. 29 and 30, and good to return until Monday, Oct. 8, inclusive.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company yesterday closed a large sale of lands to Watson & Thropp, of Topeka. It covers all their land remaining unsold between Topeka and the western line of Marion County, about 150 miles. The price is $3.19 per acre. The exact amount of land cannot be determined for some days.

President C. P. Huntington, of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, has bought a tract of ground fronting on the Ohio River, in Cincinnati, between Smith and John streets, and extending to Front street, for depot purposes. It can only be reached at present by a ferry across the river or by using the connection track on Front street.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago & Western Railroad was held Tuesday. A Board of Directors was selected, consisting of Alexander B. Coxe, Eckley B. Coxe, Henry B. Coxe, E. B. Ely, and George Merryweather. Subsequently the Directors elected the following officers: Henry B. Coxe, President; George Merryweather, Vice-President; and Robert F. Stevens, Secretary.

Mr. George L. Carman, Commissioner of the Central Iowa Traffic Association, has just issued a new tariff on Des Moines business. The principal changes are on fifth class between Iowa points and Des Moines. The new rates on this class are about five cents per 100 pounds lower than those in force heretofore. This reduction is due to the adoption by the Iowa Railroad Commissioners of the "Joint Western Classification."

Mr. O. C. Foster, agent at Chicago of the Canada Southern Line (fast freight), calls the attention of shippers to the fact that his line is one of four running over the Canada Southern Road, and that all shipments intended for it must be consigned to the care of the Canada Southern Line, not road. Shipments simply consigned Canada Southern, and intended for the line, are liable to be diverted to other lines running over the Canada Southern.

At Clapham Junction, where the great railroad systems of London connect, the rails lie together like the wires of a piano. Sixteen hundred trains a day run over them. There is no shrieking of whistles or clanging of bells. They keep their signals for their officials, and outsiders must expose themselves at their own risks. A tunnel-way for passengers connects the whole, so that no one is allowed to cross the rails except the employés, who grow foolhardy and now and then come to grief. On the average one man is killed every six weeks.

Joint-Agent Thomas C. Moore, of the Chicago East-bound pool, has issued the following circular to Western lines: "The Eastern roads having arranged for the purpose of evening up balances to make diversions direct from their own yards, you are hereby requested to cancel the order of Aug. 2 asking transfers to be made from your roads of business consigned to the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago and the Baltimore & Ohio, and will make no future diversions unless ordered by this office or by the Eastern road "over in the Chicago East-bound pool."

Col. Robert Andrews, General Superintendent, Vice-President Hayes, and other officials of the Wabash Railroad, visited Logansport, Ind., yesterday. The object of their visit has been quite freely discussed in railroad circles, and the supposition is that they will endeavor to make arrangements whereby Wabash freight coming over the State Line Division of the Pan-Handle for Detroit can be sent direct instead of by way of Peru and Denver. Such an arrangement would lessen the distance by fifteen miles, decrease the number of engines used in hauling freight, and greatly enhance the importance of Logansport as a freight point of the Wabash Road.

Commencing Oct. 1 the Michigan Central will sell special hunters' tickets from Chicago to parties of three or more (all on one ticket) to points on the Mackinaw Division north of and including Roscommon and return for $14.50; Cheney, $14.80; Grayling, $15.50; Otsego Lake, $15.85; Gaylord, $16.20; Indian River, $16.25; Topinabee, Mullet Lake, Cheboygan, and Mackinaw City, $16.25. Tickets will be good to return until Dec. 10; stop-over checks given at any point north of Roscommon; 200 pound of baggage and camp equipage will be carried free; venison and other large game must be forwarded by express or freight; it will not be carried in baggage-car. The sale of tickets is to be stopped Dec. 5.

THE VETERANS.

Reunion of Crockers' Iowa Brigade at Cedar Rapids—Northwestern Missouri and Southwestern Iowa Ex-Soldiers at Maryville, Mo.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The first day of the reunion of Crocker's Iowa brigade has been a success in every way. The attendance is large, especially of notables. The reception at the opera-house tonight was a very pleasant affair and largely attended. The notable feature of the evening was the appearance of Gen. Govan, of the Confederate army, who in a feeling and patriotic speech presented to the Sixteenth Regiment the flag his brigade captured from them in the struggle before Atlanta. The response by Col. Sanders, of the Sixteenth, was in keeping with Govan's effort, and the two speeches aroused the highest enthusiasm in the audience, and was a scene long to be remembered. Addresses were made by Gen. Belknap, Gov. Sherman, Gen. Gresham, Maj. McArthur, Gen. Streight, Gen. McArthur, and Gen. Van Der Veer. A grand banquet will be tendered the veterans tomorrow evening.

MARYVILLE, Mo., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—This is the second day of the Southwestern Iowa and Northwestern Missouri Veteran Soldiers' reunion, which convened in this city Sept. 25, and holds until the 27th. Fully 4,000 veterans were on the fair grounds today. Speeches were made by Gen. Marmaduke, Gen. Tom Bennett, of Indiana, and the Hon. George A. Anderson, of St. Louis. In the afternoon John Small, a farmer who resides near Pickering, in this county, was fatally injured by the discharge of a cannon.

CRIME IN UTAH.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Sept. 26.—At Mount Pleasant, Utah, last night L. Pritchet was murdered while asleep at his residence. Parties gained entrance secretly and held a pistol so close as to burn his face with powder. Pritchet was a Gentile, but it is not known whether he had a difficulty with Mormons.

A Chinaman was lynched on the Oregon Short Line Monday for an outrage on a child. Graders of the railroad strung him up without ceremony.

A few days since a little girl living in the lower ward of Salt Lake fell into a well and was rescued. Her parents were incensed, whipped her, and hung her up by the heels. Neighbors released her from her perilous position, and yesterday she died from her injuries.

CHARGED WITH ARSON.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Sept. 26.—The fire at Hailey, Idaho, which caused a loss of $50,000, was incendiary, and Mrs. E. M. Slosson, lodging-house-keeper, is under arrest for the crime. She burned out twice in Deadwood, Dak., and was heavily insured both times. Her property in Hailey was also fully insured. W. A. Seamands, an old miner, has been arrested as an accomplice.

A COLD SNAP.

Heavy Frosts Reported from All Points in Indiana and Illinois Tuesday Night.

Conflicting Views as to the Amount of Damage Done to the Corn Crop.

The State Board of Agriculture of Ohio Places the Damage to Corn at 20 Per Cent.

The Weather in Iowa and Nebraska Cold, but No Damage Has Been Done in Those States.

ILLINOIS.

SANGAMON COUNTY.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 26.—There was frost throughout this section last night. No damage to corn except in low places, as most of it is out of danger from frost.

PEORIA COUNTY.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—There was quite a frost in this vicinity this morning, and from passengers on incoming trains it is believed that it was pretty general throughout Central Illinois and as far West at least as the Mississippi River. Opinions vary as to the damage inflicted, but it is not generally thought it will seriously affect corn.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—There is but little change in the condition of crops to note here. But two frosts have occurred (the two early ones) that in any wise affected corn, and they only along the margins of water-courses or in low or swampy grounds. Every day adds to the cheerfulness of the farmer. Late corn is coming out splendidly, and a large scope of country would not now be affected by the antics of Jack Frost. A couple of weeks of this ripening weather would see all the corn safe that would be harvested under any circumstances. There is bound to be some soft corn if frost staid away until Christmas. Signal-service predictions are at a discount, and much more reliance is placed in the conclusions drawn from the carefully-collected crop reports of the army of TRIBUNE correspondents. In this respect it is universally conceded THE TRIBUNE can give the weather-office points. Potatoes are generally either under shelter or being dug. Fall vegetables, where not on low ground, are doing well. The late rains have mellowed the stubble-grounds and farmers are putting in their best licks to make up for lost time in fall plowing. As it is, the rains came so late that the acreage to be sown in fall wheat will be smaller than it would have been had the rains fallen sooner.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Another severe frost fell over this section last night, cutting off a good deal of tender vegetation. From all that can be learned today a good deal of material damage was done the corn crop. It was much more severe than that of ten days ago, which cut considerable of the crops. A considerable part of the sorghum crop was injured last night, but it cannot yet be told how severely. In some places there was thin ice this morning. There is very little ripe corn.

WILL COUNTY.

JOLIET, Ill., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—A heavy frost was noticed this morning, but farmers from the country report that fully one-half of the corn crop was sufficiently advanced to be out of danger. The other half will be soft and fit only for feeding in the stalk. About three-fourths of a crop will be realized.

LA SALLE COUNTY.

STREATOR, Ill., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—A heavy frost visited this region again last night. There was considerable late corn that had not matured, and it is thought that it is badly damaged or destroyed. Tomatoes and other garden truck have had a period put to their growth.

COLES COUNTY.

MATTOON, Ill., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—A heavy white frost was visible for an hour after sunrise this morning. Ice was also formed. Corn is completely out of the way of injury by frost. None of the corn of this section has been injured by preceding frosts. The weather continues to be cool and dry. Wheat that has been sowed needs rain badly. We have not had a good rain for six weeks. Wheat planted the first of the month has not sprouted yet.

JO DAVIESS COUNTY.

GALENA, Ill., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The heaviest frost of the season fell in this section last night, killing every species of vegetation it touched. The weather was so cold that ice a quarter of an inch thick formed in water-vessels left out doors. Unmatured corn is utterly ruined, and not even a half a crop will be realized in this county. This opinion is obtained from interviews with leading farmers. A peculiarity of this season's frosts in this section is that they have come in waves, blighting some fields and not touching others in the same neighborhood. Weather tonight clear and cold.

CHRISTIAN COUNTY.

PANA, Ill., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Last night was the coldest of the season, and there was a big white frost and thin ice visible this morning. No damage was done to corn. Owing to the dry weather and its advanced condition it was out of danger. Wheat-sowing is mostly done. The acreage will be less than was intended a month ago on account of the drouth.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The heavy frost of last night and this morning was very injurious to the corn. As before stated there will not be over half a crop in this county. Many farmers have turned their cattle into the fields to let them eat what they will of what there is remaining. The frost this morning was the most severe this season.

GRUNDY COUNTY.

MORRIS, Ill., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—A heavy frost last night cut the corn badly.

CLARK COUNTY.

MARSHALL, Ill, Sept. 26.—[Special.]—This section of the country was visited with a heavy frost last night, the second one this fall. The corn is far enough along to be out of danger, and the only effect will be to hasten its ripening. Sweet potatoes, tomatoes, etc., were of course badly nipped. Only prompt cutting of the vines saved the sweet potatoes.

New corn is coming into market quite rapidly. The price this week is 30 cents. It seems all to be of good quality, but it is the quantity that is lacking. Wheat-sowing is being pushed rapidly, the recent rains having materially assisted the farmers by softening the ground. The acreage sown will be much less than that of last year.

WARREN COUNTY.

MONMOUTH, Ill., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—There was a sharp frost here this morning.

INDIANA.

TIPPECANOE COUNTY.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Another and very heavy frost visited Tippecanoe County last night, nipping much of the late corn that escaped the frost of ten days ago. Some of the early-planted corn escapes injury from the frost, but the late planting will be greatly damaged.

GRANT COUNTY.

MARION, Ind., Sept. 26.—[Special.—The frost last night was very severe, killing every stock of corn and doing much other damage. The crop in Grant County is cut one-half short. Farmers are very blue. Wheat all in and doing nicely.

JASPER COUNTY.

REMINGTON, Ind., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—This section was visited by a heavy white frost this morning, and as far as your correspondent has been able to learn it has been general in this part of the State. The early corn, which will probably embrace two-thirds of the acreage, is out of the way of frost, and hence has received no injury, but the late planting, and especially that grown from Kansas seed, is hopelessly left. In this (Jasper) county there was but little Kansas seed planted, but in parts of Newton and Benton Counties the farmers were shamefully imposed upon by unscrupulous parties who saw a handsome profit in selling them Kansas seed-corn, and the result is a total failure to all who were thus victimized. The Nebraska seed has done much better.

CARROLL COUNTY.

DELPHI, Ind., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—An unusually severe frost visited this county last night. There was also a slight freeze, the mercury standing at 30 degrees. What vegetation escaped the rigors of last week was totally killed, and much of the late corn is completely ruined.

OHIO.

REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The September crop report of the State Board of Agriculture, showing the condition of the crops the 1st of the present month, has been printed, and its distribution began today. The first estimates were printed in THE TRIBUNE Sept. 3. The report says: "The estimate for corn made then must now be materially decreased. Severe frosts occurred the nights of Sept. 8, 9, and 10, which killed the foliage of the corn, and will prevent all corn not already glazed from maturing. The frosts have greatly damaged corn fodder, and this will naturally rise the price of hay, which was a most abundant crop north of the latitude of Columbus. The damage to the corn itself, as well as the fodder, is very great. South of that latitude the best of the corn was already sufficiently mature to ripen in spite of the frost. On the whole it will be a low estimate to say that the frost will diminish the crop of the State 20 per cent from what it would have been if frosts had held off for two weeks and warm weather with warm nights had continued. This is a very serious loss to the farmers, especially taken in connection with the very short crop of fruit and wheat."

IOWA.

DUBUQUE COUNTY.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Heavy frost fell last night, but no reports of damage have been received. The corn is now past danger. Mr. Gilleas, Superintendent of the Iowa Division of the Illinois Central, has been making careful inquiries along the line of his road and reports that the crop will yield fully two-thirds of a well-matured crop of merchantable corn, which is much better than last year. Of the other third a large portion will do to feed.

LEE COUNTY.

KEOKUK, Ia., Sept. 26.—There was a light frost last night, but no damage was done to crops of a serious nature.

DES MOINES COUNTY.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—There was a slight frost in this vicinity this morning in low-lying sections, but it was not perceptible in elevated locations. No damage was done to crops.

MICHIGAN.

BERRIEN COUNTY.

BERRIEN SPRINGS, Mich., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—During the last week several rains have fallen here, improving the prospect of the growing wheat very much, as it was coming up very irregularly on account of the dry weather. No improvement in the condition of the corn crop, which will be light. A light frost was visible here this morning.

NEBRASKA.

FROSTS GENERAL THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 26.—There was a light frost here last night, the first of the season. The damage to corn cannot be estimated, but is probably light, as that cereal is now fairly matured. As far as learned the frost was general throughout the State.

WISCONSIN.

ROCK COUNTY.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Sept. 26.—Rock County was visited by a severe frost last night, and vegetables and all standing grain were severely damaged.

A CORRECTION.

THE CROPS IN VERMILION COUNTY.

DANVILLE, Ill., Sept. 25.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—As a constant reader of THE TRIBUNE I take the privilege of correcting a crop report sent you by your correspondent in this city and appearing in yesterday's issue of your valuable paper. The report states that the farmers have been plowing for spring wheat. This county is not a spring-wheat county, a fact discovered by our farmers twenty years ago, and there is not any of that kind of wheat ever sown in this county. Another sentence gives the information that about "75 per cent of the wheat has been sown." Which if it were a fact and it was spring wheat, as your correspondent says it is, then it would indicate that the winter that we thought was approaching has already flown, that the present indications are a myth, and that we had just awakened from a Rip Van Winkle sleep, in which state we had unconsciously passed through the rigors of winter, and that balmy spring was a fact of the near future. So sweet a delusion we are sorry to dispel; but for the sake of restoring confidence to the coal trade, and of assuring the clothing dealers that there is no necessity of advertising overcoats at 10 per cent below cost, we will authoritatively state that winter grim and cold will be here, notwithstanding the report has gone forth that spring wheat has been sown in this (Vermilion) county. Further on the article states that the "corn crop depends entirely upon the condition of the weather for the next week. Should a few heavy rains fall a good yield is assured"; and "if there is no damaging frost before the 4th of October there will be a thirty-bushel yield. Otherwise there will not be enough to supply the demand." Why such a statement in reference to our corn crop in this county should be made it is impossible to conceive, as there are no grounds to warrant it. The facts are that corn—all of it that would make anything without the fall would have been about a month later—was made in this county two weeks ago, and a large crop will be gathered. Now corn first made its appearance about a week ago and is selling at 35 cents per bushel, a fact which in itself shows that there is lots of corn in this county. A true statement in reference to the wheat-sowing outlook is, that owing to the long dry weather only about 25 per cent of the winter wheat (which, as I said before, is the kind raised here) is now sown. And when the sowing is through the area sown in comparison to that usually sown will only be about 50 per cent as large in the timber and 25 per cent as large on the prairie. In reference to the statement of your correspondent that "gypsy" wheat was the favorit seed sown, I will state that there is no such wheat sown here, but the kind he no doubt means is Egyptian wheat. J. P.

THE STANDARD MONOPOLY

An Investigation Into an Oil Company's Affairs—Some Savory Revelations.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Two or three years ago the Auditor-General of Pennsylvania believed the Standard Oil Company of Ohio was not paying enough tax to Pennsylvania for business done within her borders and set about investigating. Careful inquiry led to the development that this corporation owed the State about $3,000,000 unpaid taxes, and the matter was placed in the Attorney-General's hands for collection. Suit was brought, but the evidence was not forthcoming at the trial, and the State got a final verdict for only $21,000. The business of the Standard Oil Company in the State is done principally over the Pennsylvania Railroad and branches, which set the President of the opposing Philadelphia & Reading Railroad to inquiring, who reported to the Governor of the State that a man named Patterson had been bribed with a few thousand dollars to withhold important testimony. By recommendation of the Governor the Legislature appointed an investigating committee, but nothing important has been developed. At the session today the principal witness was Palmer, Attorney-General when the suit was brought, but he was deplorably ignorant, from the fact that when he was Attorney-General at an annual salary and perquisits of $12,000 his deputy, Lyman D. Gilbert, did nine-tenths of the work, and was about the only legal individual who knew the real facts in the Commonwealth's case, so Palmer could truthfully answer all the questions and reveal nothing of moment. Gilbert was also on the stand, and swore that he knew of no money being used in the settlement of the case save as he had read in newspaper extracts of Patterson's testimony at Titusville. But Patterson was here today, and not called—why is not made plain, though it is known that he was in Harrisburg during the trial of the case in court with testimony which he showed to one or more persons damaging in character to the Standard. But he was not examined during the entire trial. The general belief here now is that the legislative committee, with the Attorney-General, will find nothing out of importance in regard to the alleged suppression of evidence whereby the State has been enabled to recover but $21,000 of an account of $3,145,000 against the Standard Company, as made out by the State Auditor-General. The committee will labor in Philadelphia next Wednesday.

INDIANA TEMPERANCE CONVENTIONS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—At the meeting of the State Temperance Council today a majority of the Committee on the State of the Organization reported in favor of consolidating the council with the Christian Temperance Union, but after a long discussion President Trammell ruled the whole report as out of order, being in conflict with the constitution. The following officers for the ensuing year were then elected: E. B. Reynolds, Hagerstown, President; E. F. Ritter, Indianapolis, C. S. Dobbins, Martin County, Isaac Keene, Evansville, Vice-Presidents; J. G. Kingsbury, Indianapolis, Secretary; William Edgerton, Henry County, Treasurer. The semi-annual meeting of the council was abolished, and it was voted to hold the next meeting the first Tuesday of the next State Fair week. The council then adjourned. This afternoon the Christian Temperance Union convened. The attendance was unusually large, showing no abatement of interest on the part of the members in the work.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—News was received today from Cincinnati to the effect that Miss Julia F. May, of this city, one of the leading soloists of the Hess opera troupe, met with a misfortune in that city that came near terminating fatally. Miss May had not been feeling well, and was recommended to take an electric bath. The attendant after the bath made use of croton oil instead of alcohol as an application to the body, and in consequence the lady was soon in an alarming condition. Through the efforts of the best physicians in Cincinnati her life was saved, though it may be several weeks before she will again be able to appear before the public.

The best business desk on earth is Cutler's. Sold by Colby, Nos. 217 and 219 State street.

THE NORTHWEST.

News Gatherings from the Territory Tributary to Chicago.

An Attempt to Break Jail at Indianapolis, Ind.—A Murderer Gives Himself Up.

Suit Instituted for Damages to the Steamer War Eagle—Logging in the Chippewa River.

ILLINOIS.

MARRIAGE OF THE REV. FRANK CRANE.

HILLSBORO, Ill., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Quite an interesting society event took place here today, the occasion being the marriage of the Rev. Frank Crane and Miss Ella Stickel at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stickel, near this city, and the ceremony was performed by the groom's brother, the Rev. Charles A. Crane, of Whitehall. The groom is a rising young Methodist minister who now has a charge at Rood House. The bride is a handsome and most accomplished young lady. The presents were numerous and beautiful. Among those present from abroad were the Rev. Charles A. Crane, of Whitehall; Miss Carrie Crane, Whitehall; Mr. and Mrs. J. Hook, Nokomis; Miss Lydia Lawrence, Litchfield, Miss.; Lizzie Dewees, Alexander; and Miss Katie Short, Jacksonville.

INSANE.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Tom Roberts was today adjudged insane, and will be sent to the asylum. He is a brother of the late County-Clerk Roberts, and is possessed of some means.

SHELBY COUNTY FAIR.

The twenty-seventh annual fair of the Shelby County Agricultural Board opened here today. Considerable good stock is on the grounds. The attendance is fair. A successful meeting is assured.

LEAVITT—SWANNELL.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Mr. Henry M. Leavitt, Secretary of the Waldron Paper Company, and Miss Nellie Swannell, daughter of W. G. Swannell, were married at the residence of the bride's parents. The assemblage was large and fashionable.

WEDDING AT DECATUR.

DECATUR, Ill., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Decatur society was all astir tonight because of the marriage of Miss Annie Chambers, daughter of Mayor W. B. Chambers, and Mr. Albert Barnes, an insurance agent, which fashionable event was solemnized at St. John's Church by the Rev. W. H. Moore in the presence of a church full of people. A reception at the Mayor's home was an elegant affair, and was attended by about 100 invited guests. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes left for Columbus, O., tonight, from which place they will make a tour of the East.

ATHLETIC SOCIETY.

LAKE FOREST, Ill., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The university members this evening organized an athletic association for the coming year. It has three departments—foot-ball, base-ball, and gymnasium.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

CLINTON, Ill., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Mary Armstrong, a young lady 20 years of age, today noon attempted to commit suicide by taking strychnine. No reason is known for her suicidal intentions, and as she was always of a jovial disposition the affair presents somewhat of a mysterious appearance. Her recovery is extremely doubtful.

THE PAY OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Some doubt has been expressed here today as to the manner of paying the expenses of the Illinois National Guard under the late decision of the Supreme Court. It was alleged that the muddle is as great as before the decision was rendered. The Auditor and Governor are both out of the city, so that their views cannot be obtained. It seems to be the opinion of the best informed, however, that the decision requires the money to be paid out first to the extent of the actual expenses of each company; that if any company has incurred expenses in excess of what falls to it on a pro rata distribution of the fund made on the basis of the number of men in each, then such company or companies shall only receive an amount equal to what would fall to them on such a pro rata distribution; and that all others shall receive pay for their expenses in full. Several regimental and company officers from different parts of the State are here to look after the interests of their commands, and there is a good deal of uneasiness about the interpretation to be put upon the decision in this respect, as it is capable of a construction which would leave several of the commands considerably short of payment for their entire expenditures.

INDIANA.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Dwight Wheedon, who was acquitted a few months ago of the charge of murdering a Chicago & Alton engineer at Bloomington, Ill., several years ago, and who has since been arrested for counterfeiting, is in jail here awaiting his trial. He is proving to be an unruly prisoner, requiring extra watching to prevent his escape. The second or third attempt was discovered this morning just in time to prevent it from being successful. The authorities have not yet discovered how he gets his tools.

SURRENDERED TO THE AUTHORITIES.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—William Cross, who fatally cut Charles Vernon at the precinct ten miles north of this city yesterday, came in this morning and gave himself into custody. He was locked up on failure to give bonds. Vernon was reported rapidly sinking today, with no hopes of his recovery.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.

VINCENNES, Ind., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Larkin Phipps, the engineer who was so badly injured in the Ohio & Mississippi accident last Sunday, died of his injuries last night at Seymour.

IOWA.

DAMAGE SUIT.

KEOKUK, Ia., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The St. Louis & St. Paul Packet Company instituted proceedings in the United States Circuit Court today against the Keokuk & Hamilton Bridge Company for $50,000 damages to the steamer War Eagle in the disaster of Nov. 4, 1881. The allegations are that the accident occured by the negligence and mismanagement of the bridge company; that the bridge is not built parallel with the current; and that the openings in the draw are not 160 feet in the clear, as required by the act of Congress authorizing its construction. The bridge is alleged to be an obstruction to navigation. River men have long maintained that all the bridges over the Mississippi are dangerous, and the outcome of this suit will determine this question of liability by accidents at bridges. It is the first brought, and the parties interested anticipate that it will eventually be carried to the United States Supreme Court.

WISCONSIN.

A LOGGING RISE.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—A seven-foot rise in the Chippewa River last night effectually cleared out the scattering logs from Point Creek and Little Falls to the Beef-Slough Works. Between 10,000,000 and 15,000,000 feet were started. This will probably be the last artificial rise this season.

NATIONAL CHARITIES CONFERENCE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 26.—The convention of Charities and Corrections held sessions today and listened to the reading of papers upon subjects at issue in numerous States of the Union. It would be impossible to state the substance of them in the space permitted. The papers read were in line with the general charitable thought of the country, and produced lengthy general debate on each. The convention, notwithstanding the debates, is practically harmonious, and good results are expected. The conference will probably go to Mammoth Cave after adjournment.

REFORMERS IN SESSION.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The National Association of Reformers of Charity and Correctional Institutions was again in session today, and was very generally participated in by a host of the greatest philanthropists and strongest minds, masculine and feminine, in the whole land. The papers read and the discourses and colloquys held and delivered today and tonight would fill a volume.

MAID OF THE MIST.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The famous little boat Maid of the Mist, which recently took a perilous trip down Niagara rapids, has been brought back across the country and launched at the former starting place. It was definitly decided today to repaint and repair her and send her down the rapids again. The date fixed is Oct. 10, but may be changed. She will not be used for advertising purposes on this trip.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—On 'Change today the action of the Toledo Board of Trade, indorsing Senator Edmunds' bill to establish postal telegraphy, was concurred in.

Health Is Wealth

Health of Body Is Wealth of Mind.

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent

The Great Blood Purifier.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone, and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A GRATEFUL RECOGNITION.

"To cure a CHRONIC or Long Standing Disease is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns DEFECT and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect, but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—Medical Messenger.

False and True.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure" as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal, Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swellings, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel, and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative powers over these diseases that Radway's Resolvent furnishes. It cures step by step surely from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound conditions. The wastes of the body are stopped, and healthy blood is supplied to the system, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of Radway's Resolvent.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate, have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the Sarsaparilla will resolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic Scrofulous or Syphilitic cases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the Sarsaparilla makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

Sold by Druggists. PRICE, ONE DOLLAR.

Ovarian Tumors of Ten Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Remedies.

One bottle contains more of the active principles of medicines than any other preparation. Taken in teaspoonful doses, while others require five or six times as much.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S

Ready Relief

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD,

CURES AND PREVENTS

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA,

Sciatica,
Headache,
Toothache,
Inflammation,
Sore Throat,
Stiff Neck,
Diphtheria,
Asthma,
Influenza,
Difficult Breathing.

Bowel Complaints.

Looseness, Diarrhœa, or Painful Discharges from the Bowels are stopped in fifteen or twenty minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief according to directions. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat,
Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenza, Headache,
Toothache, Nervousness,
Sleeplessness, Neuralgia,
Rheumatism, Sciatica,
Pains in the Chest, Back, or Limbs,
Bruises, Sprains,
Cold Chills and Ague Chills.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the difficulty or pain exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

MALARIA

IN ITS VARIOUS FORMS,

Fever and Ague.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

RADWAY'S

REGULATING PILLS.

The Great Liver and Stomach Remedy.

Perfect Purgative, Soothing Aperient, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in Operation.

A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all Disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from Diseases of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffering Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs Before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders.

Sold by Druggists. Price, 25 cents per box.

Read "False and True."

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren, corner Church-st., New York.

Information worth thousands will be sent you.

TO THE PUBLIC:

Be sure and ask for RADWAY'S, and see that the name "RADWAY" is on what you buy.

MARINE NE[WS]

Further Reports from [the] Wrecks Caused by [Monday] Night's Big Bl[ow].

Stranding of the Propeller [on] Bar Point—The Lucy [J. Clark] Towed into Po[rt].

The Schooner Bismarck [...] Nearly Wrecked—Seve[ral] Cargoes Badly Dam[aged].

Denouncing the Canadian Wre[cking Law]—Old Lake Captain Dead—[...] Canal Needs Repai[rs].

Lake Erie's Big [...]

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—[...] Griffin went out to the schoone[r ...] morning, the wind having [...] though it was still brisk from [...] trying to pull her from behind [...] vessel struck and got fast forw[ard ...] came back for a lighter, and th[e ...] went out. After lightering abo[ut ...] of her wheat the schooner wa[s ...] brought into port this afternoo[n ...] ing very little and shows no ma[...]

Nothing was done today in [...] schooner John Wesley, ashor[e ...] Point, as there was too much s[ea ...] is six feet out, and all her cr[ew ...] removed before she can be rele[ased ...] were still aboard today.

Capt. John Mul[...] and the cr[ew ...] two mates, six men, and a fe[...] schooner W. H. Vanderbilt, a[...] night, and were taken off today [...] owner of the vessel. Cap[t ...] the Vanderbilt was leaking f[...] she went down was ne[...] of water. She became loggy [...] able, and the heavy seas filling [...] her to founder. She went dow[n ...] terday morning, when the gale [...] her cabin deck being four fe[et ...] The crew took to the rigging [...] there till 10 o'clock in the mo[rning ...] Long Point life-saving crew to[ok ...] The cook was about exhauste[d ...] have held on much longer. Som[e ...] suffered severely. Nothing was [...] them except what they had on th[...] Vanderbilt is sunk in the qui[...] Point Cut, and, with her ore ca[rgo ...] tal loss. Crosby & Dimick, ha[...] made a contract with Jerry M[...] her as soon as possible, as she [...] into the sand.

Nearly all the vessels which [...] storm Monday night wet portio[ns ...] goes. The Nellie Gardner, fr[...] over 1,000 bushels of corn, and [...] gerald 300 bushels of wheat, [...] Case 200 bushels of wheat, and [...] bushels of wheat, all from To[ledo ...] Masten wet 140 bushels of her C[...]

Capt. James Rordon, wreck[er ...] Crosby & Dimick, left this af[ternoon ...] herst Island, Lake Ontario, whe[re ...] Typo is ashore.

The propeller St. Paul is m[aking ...] repairs and will be out in a day[...]

Canadian Wrecks and [...]

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Sept. [...] The tug Norris, one of our har[bor ...] out up the lake this morning [...] schooner Bismarck, which shou[ld ...] here Monday evening. When [...] she found her under sail of jib a[nd ...] that was left of them when the[...] They had just hoisted their anc[hor ...] for here when the tug found th[em ...] storm struck her Monday eveni[ng ...] to, taking the foremast, [...] mizzentopmast out of [...] then dropped her anch[or ...] broke the jibboom and b[...] her, plunging into the seas tha[t ...] About 4 o'clock this morning th[...] on her and started for here. Th[...] bound for Garden Island with t[...] from Detroit. She is owned by [...] Garden Island. Nothing is be[...] the schooner Norway, which w[...] Monday evening. They are aw[...] from Garden Island. Messrs. C[...] of Buffalo, have started to rele[ase ...] cules, which is ashore near the[...] have put a gang of men to [...] lumber off her, and expect to [...] out much trouble of damage. [...] W. Folger arrived here all righ[t ...] laden with staves for Kingston [...] ered the storm under Rondeau.

Collided with a Fe[rry].

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 26.—[...] tug J. L. Beckwith did heavy [...] schooner T. Y. Avery this morn[ing ...] was coming to an elevator with [...] tow-line from the vessel slipp[ed ...] tow-post, and she struck, head [...] Huron, lying at the railroad d[ock ...] thirty-two freight cars. The [...] went into the cars, smashing fo[ur ...] breaking the ferry's rail and [...] running from her hull to the [...] age is $400 to the ferry. The [...] amounts to the loss of her rail[...] works, cat-head, part of her [...] headgear. The tug Sweepsta[kes ...] the dry-dock for repairs.

Abandoned to the Un[derwriters].

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 26.—[...] other dispatch was received [...] Bruce by the owners of the [...] ashore at Amherst Island, [...] tional particulars contained [...] vessel was in ten feet of water [...] ful if she could be rescued. [...] the dispatches from Capt. Bru[ce ...] day abandoned her, as a total [...] writers. The Typo is insur[ed ...] which $7,000 is in the Boston [...] in the Mechanics' & Traders [...] wheat and freight is insured [...] Continental, one of the "Big [...] Louis Biyer, one of her owne[rs ...] ton this evening to look after [...]

Storm-Tossed [...]

EAST TAWAS, Mich., Sept. [...] steam-barge V. Swain finish[ed ...] machinery and left for Clevel[and ...] The steam-barge Glasgow ar[rived ...] in search of her four-barge[s ...] harbor yesterday. She left [...] afternoon with them for D[etroit ...] crew of the schooner Minnie [...] ing seen the scows Garibaldi [...] near Fish Point, and thinks th[...] make port. The wind has [...] from the southwest all day [...] down. There was a heavy fr[ost ...]

Ran on a Sh[oal].

AMHERSTBURG, Ont., Sept. [...] Anchor Line propeller Conest[oga ...] east of Bar Point during las[t ...] released after lightering par[t ...] of flour on the barge. Pickn[...] The schooner Geo[r]ger is still [...] with the Hope working at [...] Dresden weathered the sto[rm ...] Island all right.

The Lucy J. Clark.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Sept. [...] schooner Lucy J. Clark got [...] morning with the aid of a tu[g ...] thousand bushels were taken [...] her. She does not leak. Sh[e ...] for Chicago.

Entered a Pr[otest].

ALPENA, Mich., Sept. [...] schooner Bay State left port [...] tug Mockingbird for Port H[uron ...] today entered a protest f[...] propeller Glasgow left to pic[k ...] Tawas Bay.

Storm Signal[s].

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. [...] meteorological office at Toron[to ...] cautionary storm signal No. [...] cardine, Goderich, Saugeen, [...]

The Canadian Wre[cking Law].

Vesselmen are very bitter [...] tion of the existing Canadi[an ...] vents an American tug or w[recker ...] from assisting an American [...] unfortunate enough to stra[nd ...] The result of this law is that [...] could have been saved had [...] them in time have gone to p[ieces ...] total loss. This has repeate[dly ...] with vessels wrecked on Can[adian ...] ing on Lake Huron and Geo[rgian Bay ...] locality it is almost an impo[ssibility ...] Canadian tug of sufficient [...] good, and whenever an Am[erican ...] sent from Detroit or Port [...] stranded craft it has gene[rally ...] Canadian customs officials. [...] the manner in which thi[s ...] the Detroit Free Press h[...]

MARINE NEWS.

Further Reports from the Many Wrecks Caused by Monday Night's Big Blow.

Stranding of the Propeller Conestoga on Bar Point—The Lucy J. Clark Towed into Port.

The Schooner Bismarck Dismasted and Nearly Wrecked—Several Grain Cargoes Badly Damaged.

Denouncing the Canadian Wrecking Law—An Old Lake Captain Dead—The Erie Canal Needs Repairing.

Lake Erie's Big Blow.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The tug Griffin went out to the schooner York State this morning, the wind having moderated some, though it was still brisk from the west. While trying to pull her from behind a narrow reef the vessel struck and got fast forward. The Griffin came back for a lighter, and the tug Hand also went out. After lightering about 15,000 bushels of her wheat the schooner was pulled off and brought into port this afternoon. She was leaking very little and shows no material damage.

Nothing was done today in relation to the schooner John Wesley, ashore at Windmill Point, as there was too much sea running. She is six feet out, and all her ore will have to be removed before she can be released. The crew were still aboard today.

Capt. John Mullen and the crew, consisting of two mates, six men, and a female cook, of the schooner W. H. Vanderbilt, arrived here last night, and were paid off today by S. L. Watson, owner of the vessel. Capt. Mullen says the Vanderbilt was leaking freely, and before she went down was nearly half full of water. She became loggy and unmanageable, and the heavy seas filling her decks caused her to founder. She went down at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, when the gale was at its hight, her cabin deck being four feet under water. The crew took to the rigging and remained there till 10 o'clock in the morning, when the Long Point life-saving crew took them ashore. The cook was about exhausted, and could not have held on much longer. Some of the men also suffered severely. Nothing was saved by any of them except what they had on their persons. The Vanderbilt is sunk in the quicksand off Long Point Cut, and, with her ore cargo, will be a total loss. Crosby & Dimick, her insurers, have made a contract with Jerry McCarthy to strip her as soon as possible, as she will work down into the sand.

Nearly all the vessels which were out in the storm Monday night wet portions of their cargoes. The Nellie Gardner, from Chicago, wet over 1,000 bushels of corn, and the Eliza Fitzgerald 300 bushels of wheat. The George M. Case 200 bushels of wheat, and the St. Peter 200 bushels of wheat, all from Toledo. The J. G. Masten wet 140 bushels of her Chicago flaxseed.

Capt. James Rordon, wrecking-master for Crosby & Dimick, left this afternoon for Amherst Island, Lake Ontario, where the schooner Typo is ashore.

The propeller St. Paul is making temporary repairs and will be out in a day or two.

Canadian Wrecks and Disasters.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The tug Norris, one of our harbor tugs, started out up the lake this morning in search of the schooner Bismarck, which should have arrived here Monday evening. When off Grand River she found her under sail of jib and mainsail, all that was left of them when the storm abated. They had just hoisted their anchor and started for here when the tug found them. When the storm struck her Monday evening she broached to, taking the foremast, mainmast, and mizzentopmast out of her. They then dropped her anchor, and she broke the jibboom and bowsprit out of her, plunging into the seas that swept over her. About 4 o'clock this morning they rigged a sail on her and started for here. The Bismarck was bound for Garden Island with timber and staves from Detroit. She is owned by Calvin & Son, of Garden Island. Nothing is being done yet to the schooner Norway, which went ashore here Monday evening. They are awaiting assistance from Garden Island. Messrs. Crosby & Dimick, of Buffalo, have started to release the brig Hercules, which is ashore near the Norway. They have put a gang of men to work taking the lumber off her, and expect to release her without much trouble or damage. The schooner B. W. Folger arrived here all right this afternoon laden with staves for Kingston, having weathered the storm under Rondeau.

Collided with a Ferryboat.

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The tug J. L. Beckwith did heavy damage to the schooner T. Y. Avery this morning. The Avery was coming to an elevator with grain, when the tow-line from the vessel slipped off the tug's tow-post, and she struck, head on, the car-ferry Huron, lying at the railroad docks loaded with thirty-two freight cars. The Avery's jibboom went into the cars, smashing four of them and breaking the ferry's rail and guard supports, running from her hull to the guard. The damage is $400 to the ferry. The Avery's damage amounts to the loss of her rail, stanchions, bulwarks, cat-head, part of her planksheer and headrear. The tug Sweepstakes is off and in the dry-dock for repairs.

Abandoned to the Underwriters.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Another dispatch was received today from Capt. Bruce by the owners of the schooner Typo, ashore at Amherst Island, but the only additional particulars contained in it was that the vessel was in ten feet of water and it was doubtful if she could be rescued. On the strength of the dispatches from Capt. Bruce her owners today abandoned her, as a total loss, to the underwriters. The Typo is insured for $12,000, of which $7,000 is in the Boston Marine and $5,000 in the Mechanics' & Traders'. Her cargo of wheat and freight is insured for $24,000 in the Continental, one of the "Big Four" companies. Louis Biyer, one of her owners, left for Kingston this evening to look after the wreck.

Storm-Tossed Craft.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The steam-barge W. Swain finished repairs to her machinery and left for Cleveland this morning. The steam-barge Glasgow arrived this morning in search of her four barges which made this harbor yesterday. She left about 2 o'clock this afternoon with them for Duluth. One of the crew of the schooner Minnie Davis reports having seen the scows Garibaldi and Lucinda Lozen near Fish Point and thinks they were unable to make port. The wind has been blowing hard from the southwest all day, abating at sundown. There was a heavy frost last night.

Ran on a Shoal.

AMHERSTBURG, Ont., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The Anchor Line propeller Conestoga ran on a shoal east of Bar Point during last night. She was released after lightering part of her deck-load of flour on the barge Picnic this afternoon. The schooner Georger is still on Fighting Island, with the Hope working at her. The City of Dresden weathered the storm under Peele Island all right.

The Lucy J. Clark Released.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The schooner Lucy J. Clark got off the beach this morning with the aid of a tug and lighter. Two thousand bushels were taken off in order to float her. She does not leak. She will load lumber for Chicago.

Entered a Protest.

ALPENA, Mich., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The schooner Bay State left port today in tow of the tug Mockingbird for Port Huron. The Captain today entered a protest for insurance. The propeller Glasgow left to pick up her consort in Tawas Bay.

Storm Signals Up.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The meteorological office at Toronto has ordered up cautionary storm signal No. 1, at Sarnia, Kincardine, Goderich, Saugeen, and Bayfield.

The Canadian Wrecking Law.

Vesselmen are very bitter in their denunciation of the existing Canadian law which prevents an American tug or wrecking expedition from assisting an American vessel that has been unfortunate enough to strand on Canadian soil. The result of this law is that many vessels which could have been saved had assistance reached them in time have gone to pieces and become a total loss. This has repeatedly been the case with vessels wrecked on Canadian shore bordering on Lake Huron and Georgian Bay. In that locality it is almost an impossibility to secure a Canadian tug of sufficient power to do any good, and whenever an American tug has been sent from Detroit or Port Huron to rescue a stranded craft it has generally been seized by Canadian customs officials. As an illustration of the manner in which this law is enforced, the Detroit *Free Press* has the following:

"The Anchor-Line schooner Georger ran aground at the Limekilns yesterday and stuck fast. The agent of the line here applied for permission to use an American tug to release her, but his request was refused. He states that he had to use a Canadian tug to pull on her, Canadian steamer to lighter, Canadians to shovel coal into Canadian buckets, which were hoisted into Canadian wheelbarrows, and wheeled by sons of Canada on board the Canadian steamer Hope. It is claimed that accidents of this nature cost double as much if the unfortunate vessel strikes Canadian mud as they would if it grounded on United States soil."

Lake Freights and Charters.

There was some indication of improvement in the condition of grain freights yesterday, although carriers were unable to obtain an advance in rates. The inquiry for vessel-room was quite active, so much so, in fact, that the supply of tonnage on the market fell short of shippers' demands. Rates were on a basis of 3¾ cents for corn and 4 cents for wheat to Buffalo.

CHARTERS.

	No. bu.
To Buffalo.	
Propeller William Edwards, corn	65,000
Propeller Commodore, corn, barley	65,000
Propeller Boston, corn	61,000
Propeller Waverly, corn	30,000
Propeller Clyde, corn	62,000
Propeller R. A. Packer, corn	47,000
Schooner Golden Age, corn	36,000
Schooner M. W. Page, corn	50,000
To Ogdensburg.	
Propeller Roanoke, corn	33,000
To Kingston.	
Schooner Armenia, corn	23,000
To Midland.	
Schooner Arabia, corn	21,000
To Sandusky.	
Schooner Higgie, wheat	31,000
Total	582,000

Complaints Against Erie Canal Officials.

The feeling at Buffalo among canal boatmen and Captains as to the condition of the Erie Canal is daily growing stronger, and complaints are constantly being made of the ill state of repair into which the people's great waterway has been allowed to fall, through alleged official neglect. The following communication has been given for publication. It has fifty signatures of boat Captains and owners, and many who have not had an opportunity to sign it have indorsed it verbally and otherwise. The protest is as follows: We, the undersigned boat owners and Captains, having had years of practical experience in navigating the Erie Canal, emphatically declare that the canal under Gov. Cleveland's Administration is rapidly falling into a state of dilapidation. Already it is extremely hazardous to navigate this great internal highway of commerce.

The Steam-Barge St. Joseph.

The fast propeller Jewett has got a rival, and one that she has no reason to be ashamed of, even though it be a lumber-carrier. The Jewett enjoys the reputation of being the fastest steamer on the lakes. The steam-barge St. Joseph, commanded by Capt. H. C. McCallum, has also won recognition as a flyer, and has made the best time of any craft of her class entering this port. Last week she made four round trips between Chicago and Muskegon, and brought four big lumber cargoes each time. Her week's work was completed Saturday night. Since the opening of the season she has brought over 20,221,000 feet of lumber, and left last night on her seventy-fourth trip.

Death of an Old Lake Captain.

Capt. James C. Thompson, one of the old-time lake navigators, but long since retired, died at Hudson, Wis., Tuesday. Capt. Thompson was well known at this port, and had commanded some of the finest craft on the lakes.

Nautical Notes.

The propeller Prussia has gone to Oswego to be repaired.

Capt. George D. Wallace has been appointed Master of the schooner Leo.

The United States steamer Andy Johnson arrived in port from Milwaukee yesterday.

John Conners, fireman of the steamer Bruno, was drowned in the river at Buffalo Monday.

The schooner Sardinia is at the Chicago dry-dock to stop a leak and the tug O. B. Green for a new wheel.

Capt. William Lennon relieves Capt. J. T. Van Alstein of the command of the schooner William L. Preston.

The wreckers at work on the tug Colton have everything in readiness to lift her, but have been delayed by breaking chains.

Daniel McGibbon, cabin boy on the propeller Chauncey Hurlbut, was drowned while the propeller was crossing Saginaw Bay.

While going up the river yesterday morning the steamship Tacoma collided with a dredge and sunk it. Damage about $150.

Mr. Eldred, owner of the schooner York State, received a telegram from Capt. Jenks last evening stating that the schooner had arrived at Buffalo safe.

While coming across the lake, lumber laden, the steam-barge Anna Laura sprung a leak. She was docked at Miller Brothers' ship-yard yesterday for repairs.

The familiar countenance of "Governor" Berry will be missed in the pilot-house of the tug Rebel. Capt. John C. Weckler has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

The remains of the propeller Winnipeg, burned at Duluth some time ago, have been surveyed, but will not be raised at present, as her owners have not decided what to do with her.

Capt. Bob Teed's new tug, the Bob Teed, was inspected yesterday. In the afternoon she was steamed-up and made a trial trip. She is a complete success and will now go into commission.

Capt. Rounds went to Manitowoc yesterday to inspect the schooner Pensaukee, which is being repaired at that port. It is thought that when she is completed her insurance-rating will be A2.

The life-saving crew at Oswego have been at work stripping what rigging remained from the schooner D. M. Foster, wrecked last November under the fort bank. The fall gales will probably break up the hull. She proved quite an attraction the last summer to visitors.

A telegram from Capt. Johnson, of the schooner Lucy J. Clark, which went ashore at Cheboygan Tuesday, states that she has been released and towed inside the harbor. The extent of her injuries was not stated, and no protest will be filed until arriving at this port.

Although there was but little damage to shipping on Lake Michigan Monday night, vesselmen state that there was a living gale blowing and many of them had a rough time of it. The blow was exceedingly severe at the foot of the lake, the wind obtaining a velocity of about fifty miles an hour.

Capt. William Higgie, owner and Master of the schooner Higgie, has spent almost his entire life on the lakes, and says that he has become "seasick" and resolved to permanently retire from active navigation. He will henceforth remain in Chicago and take life easy, although he will retain his vessel interests. Capt. McNair, formerly of the Baldwin, will command the Higgie.

For the purpose of organizing a grain-shovelers' union at Kingston the Federal Union has delegated T. W. Mahoney, President of the Buffalo Branch, and F. Thomas, of the Seamen's Union, to go to Kingston and form the organization as an affiliated branch of the American body. The shovelers at Port Colborne, Port Dalhousie, and elsewhere in Canada will for the present be members of the branch to be formed at Kingston.

Cleveland *Herald:* Since the hearing of the case before Commissioner Earl Bill Saturday, in which judgment was rendered in favor of Samuel Bailey, a seaman on the schooner B. F. Bruce, against the Master, Charles Gilbert, for wages due him, additional facts have come to light. Letters have been received by the President of the Seamen's Union at this port giving the particulars of alleged ill-treatment and cruelty on the part of Capt. Gilbert. These letters state that he threatened his men on several occasions with a pistol, and ordered them ashore without paying them up. A warrant was issued at the Town of L'Anse, Mich., charging Gilbert with these offenses, but his vessel sailed before it could be served. The seamen who were on the boat at that point, and who were sent ashore, are on their way to Cleveland, and have asked the union to detain the schooner and her Master, if possible, until their arrival.

Vessels Passed Port Huron.

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Passed up, a. m.—Forest City and consorts, 11:40; Allegheny and consorts, 3:30; Alcona and consorts, 3:30; Oscoda, 4:10; J. S. Ruby, 4:30; Salina and barges, 6:30; Ganges, 5:30; Passaic and barges, 5:35; Mackinaw and barges, 6; A. C. Ackley, 6:30; Minneapolis with George, 6:35; Golden Fleece, 7:30; Pearl, 8; George Sherman, 11; Porter and barges, 11:30; William Cowie and barges, 11:35. Down—S. H. Foster, A. Smith, M. E. Tremble, A. M. Peterson, 8:45; Superior and consort, 10:35; James Davidson and consort, 11; Ontario, 11:30; D. F. Rose and barges, 3; Milwaukee, 9; John Kelderhouse, 9:10; Conemaugh, 4; Saginaw Valley, 4; Mystic Star, 7; Sunrise, 7; R. B. Hayes, George C. Finney, 7; Starucca, 7. Wind southwest, brisk; weather fine.

Passed up, p. m.—City of Mackinaw, 7. Arrived—North Cape. Left—D. Wagstaff. Passed down—Propeller E. B. Hale, with S. J. Tilden, A. Bradley, 7:15; River Queen, with Homer, 3; Beatrice, with F. L. Danforth, 3:10; Martin, with Negaunee, 4; Kellogg, with Reindeer and D. G. Austin, 5; Yosemite and barges, 6:30; Crusader, with J. I. Case, Three Brothers, 7:20; Arizona, 4. Wind west, brisk; weather fine and cool.

Lake Michigan.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The wind today has been brisk from the southwest, blowing over twenty miles an hour. The windbound fleet all got away during the day. No further disasters from the storm have been reported here. The steam-barge Raleigh arrived early this morning with coal from Erie. Her master reported having dropped the schooner Lucerne off Sheboygan last night, but the latter came in all right last night. According to the survey completed today on the schooner Hall, which was aground in the St. Clair River on the way up, the damage is $1,075.73. The tugs Dexter and Mason collided in the river today and the Mason had her stem knocked off. Cleared—Schooner R. Halloran, for Escanaba.

ESCANABA, Mich., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamers Business and K. M. Forbes, schooners Fannie Neil, Virginus, J. B. Merrill, L. Edsworth, Myosotes, E. Corning, and E. C. Hutchinson. Sailed—Steamers R. Wallace and W. L. Brown, schooners J. Shuette, H. A. Kent, F. Gawa, Z. Chandler, F. C. Knapp, and T. Howland. The strike is at an end. Wind south, light.

ST. IGNACE, Mich., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Passed down—Propeller Lawrence, 3 a. m. Passed up—Propellers Ste. Marie, 12 m.; Lawrence, 2 p. m.; Messenger, 4:30. Arrived—Schooners Hornet, Melvina; steamer City of Cleveland; propeller Atlantic. Departed—Steamer City of Cleveland, propeller Atlantic. Wind southwest and blowing hard; weather clear and cool.

Lake Erie.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Arrived from Chicago—Propellers Rochester, corn, flour, etc.; Fred Mercur, corn; Jay Gould, corn, flour, etc.; H. S. Hubbell, wheat; schooner G. S. Hazard, corn. From Escanaba—Schooner Young America, ore. From Duluth—Propeller Toledo, flour, etc. Cleared for Chicago—Propellers B. W. Blanchard, sundries; Lehigh, coal; Idaho, sundries; Avon, sundries; schooners J. G. Masten, coal; Helvetia, coal; Wayne, coal. For Duluth—Propellers Iron Age, coal; M. M. Drake, coal; Toledo, sundries; India, sundries; schooners David Dows, light; James Couch, coal.

Coal freights today were considerably firmer, though there was no change in rates. Engagements—For Chicago—Steamers City of Rome, Lehigh; schooner S. V. R. Watson, coal at 60 cents. For Duluth—Steamer Iron Age, schooner James Couch, coal at 90 cents; schooner Thomas L. Parker, railroad iron at $1.50. For Sandusky—Schooner M. P. Barkalow, coal at 30 cents. Canal freights are steady on the basis of 6¼ cents on wheat and 6 cents on corn to New York. The schooner G. S. Hazard, from Chicago, arrived today all right. The Charles Foster and Two Fannies, coal-laden, sailed this morning. The tug Balize, with the schooners Scotia, Helvetia, and H. G. Cleveland, was to leave tonight.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Cleared—Propeller Oneida, merchandise, Chicago. Ore freights are easier and rates lower. Brokers are endeavoring to brace them up and reported old charters today at $150, but the rate is probably nearer $1.40. Charters—Propeller Rhoda Stewart, pig-iron from Escanaba to Cleveland at $1.50; schooners Hattie Wells and Sea Gull, ore from St. Ignace to Toledo at $1.40; propeller Ranney, schooners City of Cleveland, Port Mears, coal to Marquette on private terms, and ore back to Cleveland at $1.75; propellers Nahant, Hulburt, schooners Reindeer, Florida, Havana, ore from Escanaba to Ohio ports.

ERIE, Pa., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Entered—Propellers Lehigh, merchandise; Westford, light, Buffalo; Conestoga, grain, Chicago. Cleared—Propellers Annie Young, merchandise, Chicago; Westford, light, Saginaw; schooner Monitor, light, Saginaw.

Lake Huron.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The following charters were reported here today: Schooner H. P. Murry, wheat to Thorold at 4 cents, free of elevation; Senator Blood and Charger, wheat to Ogdensburg at 6½c; Belle Hanscom, coal from Toledo to Cheboygan at 85c and iron ore from Escanaba to Detroit at $1.20 per ton.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Departed—Propellers Atlantic, Ste. Marie, Messenger, Lawrence; steamer City of Cleveland. Southwest wind, fresh; weather fine.

ALPENA, Mich., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The propeller Garden City and consort cleared for Cleveland and schooner Fillmore for Chicago. Clear and calm.

Lake Superior.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—No arrivals. Cleared—J. F. Cord. Passed up—Propeller Japan. Passed down—Propellers Active, Badger State, and City of Fremont.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propellers China, S. G. Hodge. Departed—Propellers Hodge, United Empire.

Canadian Ports.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Passed down—Schooner Bismarck, Detroit to Kingston, timber. Up—Propeller Lake Ontario, Hamilton to Chicago, light.

SARNIA, Ont., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propeller Europe, Montreal. Sailed—Propeller Europe, Chicago; steam-barges Minneapolis, Chicago; H. C. Akeley, Chicago; schooner George, Chicago.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooners Elworth, Chicago, grain; John Miner, Chicago, grain; Lottie Wolfe, Chicago, grain; steam-barge Argyle, Chicago, freight, and left for Midland.

MIDLAND, Ont., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooners McDonald, Chicago, grain; Waukesha, Chicago.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Passed up—Schooner Arctic, Port Dalhousie to Cleveland, light. Passed down—Schooners Mary Copeley, Toledo to Ogdensburg, wheat; Melbourne, Pequaning to Ogdensburg, lumber; Singapore, Toledo to Kingston, wheat; Augusta, Toledo to Kingston, timber; Maumee Valley, Chicago to Kingston, corn; propeller W. L. Frost, Chicago to Ogdensburg, general cargo; steam-barge Nipegon, Pequaning to Ogdensburg, lumber.

Port of Chicago.

The arrivals and clearances at this port yesterday were as follows:

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Muskegon, Milwaukee, sundries.
Stmr Grace Grummond, South Haven, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop H. B. Perene, White Lake, lumber.
Prop Tempest, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop L. Pablow, Sturgeon River, lumber.
Prop G. C. Hall, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Lora, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Huntress, South Haven, sundries.
Prop St. Joseph, Grand Haven, shingles.
Prop Commodore, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop J. S. Seaverns, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop Tacoma, Buffalo, coal.
Prop City of St. Joseph, Muskegon, railroad ties.
Prop Escanaba, Cleveland, coal.
Prop Roanoke, Ogdensburg, sundries.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, towing.
Schr Sonora, Menominee, lumber.
Schr A. A. Carpenter, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Lone Star, Marinette, lumber.
Schr E. Leighton, North Bay, railroad ties.
Schr J. Bean Jr., White Lake, pine slabs.
Schr Condor, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Lottie Mason, Green Bay, sundries.
Schr Imperial, Menominee, lumber.
Schr S. Anderson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Jason Parker, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Agnes, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr C. J. Magill, Cheboygan, lumber.
Schr Lyon Grant, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Arab, Acadia, lumber.
Schr Duncan City, Ludington, lumber.
Prop C. J. Kershaw, Buffalo, coal.
Schr L. A. Law, Buffalo, coal.
Stmr Andy Johnson, Milwaukee, business.
Prop Wissahickon, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Daisy Day, Ludington, lumber.

CLEARANCES.

Stmr Grace Grummond, South Haven, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Milwaukee, sundries.
Prop Lake Michigan, Montreal, 17,000 bu corn.
Prop St. Joseph, Grand Haven, light.
Prop Lora, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop G. C. Hall, Muskegon, light.
Prop H. B. Perene, White Lake, light.
Schr Moselle, Escanaba, light.
Schr Stafford, Muskegon, light.
Schr G. A. Irish, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Duncan City, Ludington, light.
Schr Milwaukee Belle, Cleveland, light.
Schr Kate Hinchman, ——, light.
Schr Emily B. Maxwell, Montague, light.
Schr Ford River, Ford River, sundries.
Prop Cuba, Buffalo, 46,000 bu corn and sundries.
Prop L. Pablow, Sturgeon River, light.
Prop Delaware, Buffalo, 50,450 bu wheat.
Schr White Cloud, Manistee, light.
Schr Norman, Saumico, light.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, sundries.
Schr Uranus, Menominee, light.
Schr Planet, Menominee, light.
Schr C. Harrison, White Lake, light.
Schr Planet, Kenosha, light.
Schr Lady Dufferin, Midland, 21,012 bu corn.
Prop Menominee, Muskegon, light.
Prop Buffalo, Buffalo, 35,000 bu corn and sundries.
Prop New York, Buffalo, 56,000 bu corn and sundries.
Tug William Maxwell, Escanaba, 50 brls salt.
Schr Belle Mitchell, Kingston, 21,086 bu corn.
Schr Radical, Pine Lake, light.
Prop Huntress, South Haven, light.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

DEVIL'S LAKE, Dak., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Emmett Orr, deputy Postmaster, while standing last night in front of a building where a dance was being held, which resulted in a free fight, was wounded in the cheek and neck by a ball from a revolver. The ball was extracted. His recovery is quite certain.

WARSAW DEPOT, N. Y., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Mrs. M. S. Starr, the wife of a well-to-do citizen of Pavilion, Genesee County, while passing the drug store of Gilmore & Son, was shot through her side by the accidental discharge of a rifle which was being loaded by a sportsman in that pharmacy. It is thought tonight the result will be fatal.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS CONFERENCE.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Sept. 26.—The Central Illinois Conference met here today, Bishop Andrews presiding, and 136 ministers answering to their names. The Bishop's address dealt with the coming centenary, and was referred to the General Conference. The appointment of standing committees and review of the characters of ministers completed the first day's business session. D. Clemens preached in the afternoon and A. J. Kynett, of Philadelphia, in the evening.

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—A Union League was organized today by about fifty delegates from all the Irish societies in the State auxiliary to the Irish National League. D. J. Sullivan was elected President and John R. Welsh Secretary, both of Indianapolis. Resolutions avowing the object of the league were passed, and the meeting adjourned.

SUICIDE.

OGDEN, Utah, Sept. 26.—J. M. Barlow, express messenger of the Utah Northern Railway, suicided at his residence in this city this evening, shooting himself with a revolver. He held in his hand a certificate of membership in the Des Moines lodge of Odd-Fellows, indorsed: "For God's sake forgive my rash act, but my life is a failure."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains Iodide of Potassium and Iron, with the best vegetable blood purifiers.

THE COURTS.

Important Decisions on Torts, Commercial, and Other Questions.

Woes of a Boy Who Finds He Has Mistaken His Calling.

The Record of Yesterday's Proceedings in the Temples of Justice.

Recent Decisions.

The following important legal decisions have been recently rendered:

BANKING—RIGHT OF HOLDER OF CHECK TO THE BANK—BANKRUPTCY OF DEPOSITOR.

A firm was indebted to C, and gave him their bank check for the amount due—$500—April 20; it was presented for payment April 23, but the bank refused to pay it, though there was a greater sum to the credit of the firm, on the ground that as the drawers had filed a petition in bankruptcy the previous day, April 22, they had no control of their deposit, and that it was under no obligation to C to pay the check. Suit was brought against the bank—Chambers vs. Northern Bank of Kentucky—to recover the amount of the check, but the plaintiff was defeated. They appealed to the Superior Court of Kentucky, where the judgment was reversed, Judge Richards, in the opinion, said: (1) It has been said by some courts that the holder of a check drawn upon a deposit has no cause of action against the bank until the check has been accepted. But the contrary view may be considered as the doctrine in Kentucky. The rights, duties, and liabilities between the depositor, the bank, and the checkholder depend upon the well-known usages of trade more frequently than upon express contracts. It is seldom that there exists, even between the depositor and the bank, any other contract than that implied by usage. Where either natural or artificial persons hold themselves out as bankers by merely accepting a deposit without any express agreement, the usages of trade imply a contract to pay, in the order of their presentment, the checks of the depositor drawn upon the fund so long as it remains unincumbered. The law considers that the parties assumed their relations with a view to this custom, and will enforce it as a part of their contract. The obligation of the banker thus incurred inures to the benefit of the checkholder. But the holder's right to the fund is not perfected by the mere delivery of the check to him; he must first demand payment of the bank. Unless the drawer dies, or directs the bank not to pay the check, or other checks, though of a later date, have first been presented and paid, the demand for payment fixes the liability of the bank, and upon its refusal to pay out of the amount of the depositor's balance the holder of the check may sue the bank for the sum it is given for. (2) The bankruptcy of the drawers did not affect the rights of the plaintiff. The drawers had surrendered control of the deposit to the amount of the check, and their assignee took the bank balance precisely as they left it; he took the property of the bankrupts subject to all legal and equitable claims. (3) The bank defends on the further ground that as the drawers of the check had given a preference to the plaintiff the check was not valid, and that it might be harassed by their assignee if it paid it. But that a debtor has preferred one of his creditors cannot be made a defense in an action by parties sued upon their contracts with him. And if the bank had wished to be protected against the possible annoyance of a suit by the assignee in bankruptcy, it could be made a party to this action and required him to interplead with the plaintiff.

RAILROADS — NEGLIGENCE — SPARKS FROM ENGINE—INTERVENING CAUSE.

J sued a railroad company for the loss of his barn by fire caused by sparks escaping from one of the engines of the company. The fire was communicated to J's barn, which was sixty feet from a pile of cornstalks lying in an alley and against the barn of N, upon which the sparks fell. The barn of N was burnt, and, there being a violent wind, the flames were carried to J's barn. In the action Johnson vs. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company the defendant denied the allegation of negligence, and also claimed that it was not liable, even if negligent, to J, as his loss was the result of an intervening cause arising from the negligence of N. On the trial to prove that it had exercised due care in running its engine in reply to plaintiff's evidence, which showed that a very unusual volume of sparks had been emitted from the locomotive, the company produced the engineer as a witness, and he testified: "I handled the engine very carefully, but not any differently from what I generally did." The plaintiff recovered a judgment and the company appealed to the Supreme Court of Minnesota, by whom the judgment was affirmed. Judge Dickinson in the opinion said: "(1) We deem the fact that a very unusual volume of sparks were discharged and thrown higher in the air evidence of negligence; and, as our statute declares that when fire is caused from escaping sparks negligence in the running of an engine must be presumed, the company should have shown that it was not negligent, and this was not done. The testimony of the engineer is not sufficient. The reason or necessity for the discharging of an unusual quantity of sparks was not explained. (2) It may be conceded for the purposes of this case, as a principle of law, that the intervention of an independent, efficient, wrongful cause between the original wrong complained of and the injury ultimately suffered prevents a recovery for the first tort, and that in such case the remedy is only against him to whose act the consequences are immediately chargeable. But this is not such a case. The fault of N consisted not in anything he did or neglected to do after the fire was thrown from the engine, but in this, that he disregarded his duty towards his neighbors in having his property in such a condition that fire would be readily communicated to the property of his neighbors. Either one of the wrong-doers is responsible, and the concurrent negligence of the other would be no defense. The defendant was negligent and it must pay the judgment.

CARRIERS — TRANSPORTING LIVE STOCK — SPECIAL CONTRACT.

A railroad company carried two car-loads of horses from St. Paul, Minn., to a point in Dakota, and the shipper claimed from it the value of two of the animals on the ground that they had died from the negligence of the carrier, it having exposed them for a long time to very cold weather. On the refusal to pay his claim he brought suit—Moulton vs. St. Paul, Madison & Milwaukee Railway Company—and recovered a judgment. The company appealed to the Supreme Court of Minnesota, where the judgment was affirmed. Judge Dickinson in the opinion said: The company relies upon a special contract with the plaintiff to relieve it from any responsibility as a common carrier. That contract was that in consideration of the price paid, $75 for each car-load, the plaintiff released the company from the liability of a common carrier and from any liability for any delay in shipping the stock after its delivery to it. But the company cannot relieve itself of all liability as a common carrier. A railroad company when it undertakes to transport live stock for such persons as choose to employ it assumes the relation of a common carrier, and becomes chargeable with the duties and obligations which are incident to that relation. By this it is not meant, however, that the carrier is an insurer of the property as respects injury which it may suffer from all causes. Its common law liability is modified by the nature and properties of the animals and their capacity for inflicting injuries upon themselves and upon each other when live stock is the subject of transportation. In this case the negligence complained of is the failure to transport and deliver the animals in due time, and against such negligence the carrier cannot protect itself by any contract, for it would be against public policy.

A Boy Who Finds He Has Mistaken His Calling.

Willard C. Deming, a youth who in a fit of enthusiasm enlisted in the military service of Uncle Sam as a cavalryman, yesterday filed a petition in the United States Circuit Court to be discharged because he is under age. He says he was born March 29, 1863, is only five feet three and three-quarters inches high, and 113 pounds in weight, but the 4th of last month was accepted by Lieut. Adams, who has a recruiting headquarters at No. 18 South Clark street, and duly enlisted. Deming has been in Chicago ever since he was enlisted, but not at headquarters, and last Saturday was arrested as a deserter and sent to the County Jail by order of Lieut. Adams. Having discovered that he is not bound to serve, under the circumstances, and his military ardor having materially cooled, Deming asks to be released from service. A writ was issued by Judge Blodgett returnable Monday morning next.

Items.

In the case of Walter H. Moore vs. Nathan Neufeld and others, Neufeld yesterday filed a cross-bill setting out that in May last the Neufeld & Moore General Auction & Commission Company was incorporated, with a capital of $3,500. From the first the expenses were large and the business small, the location in the Palmer House being a bad one, and the corporation steadily lost money. About the middle of July Nathan Neufeld discovered the losses were upwards of $2,300, and it was agreed to dissolve the partnership. The total losses of the concern are $3,145.84, of which Nathan Neufeld is liable for $1,572. He invested in all $5,270, and drew out $3,041, leaving a balance of $1,006.50 now due him. Moore owes the firm $1,096.13, and Neufeld asks that he may be compelled to pay it so as to discharge the copartnership obligations.

Judge Anthony is hearing the case of Mary Kohler against the City of Chicago to recover $10,000 damages to one of her feet, caused by falling through a sidewalk on Portland avenue, between Archer avenue and Finnell street, Jan. 20, 1880.

In the case of R. M. Conger against his partner, S. D. Ludden, to recover damages for alleged malicious prosecution, the jury yesterday before Judge Anthony returned a verdict for $800 in favor of the plaintiff.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

13,898—President of the United States ex rel. Willard C. Deming vs. Seth F. Hanchett and John A. Adams. Petition for habeas corpus. W. H. Shirland, atty.

13,899—W. B. Fowler vs. C. J. Hauck. Asst., $5,000. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.

ORDERS.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Law order—490, President vs. Hanchett; ord. for writ ret. Oct. 1.

Superior Court—New Suits.

88,506—A. A. All vs. R. F. Walton, Samuel Grannick, Harry Phillips, and J. S. Hoffman. Asst., $800. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.

88,507—F. C. Vehmeyer vs. Joseph Spindlior and Walter L. Knight. Attcht. $250. F. S. Weigley, atty.

88,508—Joseph Gardner vs. Spanish-American Curled Hair Co. Asst., $4,000. F. S. Weigley, atty.

88,509—Bill suppressed for service.

88,510—Louisa A. Esterberg vs. Andrew Erickson. Petition to establish title. George F. Blanke, solr.

88,511—Frances M. Wilshire et al. vs. George and Susan Wilshire, Ada and Amelia Wilshire, and Jacob B. Perkins. Bill for partition. J. P. & T. R. Wilson, solrs.

88,512—C. A. Orvis vs. Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Co. Asst., $3,000. Kneip & Morrison, attys.

88,513—People, use of, Town of West Chicago vs. Christoph Yunk, C. L. Niehoff, A. L. Amberg, Frank Mayer, John Dawson, Rudolph Brand, Christian Castleman, John Reuter, and Joseph Doty. Debt $4,410,000, damages $15,000. Moore & Browning, attys.

88,514—Andrew W. Allen vs. William Marshall, W. E. Fisher, and John Ziemens. Replevin, $350. D. M. Hillis, atty.

88,515—Catherine Murtha vs. William M. R. Vose. Trespass, $2,500. Thomas Bates, atty.

88,516—Alexander F. Wallace vs. Isabella Wallace. Bill for divorce for desertion. D. T. Duncombe, solr.

88,517—W. T. Haydock vs. Henry B. Dalton and George E. Dalton. Attcht., $2,431.54. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.

88,518—Bill suppressed for service.

88,519—Simeon Lee vs. Ellis Dillon, Levi Dillon, Isaiah Dillon, and Duff Dillon. Case, $4,000. P. P. Snyder and Learning & Thompson, attys.

88,520—C. G. Blomgren et al. vs. Adam Craig. Confession of judgment, $665.70. Clifford, Anthony & Paulsen, attys.

88,521—Charles Ketling vs. Mary Ketling. Bill for divorce for cruelty and desertion. M. S. Robinson, solr.

88,522—Benjamin J. Ettelsohn vs. Barnett Graff. Case, $10,000. Monroe & Leddy, attys.

88,523—E. A. Robinson vs. Jan Wesolowski. Confession of judgment, $512.51. Kimball Young, atty.

88,524—Abraham Shaffner vs. Thomas and Mary O'Brien. Case, $5,000. B. M. Shaffner, atty.

88,525—Charles Lacomb vs. Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Company. Case, $10,000. B. M. Shaffner, atty.

88,526—J. W. Butler Paper Co. vs. David W. Clark and Joseph B. Edwards. Asst., $1,300. McCoy, Pope & McCoy, attys.

88,527—F. P. Elliott et al. vs. Adam Craig. Attcht., $516.96. E. S. Walker, atty.

SUPPRESSED TUESDAY—88,494, John F. Doyle et al., use of, Jesse Kensley vs. Charles D. Cole and Moses F. Cole. Garnishment.

ORDER.

JUDGE GARY—Order—3,935, Bryan vs. Hamer; demr. to narr. overruled and lv. to pld. in 20 days.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Judgments—3,883, R. M. Conger vs. S. Dexter Ludden; ver. for plff. of $800; mo. n. t.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Orders—5,036, Morrison vs. Cohn; jury fail to agree and dischgd.—1,033, Weber vs. McCormick; dis. n. c.—3,774, Jones vs. Dunlap; lv. to amd. by making P. H. Smith party deft. and sums. ord.

JUDGE JAMESON—Orders—394, Winslow vs. M. L. Ins. Co.; set for calr.—398, Wheaton vs. Badeau; same.—324, Gair vs. Mannigold; ord. for recvr. to sell assets.—63, Royal Can. Ins. Co. Naghten; set for calr.—1,009, Ferguson vs. Ferguson; rule to ans. cross-bill in 20 days.—419, Thomas vs. Gios; hg. and dis. c. c. want eq.; appl.—462, Ballentine vs. Sands; set for calr.

JUDGE GARDNER—Orders—567, Preston vs. Chicago Rubbing Co.; ord. distrib.—598, Whipple vs. Whipple; lv. to withdraw ans.

Divorce Cases—883, Mary Bailey vs. Lewis B. Bailey; decree of divorce on ground of drunkenness.—3,072, Charles Berghahn vs. Emma Berghahn; same on ground of adultery.—685, Gertrude Stevens vs. Frederick Stevens; same on ground of cruelty.—513, Charles A. Mosher vs. Lula M. Mosher; same on ground of desertion.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

46,043—Adolph W. Lunt vs. H. Van Gilder. Appeal.

46,044—Jona Luma vs. Mary Luma. Bill for divorce for adultery. Louis Weber, solr.

46,045—Edward Thompson vs. Jens Nelsen. Appeal.

46,046—Sarah Doody vs. Daniel Doody. Bill for divorce for cruelty and drunkenness. Hubert Harnett, solr.

46,047—Susana Martins vs. Catherine Keohone and Peter Sullivan. Creditor's bill. Pliny B. Smith, solr.

46,048—Charles Kolletshke vs. John Noonan. Appeal.

46,049—George Miller vs. Bryan Lacey. Appeal.

46,050—Bill suppressed for service.

46,051—Johanna Enright vs. M. Shoemaker and Paris Myrick. Case, $1,000. Geo. Sparling, atty.

46,052—Daniel McGinnis vs. Charles O'Kinnie. Trespass, $2,000. F. E. Runyan, atty.

46,053—B. J. Ettelsohn vs. Moses Harris. Case, $10,000. Monroe & Leddy, attys.

46,054—Leonhard Lendl et al. vs. Louise, Andreas, and Robert Lendl. Bill for partition. Butz & Eschenberg, solrs.

46,055—Jacob Kaiser vs. Amalie Bargmann, William Kaiser, Michael Bargmann, Gottfried Matsch, and J. K. Howell. Bill to foreclose trust-deed for $800 on Lot 8, Block 11, in Ironworkers' Addition to South Chicago. Same solrs.

JUDGE BARNUM—Orders—2,768, *Ill. Staats-Zeitung* Co. vs. Shirley; mo. to reinstate.—2,754, Bishop vs. Aldrich; reinstated and con.—2,702, Kerrigan vs. Carey; ord. o. con. set aside and pld. on calr. as No. 2,3—2,722, Bryant use. etc., vs. Anevoca Mill Co.; mo. to set aside judgt.—46,042, McLaughlin vs. Spendlove; suit dis.—3,701, People ex rel. Kerr vs. Hanchett; lv. to withdraw exhibits.—4,222, Joliet Steel Co. vs. Union Iron & Steel Co.; by stip. dis. n. c.—2,771, Hitzelberger vs. Stanton; con. by stip.; 2,806, Knowlton vs. Bannister; con.—3,932, Williams vs. Union Iron & Steel Co.; by stip. suit dis. n. c.—2,790, Schackenberg vs. Weitzen; set for Oct. 1.—4,008, Shick vs. Hanney; set for 28th.—2,807, Koehler vs. Bauer; death of Rosenberger sug. and cause to proceed vs. O. Rosenthal; H. S. Stevens appd. guard. ad lit. for pltf.; given to jury.

Judgments—2,755, Richard W. S. Johnson vs. William Gee and Eliza Gee; ver. for plff. $300; mo. n. t.—2,758, Henry R. Hall vs. Marnie L. Piquenard; ver. for plff., $69.23; mo. n. t.—2,818, C. M. Hutchins vs. John Lanyon; same, $31.35.

JUDGE HAWES—Orders—388, McDearman vs. Page; sub. to ch. on notice.—122, Adams vs. White; by stip. suit dis. n. c.—390, Moore vs. Grogan; same.—372, McManus vs. C. M. & St. P. R. R. Co.; suit dis.—468, Quinn vs. Millard; by stip. suit dis. n. c.—968, Ritter vs. Basser; appl. dis. with prac.—397, in re Grote; given to jury, with lv. to seal.

Judgments—959, C. Potter Jr. et al. vs. Chicago Lith. Co.; suit dis. and ext. hab. awarded defs. Cotshausen, and his das. assessed at $2,490 and judgt.

JUDGE MORAN—Orders—3,185, Smith vs. Riggs; ord. for deft. to pay money into ct.—251, Thews vs. Consol. F. Ex. Co.; recvrs. final rep. confd. and he discharged nisi 30 days.—1,307, Farnsworth vs. Waite; lv. to amd. bill by making additl. defts.—1,032, Martin vs. Furman; das. assessed at $50 and bill dis.

Decrees—2,244, Vandervoort vs. Vandervoort; Master's rep. confd. and dec. apptg. comrs.—3, Terwilliger vs. G. W. Tel. Co.; rep. of Master on petn. of Sutherland confd. and decree.

Divorce cases—2,191, Sophie Borcher vs. William H. Borcher; decree of divorce on ground of cruelty.—1,839, Katie D. Donell vs. Peter Donell; same on ground of cruelty.—364, Charles H. Williams vs. Celia Williams; same on ground of desertion.—2,263, George Loomis vs. Sarah Loomis; same on ground of bigamy.—920, Charles E. Perkins vs. Grace D. Perkins; same on ground of desertion.—2,165, Theresa Reichel vs. Carl F. Reichel; same on ground of cruelty.—2,243, Frank Shata vs. Barbara Shata; same on ground of adultery.—1,000, Martin Lowman vs. Agatha S. Lowman; same on ground of desertion.—2,112, Augusta Schaepka vs. Carl Schaepka; same on ground of cruelty.—1,322, Anna W. Fox vs. William L. Fox; same on ground of desertion.—2,289, Mary A. Tovey vs. Edward Tovey; same on ground of desertion.

County Court.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Orders—3,960, Thurman vs. March; mo. n. t. by deft.—3,346, N. W. G. T. Ry. Co. vs. Hall; ord. disml. set aside.—Hyde Park specs. Nos. 118, 156, 163, and 167; proceed. dis. No. 155; confd. No. 161; ord. of confirmation vacated and roll withdrawn p. c. with lv. to recast asst. and comrs. apptd. No. 128; objctn. of H. P. Gas Co. as to certn. prop. sustd. and roll confd. for 85c. No. 139; objctn. of Wolfe et al. overrld. and roll confd. No. 156; objctn. of Barker sustd. in part.

Judgments—3,964, Deitrich Bakenhus et al. vs. P. E. Walters; ver. for plff., $345.45.

Probate Court.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Orders—Est. Adolph Reymann; lv. to amd. rec. by correcting name.—Est. Leon Lasinska; specl. bond for sale of real est. appd.—Est. James O'Neil; inv., appr., and awd. appd.—Est. Julius Riley; 1st annl. acct. appd.—Est. Fred Strittmatter; notice to heirs, final acct. appd., est. settled, and admr. dis.—Est. Henry Bonsat; same, and extrix. dischgd.—Est. John O'Keefe; acct. appd.—Est. John Anderson; widow to retain bal. and admx. to be dischgd. on payt. of costs.—Est. Adolph Voight; inv. and appr. appd. and adm. excused, etc.—Est. George J. Loew et al.; final acct with Geo. J. Loew appd. and guard. dischgd as to him; acct. current as to others appd.; ord. for payt of $25 to Lisette Loew.—Est. Andreas Peterson; final acct. appd. and guard. dischgd.—Est. Sylvester S. Wright; inv. appr. and awd. appd.—Est. Geo. H. Crosby; same.—Est. Eber C. Preble, suppl. inv. appd.—Est. Robert B. Preble; addnl. inv. appd.—Est. Martha P. Sedgwick; first annl. acct. appd.—Est. Frederick Gathan; inv. of admr. de bonis non appd; dec. sale real est.—Est. Catharine Sickel; receipts filed and admr. dischgd.—Est. Mary A. Burdick; final acct. appd., est. settled, and admr. dischgd.—Est. Charles E. Beverly; clm. Mary M. Beverly denied.

Wills—Est. Peter Winter; will proved and proof heirship.—Est. Peter Winter; letters test. to Joanna O. Winter, bond $10,000 appd.—Est. Mary E. Manning; will proved and letters test. to Henry Larhe; ind. bond $2,000 appd.

Administration—Est. Thomas Kelley; letters adm. to Ellen Kelley, bond $3,000 appd; lv. to admx. to comp clm. vs. C. & M. S. R. R. Co. for $340.—Est. Michael Herner; same to Harry W. Ames, bond $1,000 appd.—Est. Miranda Barnard; same to William W. Barnard, bond $1,200 appd.—Est. Henry Larsen; same to Hanneise Larsen, bond $1,000 appd.

Guardianship—Est. George G. Stone et al.; letters guard. to George F. Stone, bond $1,400 appd.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE SMITH—61 and 62, Frederick Ker, continued to next term. Edward Meagher, murder, further evidence and part of arguments heard.

JUDGE ROGERS—58, John Sheridan, larceny of hogs (Stock-Yards case); mo. for new trial withdrawn, sent. on verdict to one year in penitentiary.—79, Walter La Parle, robbery, evid. hd., taken under advisement.—341, Daniel Cosgrove, conspiracy, held $500 bail, John Manion and William P. Whelan, sureties.—91, Sweeney Goetz, plea of guilty petit larceny, sent. to 6 mos. House of Correction.—91, Max Haveluck, petit larceny, tried by the ct., ev. hd., finding guilty, sent. to 60 days in Co. jail.—137, Leroy Hoyes, default set aside, plea of guilty of assault, sent. susp.—73, Charles J. Beattie, conspiracy, etc., tried by the ct., part of ev. hd., on trial.

The Call.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.
JUDGE BLODGETT—In chambers.
JUDGE GARY—Cases from Judge Anthony's call. No. 62, Belknap vs. Higgins, on trial.
JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 65 to 91 inc. No. 64, Koehler vs. city, on trial.
JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No first call. Trial call term No. 4,064. No. 3,612, Goldberg vs. Mann, on trial.
JUDGE JAMESON—Nos. 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, and 34. No case on hg.
JUDGE GARDNER—Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, and 12. No. 2, Torrence vs. Shedd, on hg.
JUDGE BARNUM—1st call Nos. 101 to 150 inc. Trial call Nos. 101 to 120 inc. No case on trial.
JUDGE HAWES—No 1st call. Trial call term Nos. 1,024, 941, 1,054, 1,084, 1,093, 1,099, 1,104, 1,108, 1,115, and 1,131. No case on trial.
JUDGE MORAN—Nos. 64 and 65. No case on hg.
JUDGE PRENDERGAST—A. m. insanity cases; 3 p.m. Hyde Park specs; Gen. Nos. 3,543 and 3,932; and term Nos. 209 to 217 inc. Hyde Park specs on trial.
JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.
JUDGE SMITH—Motions and sentences at 2 p. m.
JUDGE ROGERS—Nos. 222, 223, and 231. Motions and sentence-day Friday.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The following cases were decided by the Supreme Court today:

Charles F. Ferguson et al. vs. The State ex rel. Mahala Hogan et al.; Clark; affirmed. Hammond, J.

Rufus A. Wilson vs. Bolf V. Murray; Randolph; reversed. Black, C.

Commissioners of White County vs. August Korn; White; affirmed. Zollars, J.

Sarah Wiseman vs. James Williams et al.; Hamilton; affirmed. Morris, C.

Warrick Building Loan Association vs. George Houghland; Warrick; reversed. Black, C.

Sarah Wiseman vs. Joseph Beckwith; Hamilton; affirmed. Morris, C.

The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad Company vs. Charles Rountree; Montgomery; affirmed. Howk, J.

The Andrews Foundry Company vs. James Farnsley; Pulaski; affirmed. Niblack, C. J.

Jacob R. Hendrix vs. Jennie Raman et al.; Allen; affirmed. Franklin, C.

George D. Foster vs. George Paxton; Lake; reversed. Elliott, J.

Arthur W. Floyd vs. Erastus L. Floyd et al.; Shelby; reversed. Best, C.

Frances Deming vs. Samuel Seward; Switzerland; affirmed. Franklin, C.

William Walls et al. vs. George W. Baird; Boone; affirmed. Franklin, C.

Elizabeth Ream vs. Sarah Karnp et al.; Miami; affirmed. Franklin, C.

Aaron Craig et al. vs. Julia A. Craig; Hancock; petition for rehearing overruled. Hammond, J.

Marsh Hollingsworth vs. Mary Stone; Hendricks; petition for rehearing overruled. Bicknell, C. C.

George Wayne et al. vs. John Flack; Tippecanoe; petition for rehearing overruled. Elliott, J.

Michael Zeller vs. The City of Crawfordsville; Montgomery; affirmed. Bicknell, C. C.

Meridith Walker vs. Moses Allen; Henry; petition overruled. Niblack, C. J.

Jasper E. Moore et al. vs. L. D. Catlingham; Hamilton; petition overruled. Niblack, C. J.

William B. Hall vs. The Pennsylvania Company; Allen; petition overruled. Niblack, C. J.

THE UNIVERSALISTS.

Meeting of the Illinois State Convention at Springfield—Proceedings Yesterday.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—In the Universalist State Convention today the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—J. H. Swain, Chicago.

Vice-President—The Hon. William Woodard, Chicago.

Secretary—E. A. Decker, Chicago.

Treasurer—The Hon. H. H. Massey, Blue Island.

Trustees for three years—W. H. Ryder, D. D., Chicago; the Rev. L. D. Boynton, Elgin; and the Rev. E. L. Conger, Galesburg.

Committee on Fellowship and Discipline—The Rev. A. Berner, Earlville; the Rev. J. Straub, Marseilles; the Rev. J. Merrifield, Chicago; S. O. Simonds, Joliet; B. F. Monroe, Chicago.

Delegates to the General Convention—W. H. Ryder, D. D., the Rev. E. L. Conger, the Rev. A. H. Laing, Andrew Webster, the Hon. S. H. Thompson, the Hon. D. L. Bunn, A. H. Trego, the Hon. Charles E. Hill, Mrs. J. M. Aubrey.

Preacher of the Occasional Sermon—The Rev. J. F. Rhodes.

An hour was devoted to the consideration of Sunday-school work and to the report of the Rev. E. L. Conger, the Financial Agent of Lombard University at Galesburg. The report showed that the institution has an endowment of $100,000 and buildings and apparatus worth about an equal amount. The sum of $10,000 has been added to the endowment during the last year and promises made which will probably add $100,000 more during the coming year.

The leading feature of the afternoon was the paper by the Hon. Willard Woodard, of Chicago, on "The Relations of the Pulpit and the Pews."

There was a large audience at the general meeting this evening to hear the Rev. Sumner Ellis, of Kansas, on "The Universalist Church; Its Work in the Past," and the Rev. Dr. Ryder, of Chicago, on "It's Outlook for the Future."

The convention will adjourn tomorrow.

WAS CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS RIGHT?

[Burdette.]—It was September, 1879. The train that bore Bode Hawkins to college caught him away from the arms of his mother and the kisses of his sisters. Very glum was Bode Hawkins, and very reluctant he to go to school. "Aw, shaw!" he growled; "I don-kare to go, nuther, so what's the use? Dog gone the collidge, it don't do no good, and I won't know no more w'en I come back than I do w'en I go away. I'd ruther drive team 'r learn a trade 'r somethin' Dod fetch the thing, anyhow."

June, 1883. Ambrose Hawkins returns to his ancestral halls on the farm. His family weep for joy. All rush to embrace him as he steps from the train. Ambrose Hawkins gazes fixedly at them through the oriel window that includes one eye, and delicately extending two fingers for them to grasp, he murmurs: "Aw, fathaw! gently, my deah fellah, gently; easy on the rings, ye knaw. Bless you, me mothah—haw, no, thanks; kiss you when we get home, ye knaw. How do, brothaw—brothaw—well, bless me soul, but aw, I've forgotten the boy's name. Sistah deah, will you kindly hand these brawses faw me boxes to the luggage mawstah? Aw—is this—this the vehicle?"

And all the way home the old man didn't say a word, but he just drove and thought, and thought and drove, and nearly all that night he sat up twisting hickories and laying them to soak in the watering-trough down by the cowbarn. And he told a neighbor next morning that Charles Francis Adams was right, and that "he has about four years of college larnin' to unlarn fer Bode afore the boy could holler at a yoke of steers like he used to, but the boy seemed to be comin' round all right, and he reckoned he'd do, by-'n-by."

SUIT DISCONTINUED.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The suit of S. M. Hickey against Barry & Fay, brought to recover $20,000 which Mr. Hickey claimed was due him from the comedians as his share of the receipts of last season's business, was today discontinued by Mr. Hickey, the defendants paying him the full amount of his claim, with costs. Barry & Fay were to have appeared in the police court in this city Oct. 1. They are now in Detroit, Mich., and the settlement was made by telegraph.

ALEX. SULLIVAN.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Alex. Sullivan, of Chicago, President of the Irish National Land-League of America, reached here from the West this afternoon, and was escorted to the principal eating-house of the town by a large delegation of the Pennsylvania Legislature, who vied with the Irish residents of the city in doing him honor. After an impromptu banquet he left for Scranton to attend a branch league gathering tomorrow.

Taut as a Bowline.

SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.—Capt. John Riley, of the barge William H. Smith, of this place, says: "I have tried the great pain-conqueror, St. Jacobs Oil, and found it a good thing; it cured me. I shall always speak well of it."

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BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., N. Y.

LOVELY COMPLEXIONS POSSIBLE TO ALL.

What Nature denies to many Art secures to all. Hagan's Magnolia Balm dispels every blemish, overcomes Redness, Freckles, Sallowness, Roughness, Tan, Eruptions and Blotches, and removes all evidences of heat and excitement. The Magnolia Balm imparts the most delicate and natural complexional tints—no detection being possible to the closest observation.

Under these circumstances a faulty Complexion is little short of a crime. Magnolia Balm sold everywhere. Costs only 75 cents, with full directions.

WRITERS The Ideal Caligraph may be obtained at 79 Randolph-st. It stands at the head. Buy no other writing-machine. JNO. M. FAIRFIELD, Northwestern Agent.

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EXPOSITION BUILDING.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL INTER-STATE INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION OF CHICAGO IS NOW OPEN.

Admission—Adults, 25 cts; Children, 15 cts. Open every day and evening (except Sundays), without intermission until October 20.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opposite Court-House.
JOHN A. HAMLIN .... Lessee and Manager

TONIGHT AT 8, J. C. Duff's Opera Company In Gilbert & Sullivan's most popular opera, PATIENCE!

To be given with a Phenomenal Cast, including Mr. J. H. Ryley, Wallace McCreery, C. K. Black, Fred Dixon, M. Loe, and Signor Campobello; Miss Marie Conron, Sara Barton, Rosa Cooke, Marie Hunter, and others.

Tomorrow (Friday) Evening, HEART AND HAND.
Saturday Matinee—PATIENCE.
Saturday Evening—FAUST (last time).
Next week—Delibe's New Opera (in English), entitled LAKME. First production in America. Box-office now open for sale of seats.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM, 150 and 152 Clark-st., near Madison.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK Of the Present Magnificent Programme, including CURIOSITIES, SENSATIONS, and STAGE ACTS.

Special to our Transient Patrons—During the State Fair week the doors will be open every day from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Performances every hour. Admission to all parts only 10 Cents.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
Monroe and Dearborn-sts.
J. H. HAVERLY .... Lessee
EDWARD KEYS .... Manager

Every Evening, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, KIRALFY BROS.' Grand Operatic Spectacular Drama,

ENCHANTMENT.

Gorgeous Scenery, 3 Beautiful Ballets 3, Magnificent Costumes, A Powerful Dramatic Co.

And the Kiralfy Bros.' World-Renowned Specialties, comprising the GARNELLA BROS., LITTLE TODD DUNCAN, and THE RHAJAD GROTESQUE MILITARY BAND.

Next week—THE ROMANY RYE.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

THE EMINENT TRAGEDIAN, JOHN McCULLOUGH In Sheridan Knowles' Tragedy, VIRGINIUS!

Supported by a Powerful Dramatic Company, under the management of WM. M. CONNER, every evening and Saturday Matinee.
In preparation—THE GLADIATOR.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Every Evening and Saturday Matinee, MR. AND MRS. McKEE RANKIN, In their ever-popular Drama entitled, '49.

Sunday, Sept. 30—Bartley Campbell's White Slave.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,
Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.

This Thursday Afternoon, Sept. 27—SPECIAL HOLIDAY MATINEE.

Tony Denier's Humpty Dumpty Troupe.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.

MONDAY, SEPT. 24—ONE WEEK.

TONY DENIER'S 2 Clown 2 HUMPTY-DUMPTY

And Specialty Olio. Matinees Wed., Sat., and Sunday. Oct. 1—Davene's Colossal Attractions.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LOUIS ALDRICH AND CHAS. T. PARSLOE IN MY PARTNER!

Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday. Next week—W. J. Scanlan in "Friend and Foe."

FIRST M. E. CHURCH,
Corner Clark and Washington-sts.

GARFIELD UNIVERSITY COLORED SINGERS. TONIGHT.

Benefit Chicago Newsboys' Sunday-School. An evening of rare enjoyment.

GRENIER'S MADISON-ST. GARDEN,
Corner Throop and Madison-sts., West Side.

The Grandest Family Resort in the West. Second Regiment Band of 20 Pieces. San Francisco Quartette and Bicycling every evening. Admission, 10c.

GRENIER'S LYCEUM THEATRE,
Desplaines-st., near Madison, West Side.

CHICAGO'S FINEST VARIETY HOUSE. Same attractions at one-half the cost of other houses. Prices: 15, 25, 35, and 50c. Next week—Hyde and Behman's Company.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Hold & Barnes have this day dissolved, each partner to assume his share of the firm's indebtedness. HOLD & BARNES.
Sept. 22d, 1883.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Capt. S. M. Whiteside, U. S. A., is at the Leland.

T. W. Jenkins, of Glasgow, Scotland, is at the Palmer.

Dr. Ralph N. Isham returned to the city yesterday.

Capt. U. S. Schuyler, U. S. A., is at the Grand Pacific.

W. P. Orne, of Boston, and M. H. Sable, of Omaha, are at the Palmer.

Ex-Gov. and Mrs. Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, are at the Grand Pacific.

E. S. Kimball, of Boston, and R. Ellwood, of Sycamore, Ill., are at the Tremont.

Judge Stevenson Burke and W. B. Saunders, of Cleveland, O., are at the Grand Pacific.

W. P. Dole, of Washington, D. C., formerly United States Indian Commissioner, is at the Sherman.

Mr. Fred C. Pierce, city editor of the Rockford (Ill.) *Daily Gazette*, is stopping at the Leland for a few days.

James P. Holbrook, Secretary of the Home Life-Insurance Company, New York, is a guest at the Grand Pacific.

William Chamberlain, of Three Oaks, Mich., President of the Michigan Agricultural Society, is at the Sherman.

George H. Hubbard, a brother of John M. Hubbard, was buried in Kilbourn City Tuesday. He was employed for two years in the Chicago Post-Office, and for the last seven years had been in the railway mail service. He died of malignant typhoid-fever after an illness of ten days.

A memorial service in commemoration of the life and services of the late Thomas Hoyne will be held at the Immanuel Baptist Church Sunday morning, Sept. 30. The services will be conducted by the Rev. George C. Lorimer. Sermon by the Rev. John C. Burroughs, who was a life-long friend of Mr. Hoyne.

The Rev. P. P. K. Cahensly, of Lunburg-on-the-Lahn, Germany, Secretary of the St. Rafael's Society, whose purpose is to encourage and protect the emigration of German Catholics to this country, is in this city at present gathering information. He yesterday called on Archbishop Feehan, Mr. W. J. Onahan, and other prominent Catholics.

IN GENERAL.

The Grain Receivers' Association held a meeting yesterday afternoon, but did nothing beyond talking a little about the handling of flaxseed.

The will of Miranda Barnard was admitted to probate yesterday and letters issued to William W. Barnard under bond of $12,000. The estate consists of $2,500 in personal property and $3,500 in real estate.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 51; 9 a. m., 55; 10 a. m., 57; 11 a. m., 60; 12 m., 62; 1 p. m., 64; 3 p. m., 65; 6 p. m., 63. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.58; 6 p. m., 29.52.

The will of Peter Winter was admitted to probate yesterday and letters issued to Joanna C. Winter, his widow. The real estate is valued at $75,000 and the personal property at $5,000, and the heirs are Mrs. Winter, Sarah P. Dibble, Samuel Blair Winter, and Estella Winter.

The Pompier boys of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, Capt. Traynor, feel elated over the time made by them in an exhibition drill back of No. 10's engine-house Tuesday evening. They made the trip to the top of a four-story building and returned to the ground in two minutes and five seconds. In making the ascent of a building with a Pompier ladder the ladder is first hooked to a window-sill of the second story, scaled by the fireman operating it, then hooked to a window-sill of the third story, scaled again, and so on until the desired floor is reached.

A member of the Board of Education of Lake View telephoned Sheriff Hanchett Wednesday saying that he understood the school-children were to be admitted free to the State Fair Thursday and asking him to see President Shirley and find out what instructions were to be given to the Principals. Sheriff Hanchett did so, and this was the reply he received: "Please telephone Mr. Osgood to say to the principals to do nothing about it. The rumor is probably incorrect. What have the school-children to do with a State Fair? It is a place for prize oxen, stud-horses, and politicians. Respectfully, THOMAS SHIRLEY, "President Board of Education."

The eighteenth annual reunion of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry was held yesterday in the Pacific. About fifty survivors of the regiment were present from Chicago and the adjacent counties. Among the old officers of the regiment present were: Gen. Bowman, of Kansas City; Capt. Frank Fisk, of Lincoln, Ill.; Col. J. B. Cook, of Chetopa, Kansas; and Col. T. Lysle Dickey, of Chicago. A general interchange of all memories and associations, interspersed with a few speeches, was the order of the day. The following officers were elected: President, M. R. M. Wallace, Chicago; Secretary, William Wilson, Earlville, Ill.; Treasurer, Capt. John Hitt, Oregon, Ill. Next year's reunion will be held at the same time and place.

There was a very large attendance at the opening exercises last evening of the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College year. The President, Dr. R. N. Foster, delivered the eighth annual greeting. He traced the growth of the institution from its incipiency, seven years ago, to the present time. Turning to the Faculty, he said that he had the pleasure of introducing them to a splendid class of medical students. Addressing the students he bade them a cordial welcome. The salutatory was given by Prof. W. H. Knowle, in which he presented a sketch of his student life, concluding with kindly words of advice to the students as to their studies, conduct, etc. The exercises included songs by the college quartet and recitations by Miss Mary Colquhoun, and terminated with an invitation to the audience to appear in the Free Dispensary Department, where refreshments were served.

LAW-BREAKERS.

The trial of William Ashley and Charles J. Beattie, the lawyer, charged with conspiracy to defraud Calvin Broadstreet and W. D. Boise out of $800 by selling Iowa land which they didn't own, was begun before Judge Rogers yesterday.

All the evidence in the Meagher murder-case is in, and State's-Attorney Mills will make the closing argument for the State this morning. The defendant was on the stand yesterday, and swore that Freund shot Mackin and then gave him (Meagher) the revolver.

A saloonkeeper named Jacob Griner, of No. 1250 Dearborn street, was brought before Justice Foote yesterday charged with brutally assaulting his wife, a small woman who appeared in court with her face frightfully swollen and discolored. Griner's only excuse being drunkenness, he was fined $75.

The Ker case was on the calendar of the Criminal Court for trial yesterday, and State's-Attorney Mills wanted to go on with it. Ker's counsel, however, objected, saying that he ought not to be tried until the determination of the writ of error in the habeas-corpus proceeding. So the case went over until the next term.

The quasi-criminal calendar will be taken up in the Criminal Court Monday morning. It is the largest in the history of the court, containing over 400 cases, and, unless another Judge goes over on the North Side and devotes his entire attention to them, the business of the Criminal Court will be thrown behind two or three weeks.

The first indictment under the new law relating to criminals was drawn by Assistant-State's-Attorney Baker yesterday. The defendant is a man who has already served a term in Joliet for burglary, and now that he has been indicted the second time he must, if convicted, get the full penalty—fifteen years. As this is the first case of the kind the lawyers will doubtless appeal if their client is found guilty, in order to test the soundness of the law.

THE CITY-HALL.

The Health Department yesterday received notice of the appearance of scarlet-fever in the following houses: No. 95 Pratt street, No. 264 Ferdinand street, No. 239 Kossuth street, No. 324 Twenty-second street, No. 300 East Erie street.

All the city offices will be closed today, in accordance with the resolution of the Council making this a fair holiday. The Mayor is said to have threatened to dock every employé's pay who cannot show evidence of his having been to either the fair or the exposition when he returns to work tomorrow.

For some weeks past shavings have been used as fuel in the West Side Pumping-Works with very satisfactory results. The use of this fuel effects a saving of about $25 a day, and besides it is claimed that the boilers are far more completely under the engineer's control when shavings are used than they would be with ordinary fuel. Two tons of shavings are said to be equal in steam-producing capacity to one ton of soft coal.

The Mayor is entirely non-committal about the appointment he has to make to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. M. J. Dunne, who has just assisted in electing himself to the attorneyship of the Board of Education. Several candidates are in the field, but it is given out that the Mayor will consider nobody who seeks the office, but will endeavor to find a first-class man whom he can surprise by the appointment.

Mr. Street-Inspector Fogarty expressed himself yesterday as highly satisfied with the character of the work furnished lately by the street contractors. He expects to see State street finished within two weeks, when it will be, he thinks, one of the best paved streets in this country. The system of withholding a portion of the contract price from the contractors for several years and during the term for which the contractors are bound to keep their work in repair without other charge has proven a very efficient means, according to Mr. Fogarty, of making the contractors turn out first-class work.

If the report made by the West Madison street police is correct, Levi Goldstein, of No. 414 South Clark street, deserves severe punishment in the case wherein he was arrested yesterday afternoon. Goldstein was loading a wagon with scrap-iron on Hoyne avenue, near Hubbard street, when a boy named George Germaine, 6 years old, who was playing about the wagon, got in the man's way. Goldstein, according to the report, being very much exasperated, threw a piece of iron at the boy, striking him in the right eye and destroying the sight. Goldstein was arrested and locked up at the West Madison Street Station, and the boy taken to his home at No. 710 Hubbard street and placed under a physician's care.

The Elevator Inspector, Mr. Mowat, is, all at once, showing some energy in the discharge of his duties, and has reported to his chief, Mr. Building Commissioner Kirkland, the names of some thirty owners or lessees of buildings where the elevator ordinance is not obeyed. Mr. Kirkland intended to begin prosecutions at once, but found to his sorrow that the interests of the Democratic party in Ohio are at present interfering with the legal business of this city, Mr. Prosecuting-Attorney Cameron having been called to the Buckeye State to make speeches for Judge Hoadly. As nobody else in the City Law Department proposes to lend Mr. Kirkland a helping hand, he is obliged to await Col. Cameron's return before the proposed prosecutions can be begun.

Tenement-House and Factory-Inspector Genung is now looking after those architects and builders who neglect to submit the plans of new buildings in regard to ventilation and drainage to the Health Department for approval, as the ordinances and laws provide. The lowest punishment for every such violation is a fine of $100. August Louis, who is at present erecting quite a number of dwellings in the southwestern portion of the city, has been the first victim. He was arrested on a warrant issued by Justice White for having neglected to submit the plans of his buildings to the Health Department. The case was continued yesterday until next Tuesday in order to afford Mr. Louis sufficient time to comply with the law. Quite a number of warrants against other architects and builders will be issued shortly, and the law is hereafter to be rigidly enforced.

LYMAN BLAIR.

THE ABSURDITY OF THE SUICIDE THEORY.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—[Editor of the Tribune.]—I was surprised to see in one of the city papers this morning the intimation—and in another the direct assertion—that the late Lyman Blair killed himself intentionally. The authority in each case is Dr. A. Reeves Jackson, who was called in a moment after the accident. Had the Doctor known anything of the mechanism of breech-loading guns in general, and the Fox gun in particular, he never would have made the statements which are accredited to him. The mere fact that he found an unhinged gun by the side of the dead man would at once have banished the idea of suicide. Now for the facts: The gun was one which Mr. Blair had used for the last four years, in spite of the remonstrances of other members of the Tolleston Club, who told him that there was likelihood of an accident. He kept it loaded in his room as a safeguard against burglars, and it had been loaded for some time. When he went to draw the cartridges from the gun he put it across his knee to "break" it. It was rusty, and he had to use more than the usual amount of force. Finally the right-hand barrel swung free; as it did so, the point on which the hammer acts and which strikes the cap of the cartridge, slopped very slightly forward. As the left-hand barrel was moving this point scraped on the cap and exploded it. At this moment the barrels and stock became detached, and the former, owing to the force that Mr. Blair was using, swung around more than would otherwise have been the case, so that the left-hand one came directly under his chin. No sportsman has any other idea on the subject, and no man accustomed to a gun would ever advance the absurd notion of suicide. That appears to have been left to a member of the medical profession.

TOLLESTON CLUB.

IN MEMORIAM.

The Tolleston Club yesterday passed the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The members of the Tolleston Club of Chicago, learning with deep sorrow that their esteemed comrade, Lyman Blair, has fallen in sudden death, have assembled to give united expression to their grief and sympathy; it is now by them

Resolved, That by the death of Mr. Blair this club has lost from its membership a most estimable gentleman, and one whose kindly spirit and simple courtesy had especially endeared him to his associates.

Combining in a rare degree the quiet dignity of age with the cheerfulness and zest of youth, he attracted not only the respectful deference, but the warm affection of his friends. To us who have known him, especially in his hours of recreation, sharing his pleasures, and rejoicing to find in one of the oldest of our number all the ardor and freshness of youth, his death is a matter of profound regret, and we have resolved to offer to his surviving family this expression of our grief and also most respectfully the assurance of our tender sympathy in their great affliction.

MATRIMONIAL.

PENDLETON-HUNTER.

Miss Jennie A. Hunter, the young elocutionist, was married last evening at the residence of her parents, No. 337 West Monroe street, to Mr. Walter B. Pendleton, of the Auditor's office of the Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Miss Carrie J. Pendleton, sister of the groom, was bridesmaid, and the "best man" Mr. John L. Pearson.

The bride was attired in a Parisian toilet of white satin with overdress of brocade, made sleeveless, with full court train and square corsage, the whole richly trimmed with Duchesse point lace. She wore a necklace of pearls, at her bosom a knot of tea-roses, and fastening her enveloping veil of tulle, a spray of the same flowers.

The parlors were tastefully decorated with plants and cut-flowers. After the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Dr. Lawrence, justice was done to Eckardt's dainties. Till a late hour light feet kept time to Pound's gay music.

Mr. and Mrs. Pendleton, dispensing with the usual bridal trip, went directly to their future home, No. 222 South Morgan street, where they will receive their friends Oct. 1.

Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Vary, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Romans, the Hon. H. C. Laub, Miss Kate Laub, Miss Mamie Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Burch, Mr. Eli C. Laub, Mr. E. W. Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Gray, Miss Truax, Miss Mullane, Mr. and Mrs. Ingram, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Gillett, Mrs. H. H. Kohlsaat, the Misses Russell, Mr. N. F. Chiniquy, Mrs. L. P. Robie, Mrs. E. N. Blake, Mr. and Mrs. Ainsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Sims, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Morey, Mr. and Mrs. Glaspell, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Perkins, Mr. Claude Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. John Pearson, Mr. Charles D. McChesney, Mrs. R. M. Conger, Mrs. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Merrimac, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Carrington, Mr. and Mrs. P. Stevens, Mrs. J. Peacocke, Mr. J. L. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles N. Posgue of Cincinnati, Mrs. Blackwell, Mrs. Ransom, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Murphy, Mrs. Gutches, Mr. Frank Donahue, and the Misses Fowler, Lemon, Haskell, Alden, Hunting, Reerdon, Perkins, Harvey, Taple, Boyce, Quinn, and Donahue.

The presents were numerous and very handsome, including beside such weighty, acceptable gifts as drafts and furniture, bronzes, books, silver, china, engravings, plaques, clocks, and oil-paintings.

HARVEY—HICKE.

An enjoyable, unostentatious wedding was that of Mr. Henry Harvey and Miss Hattie Richardson, which took place last evening at the home of the bride's parents, the Rev. Dr. Thomas officiating.

Among the presents, which were many, was a check from the father of the groom for $1,000, and from the groom's mother a grand piano. A set of diamonds and a gold watch and chain were the groom's gifts to his bride.

After a collation Mr. and Mrs. Harvey left on the 9:30 train for Cedar Rapids. On their return, Oct. 11, they will be tendered a reception at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Harvey, 609 Monroe street.

GARFIELD.

HEAVY PURCHASE OF LAND FOR THE MILTIMORE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

A portion of the secret movements in real-estate matters in the vicinity of the new Town of Garfield, northwest of the city, that have been going forward for some time has at last been disclosed. Yesterday there was filed for record in the Recorder's office the transfer of eighty acres of land at the northeast corner of Crawford and Fullerton avenues by Frank C. Smith to Homer Pennock for $80,000; and forty acres at the northeast and northwest corners of Clark and Humboldt streets, in the Town of Jefferson, by J. B. Hobbs to the same party for $32,000. It being learned that J. F. Keeney, the Washington street real-estate dealer, had conducted the purchase of the land for Mr. Pennock, a TRIBUNE reporter last evening called upon the gentleman to learn something further in connection with the purchase. Mr. Keeney was ignorant of the fact that the transactions had been made a matter of record, and was very much surprised to learn that such was the case, as it was the intention of Mr. Pennock to keep the matter quiet until other desirable pieces of property in the neighborhood could be acquired. The property already purchased by Mr. Pennock was for the use of the Miltimore Manufacturing Company, Mr. Keeney said, which he understood was soon to erect a very large manufacturing establishment on the site.

"Does the company own any more property in the vicinity?" the reporter inquired.

"Oh, yes; they have other property in and about Garfield."

"How much?"

"I guess the owners don't care to have all the facts known just yet."

"Have they 1,200 acres?"

"Scarcely that much; but they have more than 120 acres, and want more."

"How soon do they propose to build?"

"At an early day. Just as soon as possible. Mr. Miltimore and Mr. Pennock went to New York this afternoon on business, and will soon return."

From another source it was learned that the company, which will conduct an extensive manufacturing business, turning out car-wheels and other similar products, owns nearly all of the property between the pieces purchased yesterday, which are some distance apart, the eighty acres being in Garfield and the forty acres in the Town of Jefferson, southwest from it.

In the evening a TRIBUNE reporter talked with Mr. E. S. Dreyer, who is interested at Garfield, on the subject under consideration. He said: "Mr. Hobbs once owned some land at Garfield, but sold it to the Garfield Improvement Company. He has never owned any land there since, so far as I know, except from THE TRIBUNE. Mr. Smith I don't know, nor do I know anything whatever about Smith and Hobbs. Mr. Pennock made E. S. Dreyer & Co. offers for 160 acres of land at Garfield a year ago, the particulars of which I cannot now disclose. But, though I saw him last March and again six weeks ago, he has not renewed his offers. I hope to sell him some land, but I haven't sold him any yet, and haven't made any progress towards it for a year."

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

THE NEW PASTOR OF ST. JAMES' ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Rev. Hugh McGuire corroborated last night the report that he had been appointed by the Archbishop to fill the vacancy in St. James' parish caused by the recent promotion of the Rev. Patrick Riordan. The Rev. Mr. McGuire has been stationed for ten years past in St. Pius' parish, which embraces a large district, the nucleus of which is at the junction of Ashland and Blue Island avenues. When Father McGuire took charge of the parish it was only a Jesuit mission, and, although as yet the parish is a comparatively poor one, the district has become more thickly settled with the city's growth. A result of the pastor's untiring efforts during the greater part of ten years is the erection of a large and ornate parochial residence, which cost in the neighborhood of $40,000. It is not surpassed in point of interior finish by any priest's residence in the wealthier parishes of the city. St. Pius' Church, which is directly opposite the residence, is a small frame building, which is probably worth $3,000, but which may be commodious enough for the parishoners. It is thought, at all events, that the parish cannot afford a more suitable edifice at present.

It was learned that the Rev. Hugh McGuire, who is not generally as well known as other Roman Catholic clergymen in the city, was born in the County Sligo, Ireland, some forty years ago. He received some theological training in the College of St. Sulpice, Montreal, and also in the old Chicago Seminary, which was destroyed in the great fire. He was ordained priest in 1871, and was for some two years an assistant to Father John Waldron in St. John's Parish. It is said that his attainments as a preacher are not brilliant, but his parishioners claim that he is a good financial manager. This is indicated, they say, by his labors during his pastorate in St. Pius' Parish. St. James Parish, to which the Rev. Mr. McGuire has been appointed, is a fashionable quarter on the South Side, and the congregation includes many of the most cultured and most prominent Roman Catholics in Chicago. How the appointment pleases them has not been ascertained.

AN EPISCOPAL CONVOCATION.

The regular meeting of the Northeastern Deanery of the Diocese of Illinois convened in St. James' Episcopal Church, Dundee, Sept. 24 and 25. Monday evening prayer at 8 o'clock was said by the Revs. Drs. Morrison and Vibbert of Chicago, and the Rev. Messrs. M. V. Averill of Naperville and H. Judd of Oak Park. Short addresses were then delivered by the Rev. S. H. Green, of Elgin, on "Relation of the Parish to the Church at Large"; the Rev. T. N. Morrison, D. D., on "Punctual and Regular Attendance at the Services of the Sanctuary"; and by the Dean upon "Use of Forms in Religious Worship." Tuesday morning early Communion was celebrated by the Rev. Canon Street, assisted by the Rev. Arthur Ritchie, and again at 10 o'clock by the Dean, with the Rector, the Rev. Edward Ritchie, assisting. A paper on the "Intermediate State," from the Rev. Henry G. Perry, of Chicago, followed, after which the usual conclave of the chapter for business was held. There were present also, the Rev. Messrs. Luther Pardee, of Chicago; E. F. Cleveland, M. D., of Dundee; and John H. Babcock, of Normalville, with others. The convocation adjourned to meet in Grace Chapel, Chicago, Nov. 5.

SIR WILLIAM MACCORMAC.

AN ADDRESS TO THE CHICAGO MEDICAL SOCIETY.

A special meeting of the Chicago Medical Society was held last evening in Room 44 of the Grand Pacific Hotel to listen to an address on modern operative surgery from Sir William MacCormac, Senior Surgeon of St. Thomas' Hospital in London. There were present the following physicians: S. A. Jones, A. R. Reynolds, J. F. Todd, S. H. Stevenson, J. M. Hall, C. Fenger, H. M. Starkly, R. D. MacArthur, R. Ingals, W. L. Axford, L. T. Potter, C. G. Smith, H. Ogden, L. H. Montgomery, R. Engert, H. Van Buren, J. R. Walton, W. T. Montgomery, C. Krusemarck, L. Weare, R. Randolph, N. S. Davis, W. E. Clarke, M. H. Thompson, C. W. Earle, D. W. Graham, E. Powell, C. T. Parkes, J. E. Colburn, W. W. Allport, D. M. Angear, A. Lagorio, R. C. Hamill, A. H. Cooke, H. T. Lee, De L. Miller, G. H. Randall, A. H. Tagert, W. H. Curtis, P. Adolphus, J. E. Owens, Moses Gunn, W. H. Wilson, W. Blanchard, J. M. Hale.

Sir William MacCormac is a gentleman of magnificent personnel. He is fully six feet tall and splendidly proportioned, and has a fine head and face. As a speaker he is slow and hesitating, and has the characteristic English action. He was introduced by the President of the society, Dr. D. W. Graham, and spoke about an hour, to the great delight of the audience, though the tardy arrivals, the bungling preparations for his convenience, and the stifling atmosphere of the room greatly detracted from the enjoyment of the occasion. He spoke of plastic operations, gastrotomy, strangulated hernia, and Listerian antiseptic treatment. He dwelt at some length on the practice of feeding flaps in plastic operations; and also on the value of performing abdominal surgery in two intervals. When speaking of antiseptic treatment he was led to refer to the surgery of the Egyptian war. He said that during the whole of it, though the troops suffered severely from want of water and in many other ways, there was not a single case of gangrene or erysipelas. The papers had been filled with complaints against the surgeons, but their work was the finest ever done in war.

When Sir William had sat down remarks were made by Dr. N. S. Davis, Dr. C. T. Parkes, and Dr. Moses Gunn. Dr. Parkes spoke admiringly of Sir William's practice of feeding flaps as if it were new. But Dr. Gunn expressed himself as feeling humiliated that his old pupil, Dr. Parkes, should talk so, and went on to say that he had pursued the same course as Sir William for twenty-five years. He also spoke of having performed abdominal surgery by two intervals. During Dr. Gunn's speech Sir William looked weary of life. A motion of thanks was passed, and the physicians present were introduced to their distinguished guest.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

SENATOR VEST REFUSES TO DISCLOSE.

Senator G. G. Vest, of Missouri, arrived yesterday from the Northwest, where he has been looking into Indian matters. He was one of the Special Congressional Committee appointed to consider the Indian Reservation question and report to the next Congress whether it would not be practicable to materially reduce the area of the public lands at present occupied by the Indian tribes. Senator Vest and Delegate McGinnis, of Montana, were a sub-committee to visit the more northern Indians, and, as some of the points they visited were very inaccessible, they were detained much longer than Senators Logan, Dawes, and other members of the committee. Like them, Senator Vest declined to foreshadow the character of the report. He left last night for Kansas City.

INSULTING WOMEN.

A FELLOW FINED $100 FOR HIS SHAMELESS CONDUCT.

Among the prisoners brought before Justice Foote yesterday was a well-dressed man of about 35, who, when arrested, gave his name as T. W. Nelson, but whose real name proved to be George Wilson. He is a grain-weigher, and lives with his mother and sister at No. 6 Thirty-eighth street. He was charged with disorderly conduct, and the chief witness against him was C. M. Hardy, the attorney. Mr. Hardy, according to his testimony, was passing near the corner of Thirty-ninth street and Ellis avenue Tuesday night when the cries of a woman attracted his attention. He hastened to the rescue and found Miss Lizzie Sheban, of No. 2974 Cottage Grove avenue, in the grasp of Wilson. She claimed that Wilson had rudely taken hold of her, and made an indecent proposal, and that she had accordingly screamed for help. Mr. Hardy ordered the fellow away, but decided to watch him awhile. A moment later he saw Wilson insult two other women whom he chanced to meet, and then an officer was called, and the would-be masher arrested. He pleaded drunkenness before Justice Foote as an excuse for his conduct, but was fined $100. He took an appeal.

THE SMOKE ORDINANCE.

A SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES AGAINST THE NUISANCE.

Smoke-Inspector Merkl said yesterday he would suspend the war against the smoke nuisance for the present until it was decided whether the Council would repeal the smoke ordinance or not. The repeal of the ordinance would, in his opinion, work great mischief and be a long step backwards. With very few exceptions there was not now a chimney in the entire business quarter which emitted black smoke. In fact the principal violators of the smoke ordinance on terra firma today were the city and the county authorities. Some five or six different smoke-burners, exceedingly simple in construction, thoroughly reliable and efficient, and great fuel-savers besides, were now in use in this city, and it had been amply demonstrated that smoke could be consumed and that the smoke nuisance could be stopped without interfering with business or industries in the slightest degree. The only violent kickers were the tugmen, who had sworn up and down months ago they would get the ordinance repealed; and they have probably spent by this time more money fighting the ordinance than the smoke-burners, which would besides save their cost in fuel within less than a year, would have cost them.

KEEP THE BALLOTS.

THE CITY CLERK'S IDEAS REGARDING THE NINTH WARD ELECTION CASE.

It having been rumored that City-Clerk Neumeister intended to destroy the contents of the ballot-box of the Second Precinct of the Ninth Ward as soon as the six months provided by law for the preservation of the ballots and other election papers had expired, and that he would in that way seriously embarrass the prosecution of the judges and clerks of election just indicted, he was asked yesterday about the matter.

"I am rather inclined," said he, "to comply with the request of the grand jury not to destroy the ballots, etc., when the time comes, provided I have not to transgress any law in doing so. But I should think it would be an easy matter for the prosecution to see to the preservation of the papers in question for the coming trial if they are needed as evidence. I shall act up to the letter of the law without fear or prejudice. There is no necessity in my opinion for getting these ballots out of the way in the interest of the indicted judges, for I think the condition of the ballots will prove their entire innocence of the charges preferred against them."

THE WEST TOWN.

ANOTHER 2-PER-CENT SUIT AGAINST THE COLLECTOR.

A suit was begun yesterday in the Superior Court by the Town of West Chicago against the Town Collector, Christoph Yunk, and his bondsmen, C. L. Niehoff, A. L. Amberg, Frank Mayer, John Dawson, Rudolph Brand, Christian Casselman, John Reuter, and Joseph Douy, on his official bond for $4,410,000. Yunk, like some of his predecessors, kept 2 per cent on his collections for his compensation, amounting to about $9,500, and the present suit is to compel him to pay it into the Town Treasury. This is the sixth suit of the kind which has been begun. None of them has yet been decided by the Supreme Court, but one is in the Appellate Court on its way up.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

One Mile—Three-fourths Mile.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you kindly inform me the distance from Ashland avenue to Western avenue, and from Ashland avenue to Leavitt street?

FRANK CORY.

Information Wanted.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—May I ask through you if there is any one in the city who subscribes or would subscribe for me for Schmoller's Jahrbuch für Gesetzgeburg and Conrad's Jahrbuch für Nationalökonomie?

W. M. S.

The Color Question.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Are black and white, correctly speaking, colors?

A SUBSCRIBER.

[White is the combination of all the colors in the solar spectrum. Black is the complete extinction of color. Consult some good work on Spectrum Analysis.]

Toothpicks.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—At all the principal hotels and restaurants there are bundles of toothpicks on the tables, which is disgusting, and all the ladies and gentlemen, both young and old, regardless of the feelings of those who are eating, pick their teeth at table. Surely this denotes vulgarity and bad breeding, especially in those whose appearance might otherwise imply refinement. Actually they do not seem to regard the presence of other guests. Would it be wrong for me to suggest to them that if they desire to pick their teeth they should retire to their bedroom, or washroom, or some other secluded spot?

ANTI-TOOTHPICK.

Use a Cowhide.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have heard recently several times of a man about 50 years of age, with iron-gray full beard and mustache, about five feet nine inches tall, quite stout, wearing a white Derby hat, dark clothes, business suit, who steps alongside of women walking on the streets alone in daylight and annoys them very much indeed by trying to engage them in conversation, and persisting as long as he dares. The cases I have heard of were on Twenty-second street, Michigan avenue, and Wabash avenue. Of course he is a miserable fellow, and only a coward will do anything of the kind. He no doubt feels pretty sure the women he annoys have no protector near at hand. What should the women do when annoyed in this way and no policeman near?

HENRY BALDWIN.

Smoke, and Nothing but Smoke.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Should Ald. Lawler's motion to repeal the smoke ordinance be passed by the Council Chicago will be a second Pittsburg, and her residents must suffer, must die. The Health Department will laugh, and the blindness of this department will never be discovered.

"There is something wrong!"

Look at the 300-feet-high chimney at the sugar refinery on Taylor street, at Bartholomae & Roesing's, George Bullen's, Wheeler & Tappen's, Western Toy Co.'s, Bemis & McAvoy's, Burke, Walker & Co.'s chimneys, and you will see and find no smoke. Enforce the ordinance. It is a good one. Let the Police Justices in every case declare the highest fine, and the City of Chicago, so elegantly built, will look bright and every citizen be relieved from a disagreeable burden.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

What Fannie Thinks.

ROCHELLE, Ill., Sept. 24.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In "Voice of the People" in yesterday's issue you reply, "Grammatical but clumsy," to the following query: "Is the following sentence correct? We take pleasure informing you."

In "New English Grammar and Composition," by Gwinton, on page 197, I wish to call your attention to the following:

Rule 2. The gerund has the construction of the noun with the complements and modifications of the verb.

1. The noun construction of the gerund is exemplified in its use as subject or object of a verb, in its dependence on a preposition, and in its taking a possessive, as—

1. Reading is profitable.
2. Bees are skillful in building.
3. John's making money is no proof of merit.

I think the second exemplification of the noun construction of the gerund covers the case, and that the sentence is grammatically incorrect.

FANNIE.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS AT PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Andrew Carnegie arrived here today, accompanied by Lord and Lady Rosebery. Mr. Carnegie was asked whether there was any truth in the report that he was going to run for Parliament from his native town in Scotland, and that he had purchased a number of newspapers to create a public sentiment in his favor. He shook his head after the manner of a man disgusted, and said: "There is not a word of truth in it. The idea is an absurd one, but the more it is talked about the worse it seems to get. No, sir, I have no idea of running for Parliament. I never withdraw any offer I may make, so that the offer I made the City of Pittsburg for a public library still holds good, and will be consummated as soon as the conditions are complied with. As to the manner in which that offer has been treated I have nothing to say, but the City of Pittsburg has only to comply with the conditions under which I offered to found a library to secure the money." His offer to Pittsburg for a library is $250,000, on condition that the city raises as much more.

AN INJUNCTION SUIT.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The suit of County-Commissioner William Wall to enjoin the erection of telegraph poles in front of his residence on West State street, brought in the Court of Common Pleas last spring and decided in his favor, was appealed to the District Court by the Western Union Company, where it was argued, and today the attorneys of Mr. Wall were pressing for a decision, but the Judges refused to give one on account of the withdrawal of the appeal by the telegraph company, and the injunction is made perpetual. It was contended that telegraph companies have no right to obstruct with their poles unless they compensate owners of abutting property. The decision, if one had been given by the court, would have attracted considerable attention, but as one was not given it is said that several other parties are now ready to make a test of the same question in the Supreme Court of Ohio.

THE INDIANS.

The Shoshones and Bannacks—Trouble in the Turtle Mountains—Sitting-Bull as a Convert.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Gen. Howard has returned from a trip to Idaho, where, among other affairs, he investigated the threatened war between the Shoshone and Bannack Indians at Ross Fork Reservation. The Bannacks had accused the Shoshones of the murder of a whole family of Bannacks, and were threatening vengeance when it was developed that the Bannack family was wiped out by a white trapper. The Bannacks at Washakia struck the trapper's trail, and going up killed him and threw his body into a creek. Since the Indians of both tribes have learned that the outrage had been avenged the war-cloud has blown wholly over.

DEVIL'S LAKE, Dak., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—A band of Chippewa Indians under Little Shell as Chief, residing eight miles from St. Johns, in Little Shell Valley, Turtle Mountains, yesterday informed Cortese Fessenden, Surveyor-General of Dakota, that they would not permit the Government survey to be prosecuted in those parts, nor allow their reservation, thirty miles long and twenty-four miles wide as defined last December, to be reduced to two townships, as recently ordered by the Government. The band and visiting Indians numbering 400 threatened to attack the Surveyor's party, consisting of twenty men under charge of John M. Mellen, but the survey will be made. The settlement consists mainly of half-breeds and French Canadians, many of whom act in sympathy with the Indians, and trouble is feared. Prompt investigation is needed or a dose of Government powder.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 26.—The ceremony of receiving Sitting-Bull, the great Indian Chief, into the Catholic Church, which it was anticipated would take place this week at Fort Yates, has been indefinitly postponed because Sitting-Bull can't make up his mind which of his two wives he will let go. The forms of the church forbid the entrance of any communicant with more than one. Bishop Morty has had him under his care for several months, and his instructions were being rapidly absorbed by the Chief, but separation from his wives proved too much, and he will probably return to heathenism.

INSURANCE COMMISSIONERS' CONVENTION

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 26.—At the National Convention of State Insurance Commissioners today several reports were heard from committees appointed at former meetings. It was agreed not to try longer to bring about the use of a standard fire-insurance policy. It was decided that a standard valuation should be made the same, all stating that the combined experience table with 4 per cent interest is the proper basis, and advising all that States having a lower standard should have a law passed changing it to the foregoing and to take effect at the end of five years, thus giving all companies an opportunity to bring their reserves up to the new standard. It was resolved that the higher standard should be the criterion of fitness of companies for transacting new business. No change will be made in either fire or life blanks. The convention will be in session tomorrow.

A HUNTER'S TERRIBLE DEATH.

BRADFORD, Pa., Sept. 24.—Thomas Bear, of Winslow Township, Jefferson County, went out hunting Wednesday. He had not returned Thursday and a search was made for him. Friday afternoon his headless body was found in the woods three miles from his home. His head and portions of his breast and shoulders were found in the brush twenty-five feet away from the body. A short distance beyond where the body lay a large tree had been felled. The trunk was chopped only half in two and was split up for several feet. It was plain that Bear had been chopping the tree down, probably to secure a raccoon which he had treed, when the trunk split, and one-half of it flying up struck him in the breast with such force as to tear his head and shoulders from his body and hurl him to the spot where he was found.

SPIRITUALISTS IN TROUBLE.

ERIE, Pa., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—A peculiar legal encounter was inaugurated here today between a Spiritualist minister and the President of the Spiritualist Society, who is likewise his minister's landlord. The Rev. Moses Hull, the pastor, having accepted a call to Cleveland, sent in his resignation, and as four months' rent are due Hugh Jones, the President and landlord, he concluded to levy on Moses' chattels. It transpires that the Spiritualist Association is responsible for the rent, and Hull will bring an action against the society and attach the goods of his landlord, who, as President, is responsible.

A MINE SUIT.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 26.—E. A. Hoyt, agent, has brought suit against Clinton Lowell and others. It is claimed an agreement was entered into with the defendants in February last to purchase the Deadwood Mine, Arizona, for $9,000. The deed of the property was unsatisfactory to defendants, who declined to accept it. The suit is to compel the defendants to fulfil the terms of the contract, with damages of $10,000.

THE PRESIDENT.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 26.—The President took a drive today and examined the Channing Memorial Church. He lunched with Mr. French and drove out this afternoon. Tonight he dined with G. P. Wetmore. Tomorrow he will go to the West Islands.

NOHE.

A. W. Nohe, No. 127 La Salle street, Chicago, for several years prominently identified with speculation in grain and provisions, has adopted a new method by which small as well as large amounts can be judiciously invested. Particulars furnished on application.

A SPECIALTY OF LINCRUSTA-WALTON.

Parties about to decorate this fall will bear in mind that Hilger & Co., 207 Wabash avenue, make a specialty of this and all other fine work in high-art wall-papering.

There will be a test given on the grounds of the Illinois State Fair Thursday, the 27th inst., at 4 p. m., showing the merits of the Harden Hand-Grenade as a fire extinguisher. HARDEN HAND-GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY.

St. Louis Fair, grand street pageant, veiled prophets, nocturnal illuminated trades procession, illustrating the varied and gigantic industries and manufactures of the metropolis of the Mississippi River Valley. *Grand illumination and fireworks* of the most unique, startling, and extraordinary devices. The principal streets of St. Louis illuminated every night during fair week. *Excursion tickets at $5 from Chicago to St. Louis and return via Chicago & Alton Railroad.* Tickets will be sold good going Saturday and Sunday, Sept. 29 and 30, and will be good to return up to Monday, Oct. 8. For further particulars see pamphlet programmes of St. Louis Fair and advertisements and notices in newspapers and large posters of the veiled prophets, and inquire of the following ticket-agents of the Chicago & Alton Railroad: A. J. Moore, 89 South Clark street, Chicago; W. S. Thorn, ticket agent, Union Depot, Canal street, between Madison and Adams streets, Chicago; J. M. Paul, ticket agent, Twenty-third Street Station, Chicago.

Where machinery is used the Drew Oil Cup will save 50 per cent of oil. Write for circular. Borden, Selleck & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Teeth *without* plates, patented March 15, '81, by Dr. J. E. Low, First Nat'l Bk. Bd., 164 Dearborn.

The best judges concede "Sweet Bouquet" the front rank in Cigarettes.

Werecommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

Visitors go to Drs. McChesney. Best teeth, $8.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued marriage licences to the following couples yesterday:

Name and residence.	Age.
Samuel Detrich, Concord	27
Kittie Edwards, Chicago	28
Herman Krükstein, Chicago	27
Mary Heppner, Chicago	24
Christian Ihsing, Chicago	27
Henrietta Caspar, Chicago	22
Wilhelm Roeike, Chicago	37
Mary Wendt, Chicago	33
Jacob Schleiger, Chicago	48
Margaretta Petcher, Chicago	40
Frederick Gould, Chicago	23
Ellen Murray, Bloomington	19
Frederick Large, Niles Centre	21
M. M. D. Windorf, Niles Centre	23
Henry Dornbusch, Chicago	58
Mrs. Alice Jummar, Washington Heights	48
Henry Crowley, Chicago	22
Ellen McCarthy, Chicago	20
James Whelaham, Chicago	23
Catharine Tracey, Chicago	20
John E. Ericson, Morgan Park	23
Bertha G. Halverson, Chicago	26
William Matheson, Chicago	28
Adelaide Fraunhoff, Chicago	24

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

David Wylie, Chicago	25
Eugene Dubrul, Chicago	26
Richard J. Fuke, Chicago	27
Mary M. Wood, Chicago	22
John Langelot, Chicago	27
Elsalie Seidenbrodt, Chicago	23
Joseph Little, Chicago	30
Mary A. Hawthorn, Chicago	22
John Murphy, Chicago	25
Catharine Tierney, Chicago	28
John J. Fagan, Elgin	31
Mary E. Scully, Chicago	22
John H. Wink Jr., Chicago	25
Ida Bartels, Chicago	21
William L. Stogz, St. Louis	31
Mary E. Phares, Chicago	23
Andrew Malum, Chicago	25
Lottie Burbank, Chicago	22
Herbert H. Drake, Jefferson	28
Emma F. Frahm, Jefferson	21
Richard M. Burke, Chicago	27
Louisa M. Braun, Chicago	23
Edward E. Risley, Chicago	22
Gertrude B. Cooke, Chicago	20
John B. Chaffee, Chicago	44
Lettie Renoud, Henry	25
George J. Miller, Chicago	23
Sadie Dorsey, Peoria	20
G. J. Charlton, Chicago	25
Lizzie Hilton, Ridgeland	24
Gustav Braun, Chicago	24
Emma Blitz, Chicago	18
John Collinge, Chicago	30
Lydia O'Leary, Bay City, Mich	23
John B. Nichols, Chicago	25
Franceska Fleckenstein, Chicago	23
John Powe, Chicago	29
Mary Moreland, Chicago	24
Herman Miller, Chicago	32
Belle Claxton, Chicago	19
Daniel Millerick, Chicago	31
Margaret Mahoney, Chicago	26
Herman Schroeder, Lake View	29
Hanna Gerke, Chicago	22
Gustaf Bart, Lake	23
Augusta Kerles, Lake	27
Michael Brady, Chicago	25
Winnefred Corcoran, Chicago	23
Joseph Thorne, Chicago	28
Catherine Weber, Chicago	22
Mathias Vollmann, Chicago	27
Mary Meilinger, Chicago	24
Frank Meyer, Chicago	21
Bertha Oerter, Chicago	18

MARRIAGES.

HOLWELL—GRAVELY—On Monday, the 24th inst., at the residence of the bride's godmother, Mrs. A. Wallace, 1516 Indiana-av., by the Rev. Dr. Barrows, W. J. S. Holwell, Esq., C. E. and D. L. S., of Comber, Ont., Can., to Kate Macdonald, only daughter of the late A. Leaycock Gravely, barrister, of Quebec, Can.

☞ Montreal and Quebec papers please copy.

DENMITTS—DENT—At Geneva, Kane County, Ill., Sept. 17, 1883, by the Rev. McDekoven, Cornelius Denmitts and Rosa Dent, of Chicago.

☞ New York and Troy, N. Y., papers please copy.

CHAFFEE—RENOUD—Sept. 26, by the Rev. J. W. Barrows, Dr. John B. Chaffee, of Chicago, and Lettie J. Renoud, of Henry, Ill.

DEATHS.

BLAIR—Sept. 25, at his residence, 274 Michigan-av., Lyman Blair, aged 68 years.

Funeral will take place from his residence Thursday afternoon at half-past 2 o'clock. Friends are requested not to send flowers.

CLARK—At 8 a. m., Sept. 26, at the residence of George Rounds, 176 South Hoyne-av., Catherine, wife of the late Thomas R. Clark, of Lake Forest.

Funeral by carriages to Rosehill from above number Thursday at 1 o'clock.

KEATING—Tuesday, Sept. 25, at the residence of his mother, 111 Sebor-st., Daniel Keating, aged 2 years and 10 months, son of the late Jeffrey Keating.

Funeral Thursday at 11 o'clock by cars to Calvary.

GOODWILLIE—At Oak Park, Ill., at 1 o'clock p. m., Sept. 26, Lilian Lord, second daughter of Robert W. and Agnes J. Goodwillie, aged 8 years and 11 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WOODBURY—Wednesday, Sept. 26, at his residence, 3357 Prairie-av., Deacon Simon J. Woodbury, in the 79th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at Plymouth Church Thursday afternoon at half-past 3. The remains will be taken East.

☞ Boston and Worcester papers please copy.

ROGERS—Sept. 26 Anthony F., beloved son of John and Annie Rogers, aged 2 months and 16 days, at 473 South Morgan-st.

McDERMOTT—Sept. 25, at her late residence, 618 Ashland-av., Bridget Barrett, beloved wife of James McDermott.

Funeral Friday, Sept. 28, at St. Bridget's Church, to Northwestern Depot, thence by cars to Calvary. Friends of the family are invited.

WELCH—Sept. 25, James, only son of John and Mary Welch, aged 3 years 7 months and 11 days.

Funeral from residence, 77 Miller-st., Thursday, Sept. 27, at 10 o'clock a. m. by carriages to Calvary.

BARRY—Sept. 25, Elizabeth Willard, wife of the Rev. William Barry, in her 78th year.

Funeral services at 43 East Pearson-st. the 28th inst. at 1 o'clock p. m. Friends are requested not to send flowers.

☞ Boston and New York papers please copy.

The funeral train on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway for Calvary and Rosehill leaves the passenger station, on the corner of Wells and Kenzie-sts., daily at 12:30 p. m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

AT THE CONCERT TO BE GIVEN AT the Englewood Baptist Church tonight Mr. W. L. Tomlins will give selections on the new "Liszt organ" and piano. Mr. C. A. Knorr will sing. Also a ladies' quartette and some of the best Englewood talent. A very entertaining programme is promised.

CHAS. WATTS, EDITOR OF THE LONdon Secular Review, and President of the British Secular Union, will lecture on "Liberalism, Its Objects and Teachings," and George Chainey, of Boston, will give his views on "Humanity vs. Christianity," in Hershey Hall tonight.

FRIDAY, 8 P. M. — MEETING OF Young Men's Republican Club of the Fourteenth Ward at 448 West Chicago-av.

THE CHICAGO AUXILIARY OF THE Methodist Episcopal Church's Woman's Home Missionary Society will hold its annual meeting Thursday, Sept. 27, at 2 p. m., in Farwell Hall Building; officers for the ensuing year will be elected; all ladies interested in this society are cordially invited to be present.

THE REV. DR. HASTINGS, OF BOSton, will give his lecture on "The Book in the Balance" at the Chicago Avenue Church. Should there be room after 7:30 o'clock the general public will be admitted without ticket.

THE MEMBERS' MONTHLY SOCIAL reception of the Young Men's Christian Association is held in the parlors this evening.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the Central Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held this morning at 10 o'clock at their "headquarters," Room 28, 161 La Salle-st. All are cordially invited to attend.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

Thursday, Sept. 27, at 9:30,

TRADE SALE

Crockery & Glassware.

We shall sell a large and desirable stock of

W. G., C. C. and Porcelain Ware, Decorated China, Printed Ware, Fancy and Plain Glassware, Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc.

Goods packed for country merchants.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

NO. 4302 EMERALD-AV.

(Take Stock-Yards cars on State-st.)

Thursday Morning, Sept. 27, at 10 o'clock,

A GOOD LOT

Furniture and Household Goods, Pier Mirror, Lace Curtains, Stoves, &c., &c., &c.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

By POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.

2527 STATE-ST.,

This Thursday Morning, at 10 o'clock

WE SELL THE ENTIRE

STOCK OF A DEALER.

Chamber Sets, Parlor Set, Wardrobes, M.-T. Centre-Tables, Stoves, Carpets, etc. Sale positive.

POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.

F. C. WILSON & CO.

CANS & TANKS.

239 & 241 Lake-st.

LIPMAN'S Loan Office, 99 Madison-st. Cash paid for Old Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones.

Contractors and Builders.

Sealed Proposals will be received until Oct. 1 for the erection of an Addition to the School-House at Ravenswood, Cook County. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Messrs. Edbrooke & Burnham, Architects, Howland Block, city. CHAS. W. CHANDLER, Clerk of Board, 167 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

Lester's Hat House,

163 East Madison-st., near La Salle.

HATS 90c to $2.50. Over 10,000 FINE HATS. All the New Fall Styles and Colors.

Marked Plain Figures in Window.

WHETHER YOUR BOY IS TASTILY DRESSED OR NOT, WHETHER YOU GET THE BEST VALUE OUT OF YOUR PURCHASE MONEY OR NOT, DEPENDS, PERHAPS, QUITE LARGELY UPON HOW MUCH CREDENCE YOU GIVE TO THE VARIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS MADE ABOUT THIS TIME OF THE YEAR BY THE DIFFERENT DEALERS. WE PURPOSE TO GIVE YOU MANY A PLEASANT SURPRISE WHEN YOU COME HERE; TO AVOID ALL THAT BRAGADOCIO WHICH CAUSES SO MUCH DISAPPOINTMENT; TO DRAW YOU BY HONEST, MERITORIOUS METHODS, AND HOLD YOU BY THE MOST LIBERAL, CONSIDERATE USAGE. WE'VE ALL THE MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING HERE THAT YOU'LL CARE TO SEE, AND GIVE EACH PURCHASER A LEGAL GUARANTEE CERTIFICATE WHEREIN OUR PRICES, STATEMENTS, ETC., ARE PERFECTLY ASSURED.

N. B.

WE HAVE THE EXCLUSIVE HANDLING IN CHICAGO OF THE CELEBRATED ROGERS, PEET & CO.'S CLOTHING, SO FAVORABLY KNOWN THROUGHOUT THE EAST.

F. M. ATWOOD,

(Successor to A. J. Nutting & Co.)

104 & 106 Madison-st.

WEBER PIANOS

are conspicuous for that durability that next to tone quality is the paramount consideration in the selection of an Instrument. Many Pianos that, when new, possess a pleasing quality of tone that defies all but the most expert investigation, prove themselves utterly worthless and unreliable when subject to the crucial test of persistent and continued use, the tone speedily losing its freshness and assuming that wiry and unmusical quality so devoid of melodiousness and so offensive to the cultivated ear.

Indorsed by the most celebrated authorities of the musical world and by the liberal and increasing patronage of the most cultured public, these Instruments offer the most absolute security to the purchaser.

WEBER MUSIC HALL,

Wabash-av. and Jackson-st.

Horlick's Food

"Has saved many lives."—R. M. Tooker, M.D., Chicago. Requires no cooking. It is free from starch. The best food in health or sickness for all

INFANTS

"It has given perfect satisfaction on every case."—J. W. Streeter, M.D., Chicago.

"We have never used any food that has proved so satisfactory as Horlick's Food."—Geo. E. Shipman, M.D., Supt. J. P. Mills, Physician Chicago Foundlings' Home.

Best Diet for Dyspeptics and Invalids.

FREE

To give those interested an opportunity to test the merits of this wonderful food, a trial bottle will be given by calling at Drug Store of E. H. Sargent & Co., 125 State-st. Frank Pyatt, 428 W. Madison-st. Lanz & Waltman, N. Clark and Centre-st. Highly beneficial to nursing mothers as a drink. Price 40 and 75c. All Druggists keep it.

HORLICK'S FOOD CO., Racine, Wis.

IMPORTED FLOWERING BULBS

Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, etc., etc., for winter blooming in the house, and for early spring flowering outdoors. Now is the Time to Plant. Our stock is large and complete. SEND FOR FALL BULB CATALOGUE. HIRAM SIBLEY & CO., Seedsmen, 200 to 206 Randolph-st.

MICROSCOPES! TELESCOPES, FIELD GLASSES, MAGIC LANTERNS, BAROMETERS, THERMOMETERS, DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, PHILOSOPHICAL AND CHEMICAL APPARATUS. QUEEN & CO., Opticians, PHILADELPHIA.

CANDY TOLU, MALT, Pine-Tar, Iceland Moss, Cherry, Horehound, rice, Jujubes, etc. GUNTHER'S confectionery, 78 Madison-st.

STOVES "Graphic," New Jewell, and Wellington Base-Burners. Ranges, bash-av. Racine & Botsford.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Artificial Limbs, Elastic Stockings, Apparatus for Deformities. SHARP & SMITH, 73 RANDOLPH-ST.

KAEMPFER'S Mocking-Bird Food At Birdstore, 137 Clark-st.

THE STATE FAIR.

From Forty to Fifty Thousand People Visited the Grounds Yesterday.

Among Them Was Lord Coleridge, Who Was Especially Interested in the Live Stock.

Rather Light Racing—Premiums Awarded to Cattle, Horses, Sheep, and School Children.

Swell Reporters, Swell Commissioners, Swell Aldermen, and Other Nuisances.

Clerks and Students Would Like a Holiday—Meeting of the State Board—Today's Program.

A GREAT DAY.

FROM FORTY TO FIFTY THOUSAND PEOPLE ON THE GROUNDS.

The expectations of the most sanguine of the Board of Managers of the State Fair were more than realized yesterday. The grounds were thronged with a countless host of visitors from early morn till dewy eve. The Granger is an early bird, and if there were worms to be had at the fair yesterday he would have caught them. From the first opening of the gates the crowds poured in in an increasing stream. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy trains on the line to the grounds were packed all day, and the company were obliged to run extra trains during the afternoon and evening. The street-car lines—Madison, Randolph, and Lake—were utterly unable to accommodate the crowds waiting conveyance, each car being packed and jammed with people inside and out the whole forenoon. A large number of extra cars were run on the Madison street line during the day, but had there been thrice the number all would have been wanted. It is a difficult matter to estimate how many people were on the fair grounds yesterday at any given time.

MANY PEOPLE.

During the time of the races, when the throng was the greatest, there were fully 8,000 people on the grand-stand, and probably 20,000 additional spectators packed along each side of the track. At the same time all the halls were crowded; the passage down the centre of the machinery buildings was almost impassable; the hog, sheep, and poultry sheds were thronged; the beer-booths were well filled; and a large number of visitors inspected and paraded around the long lines of horse and cattle stalls. There were certainly from 40,000 to 50,000 people on the grounds during the afternoon. The weather was all that could be wished for—bright, warm sunshine all day long.

THE SCENE.

The view from the grand-stand in the afternoon was well worthy a visit to the grounds on its own account. Right in front, on the opposite side of the racing-track, were the long rows of carriages, phaetons, landaus, victorias, coupés, surreys, T-carts, dog-carts, buggies, and all the other vehicles that everybody-who-is-anybody people use instead of the vulgar street-car or the suffocating railway train. The occupants included several prominent society people. The most noticeable vehicle, however, was the glittering chariot of a tobacconist, with four Mephistophelian occupants in tin armor, tights, and spangles. Directly behind these rows were the show-rings, where a continual parade of prize-winning cattle and horses went on all day long. Along the inner track the befrilled and beribboned horses and cattle that have already gained honors at this fair were marched back and forth for the admiration of all beholders. Behind that and along the centre field could be seen the revolving arms of a score of windmills, varied in form and striking in color. South of those can be seen the "Flying Dutchmen" or merry-go-rounds, and the wondrous forty-foot swings where a fellow can hold his girl in his arms without being grinned at by the unsentimental rabble. Away behind are the long rows of white stalls—too far away for their occupants to be distinguished.

LOOKING NORTH.

Looking north the gay banners on the machinery buildings are seen waving in the winds. In these open buildings, as well as over the centre field, the glitter of a thousand pieces of bright machinery in active operation can be plainly seen. On the main walk—the open space directly in front of you—from the club-house away up to the main entrance gate there is only to be seen what seems to be a solidly-packed mass of restless humanity. But what you see from the grand-stand is not a tithe of what is to be seen at the fair. You can come down and walk until you are weary and still be obliged to leave part of your sightseeing for a second visit.

HAPPY CONRAD.

The proudest man at the State Fair yesterday was Superintendent Conrad—or if he was not he had a right to be. He was serenaded by two gorgeous brass bands and complimented in two flowery speeches. The J. I. Case Company's band of fourteen pieces from Racine, in the gayest of gay uniforms, formed in procession at the company's building at 12:30 and marched to Mr. Conrad's headquarters, where a TRIBUNE reporter happened to be at the same time. "What blasted racket is this?" asked Conrad irreverently, as a crowd rushed into the office. "Serenade," said somebody. Then the band formed in a circle around the entrance and discoursed sweet music—"Fair Moon to Thee I Sing," and so on. Mr. Conrad fainted at first under the unexpected honor, but a bucket of water brought him round sufficiently to get up and make a neat little speech of thanks. An hour later the Deere Company's Cornet-Band of eighteen pieces from Moline made a similar call. Mr. Conrad this time toed the mark like an old veteran, and expressed his inexpressible feelings in a few well-rounded sentences of a Mayor Harrison type.

MUSICAL EXPERTS.

The Deere Company had ten car-loads of their employés on the ground, the Case Company will have their employés here Friday, and about a hundred other manufacturing firms have arranged to give their employés an excursion to the fair some day during the week. The professional band of Kretlow's was thrown altogether in the shade yesterday by the amateur bands on the ground. Kretlow's people have no uniforms, and, though all right for ordinary city purposes, are sort of no-account musicians for a State fair. The professional performers on the various organs and pianos in the halls were ousted from their seats of honor also. Every farmer's little girl who is learning to play the organ or piano, and who is able to strum "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star" so you could know it from "My Grandfather's Clock," is of course a musical prodigy which her proud parents are anxious to exhibit to an admiring crowd. Consequently Sarah Anne is "histed" in to take the seat of the obliging professional, whose only aim is to get his pianos advertised, and a long string of Sarah Annes of varied ages were thus exhibited yesterday in all their charming rustic bashfulness.

MOTHER HUBBARDS.

If city people want to know from how far away or from what primitive recesses many of the visitors come they have only to follow a girl in a Mother-Hubbard dress. There were but two Mother Hubbards on the grounds yesterday—one pink and one black—but they attracted attention enough for a thousand. The young men with the bronzed faces and red neckties stopped and looked after the female in pink with a rapt and wondering gaze, and then muttered an emphatic "Well, b'gosh!" The girls clutched each other's arms and giggled and said: "Oh, Mag, did you ever!" But the pink female passed on in blissful unconsciousness of the sensation she was creating.

ADVERTISING LITERATURE.

There is a reckless distribution of advertising literature on the grounds which would be sufficient to bankrupt moderate traders. Wagon-loads of picture-books and cards are almost sown broadcast by the majority of the big manufacturers, and there is quite an army of men employed distributing newspapers, farm journals, chromos, puzzle-cards, and circulars in infinite variety. The women and children country visitors wander around with their rapidly-accumulating loads of gaudy printed stuff, and leave the grounds with a supply sufficient to decorate every room at home and some to spare for the neighbors.

The Mexican cart, already referred to in THE TRIBUNE, is, it seems, "a relic of the Empire." It was pressed into the service of Maximilian's army for transporting supplies at Queretaro, and was abandoned, after seven years' service, at Chihuahua. It was bought and imported by Schutzler & Holtz from Eucinillas, Old Mexico. The relic attracts a very large amount of attention at the fair.

LORD COLERIDGE.

HE VISITS THE GROUNDS AND INSPECTS THE STOCK.

Lord Coleridge and party were announced in the program to visit the grounds at 2 o'clock, but it was fully 3:30 before they arrived. The Reception Committee, consisting of Messrs. Landrigan, Scott, Gillham, Reynolds, Judy, Pearce, Washburn, and Vittum were at the main entrance in a carriage at an early hour to welcome the guests. Mr. Judy was mounted on a spirited horse, and with the assistance of Lieut. William Pinkerton managed to keep the roadway clear, which at times was no easy task. The wait of an hour and a half was a very tiresome one. Vehicles of all kinds kept coming in, and during the races, when none were allowed to cross the track to the inner field, a jam seemed almost inevitable, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the police kept the horses and carriages from surging over the line which had been stretched across a side road reserved for the passage of the Coleridge party.

BRASSY MUSIC.

The monotony was at length broken by the sound of exceedingly brassy music. Some one cried: "Here they come!" The members of the committee stretched their necks and shook the wrinkles out of their clothes. The notes of many-tuned cornets floated gently over the still autumn air. A moment more scarlet-coated musicians appeared down the roadway, headed by a huge drum-major and a big fat man, who had become round-shouldered carrying an immense and gaudily-painted banner bearing the strange device: "Moline Wagon Company Excursion to Illinois State Fair." The big drum-major, the fat man and his banner, the band, and 100 employés following in the wake were unceremoniously hustled to their own apartments, the Reception Committee got back into the carriage, and another half-hour was spent in waiting.

THE ADVANCE GUARD.

Presently the Hon. Gilbert Coleridge and Lieut. McClellan drove rapidly by in an open carriage and proceeded to the club-house. Shortly afterwards two carriages drove through the gate. The first contained Lord Coleridge, Gov. Hamilton, and Messrs. O. H. Horton and Melville W. Fuller. The inmates of the second carriage were Messrs. Shepard, Hinman, and A. M. Pence. Lord Coleridge's carriage drew up just inside the entrance and the eminent jurist was cordially received by the committee. After a few moments of pleasant conversation the carriages were driven to the club-house in the order in which they came in, Mr. Scott taking a seat in the second, and the committee's carriage following up the rear. At the request of Lord Coleridge there was no demonstration whatever, and but very few people knew that he was on the grounds. Arriving at the club house the gentlemen alighted and proceeded on foot to the stables of A. J. Caton, son of Judge Caton. The Judge was there to receive the party. Mr. Caton exhibited a number of his blooded horses from his stock-farm at Joliet, several of which were exercised in the open space. A Kentucky saddle-horse, owned by J. W. Brooks, was also shown. Lord Coleridge took a deep interest in the horses, and expressed himself as exceedingly well pleased with the fine display.

SEEING THE CATTLE.

The party was next driven along the stalls of cattle, and his Lordship was shown some of the finest blooded stock in America. He was particularly interested in the imported cattle, and made numerous inquiries in regard to the manner of breeding, etc. He was asked if he wished to see the races, but, as he evinced no desire in this direction, the party returned to the club-house. Lord Coleridge bade all good-day, and returned to the city, having been on the grounds three-quarters of an hour.

While the Chief Justice was being driven over the grounds his son had been occupying his attention with the races. He seemed very much surprised at the American way of starting, maintaining that the system involved a needless waste of time. He considered it would be much better to have all start on a line at a given signal.

THE TROTTING.

TWO RATHER UNINTERESTING CONTESTS.

The racing program of the day consisted of two events—a free-for-all, in which Monroe Chief, Black Cloud, and Alexander started, and a mile-and-repeat race for 2-year-olds. The last named trot came first and was won easily by Balaklava, a bay colt by Onward, whose time was 2:45¾, 2:53¾. The other starters were Glenview Maid, Issaquena, and Larchwood. The first-named was distanced in the first heat, while Issaquena and Larchwood divided second and third moneys, the former being second in the first heat and Larchwood in the second.

Monroe Chief won the free-for-all race easily in 2:28¾, 2:27¼, and 2:21¾. Alexander and Black Cloud, who finished in the order named, being the only other starters.

CATTLE.

ENGLAND HERSELF CAN'T BEAT THE DISPLAY.

That Chicago has this week entertained the largest gathering which has ever honored a State Fair in the West with its presence may be asserted upon the authority of those whose place at the ticket-stands and gates gave them good opportunity to learn the facts, and upon that of the officers of the State Board of Agriculture. That the exhibit of live stock is quite fair for a young and growing town like Chicago may be assumed from the facts heretofore stated in THE TRIBUNE, and from the declarations of gentlemen who have attended, as exhibitors and otherwise, many of the most noted foreign fairs and stock-shows, who have repeatedly expressed the opinion that England herself—that home of grand herds, and flocks, and studs—has not, even at her famous Royal Agricultural Society's shows, had a larger, more varied, and more creditable exhibit of stock. Men who have contested in the show-yards of England and Scotland say that nothing in Old England can beat the herd of eight Hereford calves shown by C. M. Culbertson, whose young bull won the first prize in his class, and whose heifer under 1 year old was first in her class. And even in Scotland—where such breeders as McCombie and Watson were wont to make in every ring where they showed their noble black cattle a victory over their pets exceedingly hard to win by the very best animals all Great Britain could produce—few, if any, Angus doddies could have taken the blue ribbon away from F. W. Harvey's 2-year-old bull Guido 2,135, first in his class, where his mate, Young Duke 2,416, was second. Nor would it have been easy for any to have stood before Anderson & Findlay's 3-year-old Basuto 1,820—at least so those who have seen the prize-winning Aberdeens of the old country declare, having in their mind's at the time the famous Juryman and the majestic Judge 1,150. Nor were the Short-Horns in the slightest degree backward or lacking in number and in merit. Messrs. Potts & Son sustained the reputation of that standard, time-tried, and always satisfactory breed by showing again to admiring crowds that herd which has so steadily gone the round of the fairs and swept the decks in every contest.

DAIRY BREEDS.

In the dairy breeds the Holsteins and the Ayrshires made the largest exhibit; but there was a very fair sprinkling of Jerseys, including J. H. McCormick's great bull Ike Felch and Thomas Lyman's Village Squire, well known as the getter of many good calves while he stood at the head of one of the largest and best herds in the West. John Boyd's priceless Champion heifers make a most pleasing show, and V. Barber has also done his part toward lending attractions to the fair. The Ayrshires of Ormiston & Jardine attracted less attention than did other breeds from that part of the public which looks at such stock with merely a passing glance of curiosity; but there was nearly all day by their stalls an admiring and appreciative crowd of breeders considering the various and many points of excellence presented. Especially attractive to such was the bull Mars 1st 887, winner of fifty first prizes at State and Provincial Fairs here and in Canada. Every Ayrshire bull which won a first prize at the Toronto Fair two years ago was sired by Mars 1st.

PASSING CROWDS.

All day long crowds of people filed slowly past the stalls, stopping only long enough to poke the end of a parasol into the plump sterns of fat beeves, or to gaze with rapture upon the gracefully rounded outlines of the gunny sacks or dingy brown blankets with which exhibitors kept their pets protected from the chilling blasts of a sunny September day and the stare of idle curiosity. Evidently the ladies who promenaded without cloak or shawl and the men who felt comfortable enough without overcoats were greatly edified by the sight of the blankets, looking like overfull pudding bags on legs.

In the cattle rings the awards of yesterday were:

SHORT-HORNS.

Bull 3 years old or over—First, J. H. Potts & Son; second, S. Givens.

Bull 2 years old and under 3—First, James Croft.

Bull 1 year old and under 2—First, J. H. Potts & Son; second, S. Givens.

Bull under 1 year old—First, J. H. Potts & Son.

Cow 4 years old or over—First, J. H. Potts & Son; second, J. H. Croft.

Cow 3 years old and under 4—First, J. H. Potts & Son; second, S. Givens.

Cow 2 years old and under 3—First, S. Givens; second, J. H. Potts & Son.

Heifer 1 year old and under 2—First, S. Givens; second, J. H. Potts & Son.

Heifer under 1 year old—First and second, J. H. Potts & Son.

HEREFORDS.

Bull 3 years old or over—First, Wyoming Hereford Association; second, G. S. Burleigh.

Bull 2 years old and under 3—First, G. S. Burleigh; second, T. M. George.

Bull 1 year old and under 2—First, George Leigh; second, Fowler & Van Natta.

Bull under 1 year old—First, C. M. Culbertson; second, O. Terrell.

Cow 4 years old or over—First, C. K. Parmelee; second, T. M. George.

Cow 3 years old and under 4—First and second, Thomas Clark.

Heifer 2 years old and under 3—First, Thomas Clark; second, C. K. Parmelee.

Heifer 1 year old and under 2—First, Fowler & Van Natta; second, Thomas Clark.

Heifer under 1 year old—First and second, C. M. Culbertson.

DEVONS—HERD.

Herd consisting of bull 2 years old or over, cow 3 years old or over, heifer 2 years old and under 3, heifer 1 year old and under 2, and heifer under 1 year old—First, Whitmore & Younger.

HOLSTEINS—HERD.

Herd consisting of bull 2 years old or over, cow 3 years old or over, heifer 2 years old and under 3, heifer 1 year old and under 2, heifer under 1 year old—First Thomas B. Wales Jr.

AYRSHIRES—HERD.

Consisting of bull 2 years old or over, cow 3 years old or over, heifer 2 years old and under 3, heifer 1 year old and under 2, and heifer under 1 year old—First, John Stewart.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS—HERD.

Bull 2 years old or over, cow 3 years old or over, heifer 2 years and under 3, heifer 1 year and under 2, and heifer under 1 year—Herd consisted of Guido (2,135), cow Meenatchie (3,725), 3 years old; Lizzie 4th of Leuenty (5,007), 2 years old; Beauty of Hillhurst, (Vol. 8), 1 year old, and Victoria of Turlington (Vol. 9), calf.

HEREFORDS FOR CHICAGO.

Last Sunday there arrived at quarantine at Quebec for C. W. Culbertson fifteen Hereford cattle. Of these the most noted is The Grove 3d, for which Mr. Culbertson paid $4,150 at public sale. *Bell's Messenger* says of this sale:

The chief lot in the catalog, however, was The Grove 3d, and for the possession of this grand bull there was a pretty keen competition, more than one of our American friends having set their hearts on him. The bidding commenced at 200 guineas, and loud cheers rent the air when Mr. Culbertson made a bid of 670 guineas; there was fresh cheering when this sum was increased to 700 guineas, and again when it went up to 710 guineas, this sum being 10 guineas beyond the highest recorded price ever obtained. When this was augmented to 800 guineas the enthusiasm became very great, and cries of "Go it, England," were raised as that sum was bid by Mr. Dearman Edwards and Mr. Hill, of Felhampton Court. When it was finally knocked down to Mr. Culbertson for exportation there was yet another burst of cheering, although many present expressed their regret that so fine an animal should be allowed to go out of the country.

William Houseman, long known as the leading writer upon live-stock topics in England, wrote for the same issue of *Bell's Messenger:*

While at the Holker sale of Short-Horns, Thursday, the leading stock bull, not quite 5 years old, was passed without a bid. At the sale of Mr. Philip Turner's Herefords at The Leen, the same day, the leading stock sire, 8 years and 10 months old, sold for 810 guineas. Mr. C. M. Culbertson, of Chicago, may be congratulated upon winning for his country a bull of such extraordinary merit and impressiveness as a sire; and Mr. Turner upon a sale which will be classed among the prominent events of Hereford history. The average of £76.0.9 for 117 bulls, cows, heifers, and calves, making a total of £8,896 (exclusive of the prices of steers), is a great and gratifying result.

By this purchase and others recently made for him in England, Mr. Culbertson has secured four heifers and one bull-calf sired by the noted prize-winning Horace, two 10-months-old heifers by Merry Monarch, six heifers by Grove 3d, and one 12-months-old son of Marquis, son of Grove 3d, and sire of Princess, sweepstakes at the English Royal.

ITEMS.

O. Terrell and Thomas Clark made an importation, some time ago, of a very fine lot of Herefords which they bought of George Leigh. Of this lot of twenty-four there are now but four left. The last lot, seven cattle, were sold to William Creed, Youngstown, O.

Sept. 8 Mr. O. Terrell shipped to W. H. Williamscraft, Prescott, Ari., two car-loads of grade Hereford bulls.

Geary Bros., London, Ont., have been very busily engaged taking prizes with their Aberdeen-Angus cattle in Canada. At the Toronto Industrial they took fourteen prizes last week. This week they exhibit at Guelph, and at London next week.

At the meeting of the National Swine-Breeders' Association last Tuesday, the gentlemen present were requested to mention any cases of swine-plague or hog-cholera which had come to their knowledge this year. Not one of the many there could remember having heard of a case of the kind having appeared within the year among the hogs of the West. This remarkable disappearance of the deadly contagion is by some ascribed to the coolness of the summer, but that seems to be a scarcely tenable ground, for cholera has swept away thousands of swine in the coldest weather of winter.

The boss calf at the fair is a 3-weeks-old bull, half Jersey, half scrub, which weighed fifteen pounds when dropped and now weighs fully thirty pounds—in fact, it is thought he will actually weigh thirty pounds two or three ounces when he has a belly full of milk in him. Jersey breeders will regard this youngster with extreme interest as a living, material answer to the charge that Jersey calves are "little rats, good for neither beauty, beef, nor fishbait."

The herd of Jerseys shown by V. Barber includes some good ones. The bulls are Gen. Oaks, a 2-year-old; Successful Boy, a yearling; Col. Judy, another yearling, so named in honor of the well-known live-stock auctioneer because of his generally recognized and passionate love of Jerseys; and Capt. Oaks. The females of the lot are Molly Oaks 2d, 3,822; Litta Oaks, 11,141; and eight others.

Hall McCormick's Swiss cattle, a bull and a cow, were looked at with great interest by the thousands who had never before seen specimens of this breed of dairy stock. They were both brownish fawn, solid color, more robust-looking perhaps than the average high-bred Jersey, yet having a general resemblance to the more hardy and larger Jerseys.

In two stalls on the east side of the grounds, sandwiched in between other breeds of cattle, stand a Galloway bull, a cow, and her calf. With characteristic independence the bull stands munching hay quietly, caring as little for the criticisms and the praise of the public as he does for the continued neglect with which his keeper seems to treat him. A little poster on a board has penciled upon it the name and register number of the bull and cow, and this is all the attention the great American public, as seen at the fair-grounds, receives from the keeper, who may be ashamed to be seen near his stock because of its thin and unkempt appearance.

Prominent breeders of sheep, as well as of cattle, are showing an active interest in the subject of calling a National Convention of stockmen, to be held in Chicago at the time of the next Fat Show, and are urging that all live-stock associations should act in accordance with the purpose of the United States Commissioner of Agriculture, who has issued such a call. The almost fruitless efforts of the people who are directly and largely interested in the welfare of American herds and flocks to secure proper legislation for the protection of American cattle show clearly and strongly the pressing need which exists for concerted and persistent action. If every stock-breeders' association in the country would send a delegate to this convention, with instructions to favor any proper measure for the purpose of protecting the general interests of stock-breeders, they would be doing a duty to themselves and the whole people. At such a convention the relations existing between the American hog and the German hogs will probably be brought up for discussion.

Messrs. Geldard & Busk, Salisbury, England, show fourteen cows and heifers and eight bulls of the Norfolk or Suffolk polled breed. "The standard characteristics of the Red Polls are as follows: The tip of the tail and the udder may be white. The extension of the white of the udder a few inches along the inside of the flank, or a small white spot or mark on the under part of the belly, by the milk veins, shall not be held to disqualify an animal whose sire and dam form part of an established herd of the breed, or answer all other essentials of the 'standard description.' There should be no horns, slugs, or abortive horns. Color—A deep red, with udder of the same color, but the tip of the tail may be white. Nose not dark or cloudy. Must have a neat head and throat, a full eye; a tuft or crest of hair should hang over the forehead. The frontal bones should begin to contract a little above the eye, and should terminate in a comparatively narrow prominence at the summit of the head."

HORSES.

A FEW PREMIUMS AWARDED.

Those who have ridden much in the saddle, and therefore know how few really good saddle-horses there are among all the brutes used under the pig-skin, should appreciate the efforts of the State Board of Agriculture to awaken an interest in the training of horses for this purpose. Very few entries in the saddle-horse classes were made. The premiums awarded yesterday were:

SADDLE-HORSES.

Saddle stallion 4 years old or over—First, C. B. White; second, Richard H wkey.

Saddle mare 4 years old or over—First, J. W. Brooks Jr.; second, Dillon Bros.

Saddle gelding 4 years old or over—First, W. T. Jameson; second, George Lindenberger.

Saddle gelding 3 and under 4—First, R. Hawkey.

CARRIAGE-HORSES.

Awards in this class yesterday were for carriage team shown to carriage—First and second, "Grand Emporium."

Family mare or gelding, to be driven to buggy—First, H. V. Bemis; second, M. S. Motony.

ITEMS.

The horse which took the prize yesterday as the best mare or gelding is owned by Mr. H. V. Bemis, and is a very recent purchase. The animal is 6 years of age and without blemish. It stands sixteen and three-quarter hands, and has been named William H. Southam. The week before last he trotted two heats on a half-mile track in Indiana in 2:35. Mr. Bemis believes that with good training his new horse will make a fast record.

The National Norman Horse Association will hold a meeting this morning at the office of Mr. Virgin, Superintendent of Stalls, to arrange for the annual meeting, banquet, etc., which will take place in this city Nov. 15, during the Fat-Stock Show.

Awards of prizes to draft horses were as given below:

NORMAN, PERCHERON, AND FRENCH BREEDS.

Stallion 4 years old or over—First, Murray Bros.; second, James D. Beckett.

Stallion 3 years and under 4—First and second, Dillon Bros.

Stallion 2 years old, under 3—First, James D. Beckett; second, Dillon Bros.; third, John Virgin.

Stallion 1 year old, under 2—First, John Virgin; second, J. F. Glidden.

Stallion colt under 1 year old—First, Dillon Bros.; second, E. Hodgson.

Mare 4 years old or over—First, James D. Beckett; second, Dillon Bros.

Mare 3 years old, under 4—First and second, Dillon Bros.

Mare 2 years old, under 3—First, C. Dawson; second, Ed Hodgson.

Mare 1 year old, under 2—First, J. T. Glidden; second, Dillon Bros.

Mare colt under 1 year old—First, Dillon Bros.

Brood mare showing best two colts under 3 years old—First, Dillon Bros.

GRADE DRAFT HORSES.

Stallion 4 years old or over—First, D. & J. V. Fischer; second, J. C. Ware.

Stallion 3 years old and under 4—First, H. A. Treadwell; second, Wallis & Keeney.

Stallion 2 years, under 3—First, D. & J. V. Fischer; second, C. Dawson.

Stallion 1 year, under 2—First, J. B. Ayers; second, D. & J. V. Fischer.

Stallion colt under 1 year—First, J. B. Ayers; second, D. & J. V. Fischer.

Mare 4 years old or over—First, J. B. Ayers; second, R. Ogden & Son.

Mare 3 years and under 4—First, J. B. Ayers; second, R. Orden & Son.

Mare 2 years and under 3—First, H. Rickert; second, C. Dawson.

Mare 1 year old and under 2—First, D. & J. V. Fischer; second, R. Orden & Son.

Stallion showing best five colts of his get, of either sex, under 3 years old—T. L. Wilbray.

HORSES FOR ALL WORK.

Stallion 4 years old or over—First, Lowry & Whittlesey; second, Robert Blaney.

Stallion 3 years old and under 4—First, H. A. Treadwell; second, Samuel Burnside.

Stallion 2 years old and under 3—First, David Kerns; second, George E. Brown & Co.

Mare 4 years old or over—First, David Kerns; second, Ogden & Sons.

Mare 2 years old and under 3—First, Ogden & Sons; second, T. L. Wilbray.

Mare 1 year old and under 2—First, David Kerns; second, William Peterson.

Mare colt under 1 year old—David Kerns.

Brood mare showing best two colts under 3 years old—David Kerns.

SHEEP.

THE SHOW NOT A LARGE ONE.

Exhibiters say they feel somewhat disappointed with the comparatively small number of entries to be seen in the sheep-pens, and that their department is not, in respect to numbers, fully in keeping with the cattle, horse, and swine departments. Yet there are on the grounds a goodly number of sheep, and of these all are good and many are very superior. The number includes the greatest prize-winners in America—animals which would bring no discredit upon the breeders in any show ring.

In the sheep department the following awards were made yesterday:

AMERICAN MERINO.

Best ram 2 years old or over—First, E. N. Bissell; second, E. Peck & Sons.

Ram 1 year old, under 2—First and second, N. Bissell.

Ram lamb under 1 year—First and second, E. Peck & Sons.

Ewe 2 years old or over—First and second, E. Peck & Sons.

Ewe 1 year, under 2—First, E. Peck & Sons; second, Taylor Bros.

Ewe lamb under 1 year—First, Taylor Bros.; second, E. Peck & Sons.

SWEEPSTAKES.

Best ram any age—E. Peck & Sons.

Ewe any age—E. Peck & Sons.

Ram and five ewes over 2 years old—E. Peck & Sons.

Ram with five of his get of either sex—E. Peck & Sons.

COTSWOLD.

Best ram 2 years old or over—First, Frank Wilson; second, H. C. Degener.

Ram 1 year old and under 2—First, Morgan & Ponting; second, Frank Wilson.

Ram lamb under 1 year old—First, Frank Wilson; second, Abner Strawn.

Ewe 2 years old or over—First and second, Abner Strawn.

Ewe 1 year old and under 2—First and second, Morgan & Ponting.

Ewe lamb under 1 year old—First and second, Abner Strawn.

SWINES.

PREMIUMS AWARDED.

The following prizes were awarded on swine yesterday:

DUROCS OR JERSEY REDS.

Boar 2 years or over—First, Wynd Bros.; second, Thomas Bennett.

Boar 1 year, under 2—First and second—B. F. Railsback.

Boar under 1 year—First, B. F. Railsback; Charles H. Holmes & Co.

Sow 2 years or over—First, Charles H. Holmes & Co.; second, Thomas Bennett.

Sow 1 year, under 2—First, B. F. Railsback; second, Thomas Bennett.

Sow, under 1 year—First, B. T. Railsback; second, Charles H. Holmes & Co.

Best sow, with litter of her own pigs, not less than five, under 6 months old—First, B. T. Railsback; second, Thomas Bennett.

Best pen of breeding-hogs, consisting of one boar and four sows, over 1 year old—First, B. T. Rail-back.

Best herd of five swine of any age, the get of one boar—First, Wynd Bros.

BERKSHIRES.

Boar, 2 years old or over—First, Tilford Rice; second, D. M. Todd.

Boar under 1 year—First, Alex. M. Fulford; second, D. M. Todd.

Sow 2 years or over—First, D. M. Todd; second, Tilford Rice.

Sow 1 year, under 2—First, Alex. M. Fulford; second, D. M. Todd.

Sow under 1 year old—First, Alex. M. Fulford; second, D. M. Todd.

Sow with litter of her own pigs not less than 5, under 6 months old—First, D. M. Todd; second, Tilford Rice.

Pen of breeding hogs, 1 boar and 4 sows—First, D. M. Todd.

Best 5 head of any age the get of 1 boar—First, Tilford Rice.

FINE ARTS.

AWARD OF PREMIUMS.

The various committees that were appointed to judge the excellence of various exhibits in the department of fine arts were on hand early yesterday morning and made a careful survey of all the works of arts presented. The collection of paintings was found to be not especially large, but to contain many efforts of decided merit. Superintendent Pearce, in charge of the department, lent the committee all necessary aid in making its report, which was turned over to Mr. Haskell late in the afternoon. The principal awards made in the department are as follows:

Crayon work—First premium, Mrs. J. C. Henry, Chicago; second premium, Mrs. J. L. Burns, Chicago.

Portrait in oil—First premium, J. G. Burghoffer, Chicago; second premium, C. B. Owen, McHenry, Ill.

Landscape in oil—First premium, J. G. Burghoffer; second premium, Miss Vena Hurley, Mt. Carroll.

Landscape in oil, copy—First premium, Helen W. Boyden, Chicago.

Animal painting in oil—First premium, C. B. Owen, McHenry, Ill.; second premium, J. G. Burghoffer.

Animal painting in oil, copy—First premium, C. B. Owen, McHenry, Ill.; second premium, J. G. Burghoffer, Chicago.

Fruit painting in oil—First premium, Miss Helen Boyden, Chicago; second premium, Emily M. Boyden, Chicago.

Flower-painting in oil—First premium, J. G. Burghoffer; second premium, Miss Lucy Perkins, Chicago.

Landscape in water-colors—First premium, J. G. Burghoffer.

Flower piece in water-colors—First premium, Miss Vena Hurley, Mount Carroll, Ill.

Painting in water-colors—First premium, J. G. Burghoffer, Chicago.

Charcoal sketch from Nature—First premium, J. G. Burghoffer.

Pencil-drawing from Nature—First premium, J. G. Burghoffer; second premium, Mrs. T. S. Neal, of Quincy.

Best and largest display of oil-paintings—First premium, J. G. Burghoffer; second premium, C. B. Owen, McHenry, Ill.

Best and largest display of paintings and water-colors—First premium, J. G. Burghoffer, Chicago.

Painted dress—First premium, Miss Vena Hurley, Mount Carroll, Ill.

Painted placque—First premium, Miss Helen W. Boyden, Chicago; second, Miss Emma Myers, Chicago.

Painted tile—First premium, Vena Hurley, Mount Carroll.

Painted umbrella-holder—Vena Hurley, Mount Carroll.

Painted fire-screen—First premium, Mrs. J. H. Hewitt, Chicago; second premium, Vena Hurley, Mount Carroll, Ill.

Painted panel—First premium, Vena Hurley, Mount Carroll.

Painted sofa-pillow—First premium, Vena Hurley.

Painted tidy—First premium, Miss Vena Hurley.

Painted lambrequin—First premium, Mrs. J. H. Hewitt; second premium, Vena Hurley.

Painted toilet set—First premium, Miss Vena Hurley, Mt. Carroll.

There were a number of additional awards for minor work, the majority of which were about equally divided between Miss Hurley and Mrs. Hewitt, the displays of both of whom were exceptionally creditable.

TEXTILE FABRICS.

A FORMIDABLE EXHIBIT.

The textile fabric department contains the most formidable exhibit which any of the numerous committees have been called upon to encounter. There are in the neighborhood of one thousand entries in the department, comprising almost every conceivable kind and pattern of fancy needlework, from the tiniest doll's slipper to the largest crazy-quilt or embroidered counterpane. The committee chosen to make the awards in this department worked faithfully yesterday, and made good headway, but they did not succeed in entirely finishing the work allotted them. It would be impossible to give all the awards made by the committee, as they are far too numerous, and only the special features of the work accomplished can be given. The largest and by far the most successful exhibiter in the department is Miss Maud Hinzie, of Pekin, Ill., who has furnished a display existing of nearly 100 entries. The young lady is a competitor in nearly every class, and presents a mass of excellent work that the average observer would think would require years to prepare. In the number of awards she stands far in advance of all other competitors, and most of the premiums are for greatest excellence. Beginning with first premiums for best patchwork silk quilt and for counterpane, the young lady scales down a line of needlework that is positively bewildering. Nearly everything she presents is the best of its kind, and the members of the committee were unanimous in their decisions in her favor in nearly every instance. She is deserving of a special medal for her work, and may get it.

A lady who stands next to Miss Hinzie in the matter of entries and awards is Mrs. Nearing, of Kenney, Ill., who has evidently been very industrious during the last year or longer with her needle. She shows the best white quilt and a large number of smaller articles, many of which have received most favorable consideration by the committee. The best worsted quilt is shown by Mrs. D. H. Rader, of Chicago, and Mrs. Keene, of Atlanta, Ill., presents the best fancy quilt. There are exhibits in the department from hundreds of deft hands, many of whom will soon receive the glad intelligence of victory over competitors from the Secretary of the association, while others will get back only the evidence of patient effort for which they had such high hopes that they sent for exhibition. In the display are several pieces of fine needlework done by Mrs. David Bradley, a lady 65 years of age, all of which received first premiums. Chicago is well represented in the display, and the exhibiters have many of them been successful. All of yesterday the aisles about the display were crowded with visitors, the majority of whom were ladies.

FLORAL DEPARTMENT.

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE FEATURES.

The Committee on Awards found a number of new and attractive features in the hall upon their arrival there yesterday morning, the one attracting most attention being a large and well-designed ship made entirely of cut flowers, the work of a local florist. The cut flowers in the amateur florists' part of the hall were all fresh and very beautiful, and formed a very important part of the general display. The committee first gave attention to this part of the show, and concluded their survey by dividing the honors of first place about equally between Miss Maud C. Hinsey, of Pekin, Ill., and Mrs. James Davidson, of Monticello, Ia., both of whom have unusually fine exhibits. In the professional section George Witbold, of Lake View, carried off the prize for best exhibit of plants, and the premiums for cut flowers were divided between F. A. Bailer of Bloomington, W. A. Burdick of Rockford, J. C. Vaughan of Chicago, Thomas Franks of Champaign, Ill., J. E. Merritt, of Chicago, Kiram Sibley & Co., and Paul Koohn, of Chicago. Sibley & Co. received the first prize for best display of florists' requisits, the same being a silver medal and $20. The committee found it hard to decide as to the special excellence of displays of flowers, and the many different premiums were pretty equally divided among the florists named. The entire display was much better yesterday than at any time since the fair begun, and Mr. Haskell, the Superintendent, says the high character of the exhibit will be maintained until the close of the fair. No department on the grounds received more attention than this and the art and textile fabric departments, which are all under roof, from the crowd of visitors who thronged the inclosure.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

PREMIUMS AWARDED.

Premiums for work in the public schools have been awarded as follows:

GRADED SCHOOLS.

First year—First premium, Lake View No. 1; second, Springfield Douglas School.

Second year—First premium, Austin; second, Lake View No. 2.

Third year—First premium, Springfield Lincoln School; second, Lake View, No. 2.

Fourth year—First premium, Lake View; second, Springfield Douglas School.

Fifth year—First premium, Springfield Douglas School; second, Austin.

Sixth year—First premium, Springfield Douglas School; second, Springfield Lincoln School.

Seventh year—First premium, Lake View No. 1; second, Lake View No. 2.

Eighth year—First premium, Lake View No. 1; second, Lake View No. 2.

Sweepstakes—Best exhibit to one graded school, first premium to eight grade inclusive, first, Springfield Douglas School; second, Austin; third, Lake View No. 2.

Penmanship—First, Joliet; second, Braidwood; third, Lake View.

Crayon work—First, Belleville; second, Forestville.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

Spelling by older pupils—First premium, District 9, Biggsville; second, District 4, St. Clair County.

Spelling by younger pupils—First premium, Harlem; second, District 9, Biggsville.

Business forms—First premium, District 1, Bloom; second, Winnetka.

Letters—First premium, District 10 Barrington; second, Desplaines.

Arithmetic, older pupils—First premium, Avondale; second, Macon District.

Arithmetic, younger pupils—First premium, Dolton; second, Avondale.

Common things, older pupils—First premium, District 7 Ford County; second, District 9 Biggsville.

Common things, younger pupils—First premium, District 1 Bloom; second, District 3 Will County.

Geography and history—First premium, Western Springs; second, Park Ridge.

Geography, younger pupils—First premium, District 10, Barrington; second, Glennwood.

Language, older pupils—First premium, Western Springs; second, Macon District.

Language, younger pupils—First premium, District 10, Barrington; second, District 5, Township 25, Ford County.

Sweepstakes—Best exhibit of one school of all work: First premium, District 1, Bloom; second, District 10, Barrington; third, District 3, Ford County.

Penmanship—First premium, District 4, St. Clair County; second, District 4, Boone County.

Botany—First premium, District 4, St. Clair County.

Physiology—First premium, District 4, St. Clair County.

Natural History—District 4, St. Clair County; second, District 4, Henderson.

Zoölogy—First premium, District 4, Township 3, St. Clair County.

HIGH SCHOOL.

Latin—First year—First premium, Hyde Park, Cook County; second premium, Springfield, Sangamon.

Latin—Second year—First premium, Springfield High-School; second premium, Hyde Park, Cook County.

Greek—First premium, Springfield.

Algebra—First premium, Farmington, Fulton County; second premium, Springfield.

Geometry—First premium, Springfield, second premium, Danville, Vermilion County.

Physiology—First premium, Rochelle; second premium, Hyde Park.

Astronomy—First premium, Danville, Vermilion County.

Natural Philosophy—First premium, Hyde Park, Cook County; second premium, Springfield.

English Literature—First premium, Danville, Vermilion County; second premium, Springfield.

Essays—First premium, Hyde Park; second premium, Danville.

Civil Government—First premium, Hyde Park; second premium, Rochelle.

Bookkeeping—First premium, Danville.

Sweepstakes—Best high-school—First premium, Springfield; second premium, Danville.

THE SWELLS.

FRESH REPORTERS, HOGGISH ALDERMEN AND COMMISSIONERS, AND GREEN POLICEMEN.

One of the great annoyances that the officers of the association have to contend with is the great demand that is made for free passes. People who have no claims whatever to being admitted without charge hound the officials nearly to death, and invent every imaginable device for the purpose of securing tickets. All kinds of schemes are brought out at the gates to elude the vigilance of the ticket-sellers. One man wants to step in just a minute to find a friend; another went outside for something and left his ticket in his overcoat hanging up in one of the halls; a third is hunting for a doctor—anything to get in without paying money.

THEY HAVE IT YET.

But of all the exhibitions of pure cheek that shown by the Aldermen and County Commissioners is certainly entitled to the red ticket. Not content with the liberal supply of passes that has been given them, they are continually crying for more, and will not be satisfied. They want to ring in their relatives and their wives' relatives, their country cousins, their friends, and constituents. Their greediness is shameful. If they were given the grounds they would cry for the adjoining land. The small boy who sneaks in under the fence is a king compared to the official beggars.

The badge fiend has scattered himself very largely over the grounds, and can be found at all points and in almost every capacity. Aside from the officials, who are rightly entitled to wear badges, a number of outsiders have secured the coveted blue and red ribbons, and disport themselves among the crowds in the booths and halls.

A VEALY MATTER.

The fresh reporter is there. He has a blue badge with "Press" printed on it in large letters conspicuously displayed on the outside of his coat. He wants to let the people know that he is a newspaper man, and it is well that he has labeled himself. Otherwise he might be taken for the prize calf. Then there is the important Alderman. He has to have a badge, of course. He always wears one on an occasion of this kind, and generally pins his Aldermanic star over it, that his friends may be dazzled by the brilliancy of the diamonds. The Alderman is a very necessary part of the show.

FOOL AND FAIR POLICEMEN.

The official policeman is another very essential feature of the fair. It is he that hustles the small boy out of the road, flourishes his big stick in the air and stops horses. This is generally the special policeman. The old-time "copper" generally knows his business and attends to it. However, one was so occupied yesterday in his attentions to a couple of lady friends that he neglected to lower the rope stretched across the roadway over which the Coleridge party was to pass. The result was that the first two horses tripped and nearly fell to the ground. At the other end of the road a policeman stopped the procession and refused to allow the party to pass. In vain the driver told him it was Lord Coleridge. He did not care for Lord Coleridge or any one else; he had his instructions, and he was going to carry them out. The appearance of one of the members of the committee, however, changed his opinion. It should be said in justice to the association that the grounds are amply protected, and the police on duty are very efficient. There have been no rows of any kind since the opening of the fair, and no complaint has been made of pickpockets or sneak-thieves. The police force, consisting of seventy-five men, to be increased to 100 today, is under the control of William A. Pinkerton. The men are sworn in as special State police.

Another commendable point is that thus far there has been no drunkenness on the grounds. Nothing of sold but beer and wine, and the effect has been apparent.

A DAY OFF.

THE CLERKS WANT IT.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—There are 1,000 persons employed in the dry goods branch of the wholesale trade who cannot get a sight of the State Fair because their employers are too anxious to make money to give the employés a half-day to attend. Why cannot the wholesale houses in the dry goods and clothing and other branches of the wholesale trade agree to close up their establishments some afternoon this week and give their employés a chance to attend? Will you, Messrs. Editors, urge the desirability of such a move? It would be appreciated by the employés, and would be a distinctive mark of liberal progress in the treatment of employés by employers would be applauded by everybody. Besides, the Fair Committee would increase their receipts by tens of thousands if such a move could be made universal. JOHN WOOD.

SCHOOL-CHILDREN WANT IT.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The recent action of the Board of Education in not giving the school-children a holiday as suggested by the managers of the State Fair was to thousands of school-children a sad disappointment and an inconsiderate piece of work on the part of the Board of Education. We can give an instance where the schools were closed on such a *sectional* holiday as Good Friday; but when such a golden opportunity is offered as this the board refuses to grant a holiday. Some may raise the point, "Why not go Saturday?" But every pupil has his certain duties which await his attention Saturdays. JUSTICE.

THE STATE BOARD.

A LETTER FROM MR. LORING.

The State Board met as usual at the Sherman House last evening, with President Landrigan in the chair, and a full attendance of the members.

Messrs. Conrad and Gillham were authorized to provide additional entrance and exit gates to the centre field, these having been found necessary for the convenience of such crowds as attended yesterday.

It was ordered that the police on duty around the club house to prevent the entrance of the public be removed.

Two protests against awards in the horse and cattle departments were received and referred to a committee.

The following communication to the board was read by the Secretary:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21, 1883.—A convention of representatives of all classes interested in the animal industries of the United States will be held in Chicago, Thursday and Friday, Nov. 15 and 16, 1883, for conference concerning contagious diseases among our domestic animals.

In addition to addresses and reports the following topics are proposed for discussion:

1. The extent to which contagious diseases exist among domestic animals in this country.
2. The modes by which they are introduced or disseminated.
3. Methods by which they may be eradicated or infected districts be isolated.
4. The efficiency of existing legislation relative to such diseases.

It is desired that this convention may be National and thoroughly representative in its character. The time and place have been selected for the convenience of the large number of those directly interested in the questions to be discussed, who are expected to be in attendance at the annual Fat-Stock Show under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture, and meetings of a number of important live-stock associations to be held during the continuance of this show.

Agricultural, live-stock, and dairy associations are invited to send representatives, and all persons interested in breeding, rearing, transporting, importing, or exporting any class of farm animals will be welcomed to the convention. GEORGE B. LORING, Commissioner of Agriculture.

A resolution indorsing and commending the action of Commissioner Loring was then adopted.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Scott, Reynolds, and Pearce was appointed to cooperate with Commissioner Loring in completing arrangements for the convention.

TODAY.

THE RACES.

There are two trotting races on the program for today, the first a stake race for $500, open to stallions that have made season 1883, mile heats, best three in five. The second is for horses 3 and under 4 years old, stake $500, mile heats, best two in three. In the first race there are three entries:

Adams & Mordoff enter their bay stallion Highland Chief, by McDonald Chief.

G. F. Fuller enters bay stallion Pancos, by Woodford Mambrino.

T. H. McGraw enters bay stallion Independence, by Young Hindoo.

In the second race there are three entries also:

L. L. Dorrigle enters bay stallion Epaulette, by Auditor.

Nat Buren enters brown stallion Wilmot, by Egmot.

G. F. Fuller enters black filly Elyira, by Cuyler.

THE COMPLETE PROGRAM.

The complete program for today is as follows:

CLASS A—CATTLE.

Lot 2—Short-Horn—Herds.
Lot 5—Hereford—Herds.
Lot 17—Jersey—Herds.
Lot 22—Herds—Sweepstakes—Beef Breeds.
Lot 24—Herds—Sweepstakes—Milk Breeds.

CLASS B—HORSES.

Lot 28—Roadster—Stallions and Mares.
Lot 32—English Draft—Breeding Ring.
Lot 26—Thoroughbred—Breeding Ring.
Lot 36—Horses for all work—Breeding Ring.
Lot 40—Gentlemen's Driving.
Lot 43—Equestrianism.

SPEED.

Lot 45—Trotting Race—3 and under 4 years old.
Lot 45—Trotting Race—Stallions.

CLASS C—SHEEP.

Lot 49—Leicester or Lincoln—Sweepstakes.
Lot 53—Shropshire Down—Sweepstakes.
Lot 57—French Merino—Sweepstakes.

CLASS D—SWINE.

Lot 67—Essex—Sweepstakes.
Lot 69—Small Yorkshire and Suffolk—Sweepstakes.
Lot 71—Duroc or Jersey Red—Sweepstakes.
Lot 72—Other Distinct Breeds.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SATURDAY EVENING A PAIR of gold eye-glasses. Finder will be rewarded by leaving at Cashier's office, M. C. R. R., foot of South Water-st.

LOST—A CAMEO BREASTPIN WITH a few small pearls and diamonds; photograph of female in back; $25 will be paid for the return to J. F. GILBIRD, St. Louis, Mo.

LOST OR STOLEN—AT THE FAIR grounds—A Skye-terrier; $10 reward and no questions asked if returned to Monroe Chief stable, Fair Grounds.

LOST—SATURDAY MORNING ON Wabash-av., corner of Harmon-court, a red Irish Gordon setter dog. A liberal reward will be given for his return to 1256 Wabash-av.

LOST—A RED IRISH SETTER DOG, ON or about Sept. 19. Liberal reward for its return to 108 Cass-st.

LOST—TODAY (WEDNESDAY), PROBably at the Exposition Building, a lady's dark-colored purse, containing about $45, of which there were two $20 gold pieces. A reward of $10 will be given for the return of the money to the office of the Tribune.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A BEAUTIFUL SET OF ILLUMINATed cards for each reader of the Tribune. Send 2-cent stamp to Superintendent, 20 La Salle-st., Room 23.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL roofing done and old roofs repaired. J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

ABSTRACTS, LAW AND BUSINESS copying quick, correct, cheap; duplicate copies a specialty. KENT & RAVEN, 37 Montauk Block, opposite Haverly's Theatre.

ALL PORTLAND CEMENT PAVING done, sidewalks, floors, etc. J. B. HURLBUT, Manager, 116 Washington-st., Room 12.

EXCURSION TO CALIFORNIA—PARties wishing to go to California about Oct. 15 at reduced rates please address N 86, Tribune office.

FRAME BUILDINGS ERECTED; LOWest figures. NICHOLSON, contractor and builder, 43 and 45 Crosby-st.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING confinement; pleasant and cheap, by MRS MULLER, doctress and midwife, 613 West Monroe-st.

POPULAR PRICES IN WALL PAPER. ALL LATEST STYLES AND COLORINGS. ELEGANT GOLD PAPER AT 25c. MARTIN'S, 265 STATE-ST.

TYPEWRITER CIRCULARS—BEST, cheapest, quickest; copying accurate and speedy. KENT & RAVEN, 37 Montauk, opposite Haverly's.

TYPEWRITER CIRCULARS—$3 PER 1,000. Typewriter copying 10 cents per page. A. B. REID & CO., Room 32, 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A LINE OF SPECIALTIES to sell to the trade in Northern Michigan and Wisconsin in connection with other goods, to clothing, boot and shoe, and dry goods trade. Address G 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOARD OF TRADE membership. Address L 64, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

A—GRATE BARS—NO CLEANING OR clinkering of fires with any kind of coal. Rocking Grate Bar Co., 45 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—BRASS FINISHERS' AND Machinists' Tools and Machinery, consisting of "FOX" LATHES, MONITOR LATHES, SPEED LATHES, "HENDEY" SHAPER, Milling Machines, Pipe Machines, Grinding Machines, Vises, Shafting, Pulleys, Belting, and a large amount of other tools, all new, to be sold at a sacrifice. J. M. LONG & CO., 186 Quincy-st., near Market.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND 25-horse Otto gas-engine. SCHLEICHER, SCHUMM & CO., 214 Randolph-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MRS. E. G. COOK, M. D., will be in her office, Room 11, 103 Clark-st., from 2 to 4 p. m., instead of mornings.

PERSONAL—A GENTLEMEN OF 40, with elegant home and ready money, desires the acquaintance of a wide-awake business lady who wishes to engage in business, with a view to matrimony. Address L 63, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—COR: NO LETTER; UNless I hear to the contrary will be at the store today both in the forenoon and afternoon; come if possible and bring all the papers.

TO EXCHANGE.

FINE RESIDENCE TO EXCHANGE for merchandise. Address L 80, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A FARM IN ILLInois or Iowa—Two good houses and lots on South May-st.; lots are 45x125; property will rent for $1,050 per year. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO EXCHANGE—WALL PAPER AND hanging same for hard coal. CONNELLY, 211 South Clark-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

FOR LEGAL ADVICE AND FREE CONsultation, also notice to those not prepared to advance costs and attorneys' fees, call on CONNELL & SPENCER, 164 and 166 Randolph-st.

BOOKS.

3,000 VOLUMES SECOND-HAND books for sale. Great bargain in books. Room 49 Lakeside Building. MILLER.

MUSICAL.

WANTED—A CHURCH ORGANIST. Address with references CHORISTER, 86 Sedgwick-st., Chicago.

IS TASTILY DRESSED … GET THE BEST VALUE … MONEY OR NOT … QUITE LARGELY UPON … YOU GIVE TO THE … MADE ABOUT … BY THE DIFFERENCE … TO GIVE YOU … SURPRISE WHEN YOU … ALL THAT BRAG … SO MUCH DISAPPOINT … YOU BY HONEST … AND HOLD YOU BY … CONSIDERATE USAGE … AND BOYS' CLOTHING … TO SEE, AND GIVE … LEGAL GUARANTEE … OUR PRICES, STATE… CORRECTLY ASSURED.

…USIVE HANDLING IN … CELEBRATED ROGERS … SO FAVORABLY … THE EAST.

…TWOOD, (… Nutting & Co.) … Madison-st.

…R …ANOS … for that duration to tone quality … paramount consideration … the selection of … Many Pianos … possess a … of tone that … the most expert … prove them … worthless and … subject to … of persistent … use, the tone … its freshness … that wiry and … so devoid … and so of … cultivated ear. … the most celebrated … of the music … by the liberal … patronage of … cultured public, … offer the … security to the …

…SIC HALL, … Jackson-st.

…s Food … FREE … Racine, Wis.

…BULBS … to Plant. … CATALOGUE. … Seedsmen, … Randolph-st.

…OOPES! … FIELD CLASSES, … LANTERNS, … THERMOMETERS, … INSTRUMENTS, … PHILADELPHIA

…INSTRUMENTS … RANDOLPH ST.

…ER'S …rd Food … Clark-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY SAMUEL POLKEY, 112 Randolph-st.:
SOUTH.
La Salle, cottage, 8 rooms; lot 34x120.
Twenty-sixth, corner Shurtleff; corner lot; improvements paid.
Thirtieth-st., five houses; good investment.
Cottage Grove, 140 feet, south and east fronts.
Business property, La Salle, north of Madison.
Stanton-av., frame house; lot 30 feet front.
WEST.
Jackson, corner California, cottage and lot, cheap.
Jackson, east of California, 2 lots, cheap.
Peoria, south of Adams, all improvements; $4,300.
Lake, near Robey, lot; or will lease, long time.
Huron, lot, with money to improve.
Erie, house, lot, and barn; go and see this.
Washington-boulevard, 75 feet; south front; $60.
Twelfth, near Robey, brick, also frame house.
Thirteenth-place, house and lot, cheap.
Business property for manufacturing purposes.
NORTH.
Halsted, near Webster, lot 25x125.
Kroger, 7 rooms, brick; near Clybourn cars.
Lincoln-place, lot, 50 feet front; good location.
Wisconsin, near Park, 10-room house, barn, etc.
SUBURBAN.
Maywood, nice house, large barn, fruit and shade trees; make an offer for this.
Evanston, acre lot, near lake; a bargain.
Washington Heights, lot on small payments.
Englewood, cottage and lot, 25x125; $2,250.
COUNTRY FARMS.
240 acres 60 miles from Chicago, improved.
Farms improved and unimproved between Waverly and Nashua, Iowa.

FOR SALE—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.: Parties looking for residences or investments in any part of the city are respectfully invited to address us by letter or otherwise. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone front, near Fourteenth-st., 25 feet wide.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Octagon stone front, near Eighteenth-st., heated by steam; dining-room on parlor floor.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone front, near Twentieth-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Pressed brick house, near Twenty-third-st., 3 rooms deep, brick barn.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Pressed brick house, near Twenty-sixth-st., dining-room on parlor floor.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Handsome 25 ft. house, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts., east front.
MICHIGAN-AV.—House and 50 ft. lot, near Thirty-fourth-st.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Stone front, near Twenty-ninth-st.; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor.
PRAIRIE-AV.—New first-class house with 75 ft. lot; $75,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—House and corner lot, 75x175 feet. Best location on the street.
INDIANA-AV.—New pressed brick house, with 50-foot lot; dining-room on parlor floor; all modern improvements; gas lighted by electricity. Burglar alarm. Fine billiard-room. A bargain.

FOR SALE—
CHEAP LOTS.
On South Hoyne-av., corner Moore, near Twenty-second-st., each $500.
On Thirty-ninth and Thirty-eighth-courts, 2 blocks west of Halsted-st., $500 each.
And a few left of those desirable building lots on West Ohio, West Erie, and West Huron-sts., near Leavitt, $6.0.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—BY UNION MUTUAL Life-Insurance Co. Apply to H. C. Morey & Co., 85 Washington-st.:
STATE AND EIGHTEENTH.
86x148, northeast corner State and Eighteenth-sts.; one of the best corners in South Division for improvement; if purchaser desires, a large part of the purchase money can remain on long time at low rate of interest.

FOR SALE—BETWEEN MICHIGAN and Indiana-avs., on Thirtieth-st., three two-story and basement octagon-front brick dwellings, all modern improvements. Inquire at Rice's carpenter shop, Twenty-first, between State-st. and Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—BY UNION MUTUAL Life-Insurance Co. Apply to H. C. Morey & Co., 85 Washington-st.: Michigan-av.-boulevard, 50 feet, near Twenty-eighth-st., a choice lot; on easy terms if desired.

FOR SALE—ON INDIANA-AV., NEAR Thirty-second-st., marble-front house of ten rooms in a No. 1 order; brick barn; a bargain. HOPKINSON & SILVA, 128 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOT 50X143, MICHIGAN-av., between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts., $145 per foot. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE BUSINESS PROPerty on Washington-st., near the Times office, 40 feet front by 180 feet deep to a court. GEO. E. KING, Room 46, No. 161 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH DEARBORN-ST., near Thirty-second, 7 room cottage; lot 25x110 at a bargain. BENJ. BISSINGER, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS—PRAIRIE-av., near Thirty-second-st. 50 feet, $90. South Park-av., near Thirty-second-st. 50 feet, $90. Wabash-av., near Thirty-fourth-st. 5) feet, $140. BENJ. BISSINGER, 79 Dearborn-st.—Room 2.

FOR SALE—A PIECE OF PROPERTY 80x180 on Oakwood-boulevard, 295 feet west of Cottage Grove-av., north front; price, $10,000; title perfect. Call on or address CASHIER, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON SOUTH PARK-av., north of Thirtieth-st.; 52x115 feet, with cottage thereon. Apply at 3035 Vernon-av.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—
100 feet on South Halsted-st. near Madison; a corner.
100 feet on West Washington-boulevard, corner Green.
125 feet on South Green-st. near Madison.
Several fine pieces on West Madison-st., vacant and improved. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE—
Two fine lots on North Halsted-st., near Lincoln-av., $75 per foot.
One fine lot left on North Franklin-st., near Ohio, $100 per foot.
Two lots on Clybourn-av., near Centre-st., $40 per foot. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—BY UNION MUTUAL Life-Insurance Co. Apply to H. C. Morey & Co., 85 Washington-st.: 27 lots, Thirty-first-st. and vicinity, one block from Halsted; these lots will be sold at $400 each, or $8,000 for the entire lot, giving a buyer a chance to double his money by retailing.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—SIX choice lots, fronting Humboldt Park, $400 each. House and lot, Holt-av., paying 15 per cent; choice investment. Central Trust Co., 151 Clark-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—173, 210, AND 212 SOUTH Peoria-st.—3 good houses on reasonable terms. Call for a card to look them over. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE PROPERTY —4-story store and flat above, North Clark-st., near Superior; renting for $1,500; price $18,000.
3-story stone-front store and flats above, North Clark-st.; renting for $1,450; price $13,000.
Five 2-story and basement brick houses, with lot 100 x135 feet to alley, one-half block from Lincoln Park; a bargain at $22,000; easy terms at 6 per cent.
A splendid 3-story marble-front fronting the park; $9,300.
10-room brick and 33-foot lot, Garfield-av.; $6,800.
10-room marble-front, Superior-st., at $8,000.
3-story stone-front in flats, Superior-st., near Dearborn-av.; renting for $2,100; first-class tenants; price $18,000.
10-room brick and 25-foot lot, Indiana-st., near Dearborn-av.; $6,000.
20x104 feet, Chicago-av., east of Dearborn.
11-room brick house, Wellington-av., east of Clark-st.; $4,700.
40-foot brick block, 3 stories and basement, corner Clark and Chestnut-sts.; only $21,000.
Brick house, Sedgwick-st.; $5,000.
Marble-front corner house, La Salle-av.; $12,500.
E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE VICINITY AND west of Lincoln Park an octagon front brick dwelling; all improvements and brick barn, $6,500. A 10-room brick, new furnace, etc., barn, $4,800. A 10-room brick in fine order, south front, Garfield-av., large lot, $7,000. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR Lincoln Park, 2-story store; rent $420, $4,200. Larrabee-st., near Garfield-av. a 2-story store; rent $460, $5,500. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUtiful lot at Norwood Park, 80 feet above Lake, and 6 miles from Chicago; cheapest lots in market; good sidewalks, stores, hotel, churches, schools and the beautiful growth of trees makes the whole village one entire park. Terms, $15 down and $5 monthly; cheap railroad fare, with 30 trains a day; will furnish lumber to build without money down; lots shown free any day; abstract free; these prices will last only a few days. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—NEW house; all grades; also lots upon which we will build to suit on easy terms; property at South Evanston, Ravenswood, and Wilmette on very easy payments. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A HEALTHY location go to Normal Park, Englewood. This is the best suburban property, and has the best railroad facilities in Cook County; will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of J. A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR Hyde Park lots—A new 7-room modern house, lot, and barn at 4809 Langley-av.; price $2,850; easy terms; examine and you will find your bargain. Apply at premises. C. A. HILL.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—VERY nice cottage, 50-foot lot, good street; $100 cash, monthly payments for balance; also a 9-room house, large, shady lot; monthly payments. J. F. MICK & SON, 6346 Wentworth-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—MORGAN PARK—25 LOTS on the ridge near depot; also 50 lots under the hill in same suburb; any or all of the above lots can be had at a bargain. GEO. E. KING, Real Estate Agent, Room 46, 161 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—2-STORY dwelling, lot 40x140, east front, on Maple-st., south of Davis, within 2 minutes' walk of station; price $5,000; very easy terms. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY UNION MUTUAL LIFE Insurance Co. Apply to H. C. MOREY & CO., 85 Washington-st.: 750 feet on State, Dearborn, and Butterfield-sts., 3 blocks south of Fifty-fifth-st.-boulevard; $12,000; worth double the money at retail, and lots are in demand in this locality.

FOR SALE—RENT OR EXCHANGE—Houses, lots, and acres at Hinsdale. O. J. STOUGH, owner, 323 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT LAGRANGE—HOUSES and lots. Prices and terms to suit everybody. 85 Washington-st., Room 6. C. W. RICHMOND.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FARM OF 380 acres in Pottawattamie County, Ia., within 5 miles of a good market and railroad station; land is of very best quality, well watered by running stream; orchard, grove of maples, tame grass meadow, and buildings, fences, etc., are all of extra good quality. Owner sells because he is out of health, and if sold soon will take $30 per acre. Call or address real estate and loan office. J. W. SQUIRE & CO., Council Bluffs, Ia.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$3,500—A HIGHLY-IMproved stock farm, six miles from Topeka, Capital city of Kansas; capacity, 300 cattle and 1,000 hogs; the house and sixty acres fall wheat now on the land alone are worth the money. This one of the finest stock farms in the State, must and will be sold within sixty days. Terms easy. For particulars address BROWN, Post-Office Box 1203, Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE—IF YOU ARE LOOKING for a farm conveniently near Chicago you may find at our office a choice list to select from. Please call. ERSKINE BROS., 161 La Salle-st., Room 46.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS RESIdence on Michigan-av., between Twenty-sixth and Thirty-fourth-sts., or Prairie-av., between Eighteenth and Twenty-first-sts., worth from $50,000 to $75,000. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

WANTED—WEST SIDE IMPROVED property. We are having inquiry daily for houses and lots worth from $3,000 to $10,000; owners wishing to realize will please give us their description and lowest price. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A PIECE of central property from $30,000 to $50,000 that is either rented under long ground lease or can be rented at once for 50 years or more to good tenant. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., Southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

8 PARK ROW, MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT rooms, with excellent board; suitable for gentlemen.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—TO RENT, with or without board.

481 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED front rooms, with board.

1330 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO PLEASant rooms, with board.

1551 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURnished rooms, with or without board, to responsible parties.

2027 INDIANA-AV.—NICELY FURnished front alcove; two closets, two doors leading to the hall, hot and cold water, first-class board; responsible parties for the winter; also back room.

2119 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOME rooms, with board; also first-class day-board.

2134 INDIANA-AV.—TO RENT—Rooms with board; day boarders taken.

2225 WABASH-AV.—AN ALCOVE room, second floor, with board; also a room on third floor for gent and wife.

3020 MICHIGAN-AV.—VERY PLEASant front alcove; also bath-room; with first-class board; private family.

3608 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO BRIGHT, sunny rooms, with board; delightful house; private family.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WOULD be taken to board by a young couple living in their own house on one of the South Side avenues, convenient to steam and street cars. References required. Address H 1, Tribune office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING ON Michigan-av., near Twentieth-st., would rent a handsomely-furnished suite of two or three communicating rooms with first-class board. Address N 20, Tribune office.

PERSONS WANTING RELIABLE places or wishing to rent anything should apply to F. J. REED & CO., 161 La Salle-st.

WABASH-AV., NEAR THIRTYfourth-st.—Elegantly-furnished front alcove room, with board for two; private family; convenient for Stock-Yards car; early breakfast if desired. Address L 68, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE.

18 THROOP-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Washington—Octagon-front alcove, well furnished, with board for 2 gentlemen. Reference.

48 SOUTH CARPENTER-ST.—A NEW opening; good day-board reasonable.

402 WEST ADAMS-ST.—HANDSOMEly furnished front room or suite to rent, with first-class board, to refined couple; private family.

685 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., CORNER Lincoln-st.—Unfurnished large south-front alcove room, with good board, to gentleman and wife; all modern conveniences, with home comforts, in a strictly private family; terms reasonable. Best references exchanged.

A COMFORTABLE HOME FOR TWO during the winter; West Side; private family; young people; music. Address O A 83, Tribune office.

1,000 LADIES AND GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with A1 table board at Smith's Restaurant, 252 West Madison-st. Commutation tickets, $6 for $5 and $3.50 for $3. My motto: Cleanliness, good service, and popular prices. J. W. SMITH, Proprietor.

NORTH SIDE.

64 RUSH-ST.—FRONT ROOM, NICELY furnished, with or without board; private family.

248 CHESTNUT-ST., FIRST DOOR west of La Salle-av.—Board and nicely-furnished rooms.

266 ONTARIO-ST.—PLEASANT, WELLfurnished front rooms, with board.

334 EAST INDIANA-ST.—TO RENT—1 or 2 handsome rooms well furnished, with or without board; private family; references exchanged.

SUBURBAN.

4805 LAKE-AV., ONE BLOCK FROM railroad station, Kenwood—Pleasant rooms with first-class board. P. O. address 450 Hyde Park. References.

HOTELS.

BENTON HOUSE, 154 AND 156 CLARK-st. (near Madison). One hundred pleasant rooms, 50 cents per day. BENTON MAUZY, Prop.

GARFIELD HOUSE, NOS. 81–83 NORTH Wells-st.; $1.50 per day; new house; new furniture, and first-class in every respect.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, 7 NORTH Clark-st.—Board, $4 to $8 per week, with use of piano and bath; furnished rooms, $2 per week.

MAULTON HOUSE, KINZIE AND Market-sts. Supper, bed, and breakfast, $1. Near N. W. R. Depot.

ST. LAWRENCE EUROPEAN HOTEL 74 and 76 East Adams-st.—Elegant furnished rooms, 75 cents and $1 per day.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75c. to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM IN A PRIVATE family by a man and wife and 2-months old babe. References. Write giving location and terms to F L W, 221 and 223 State-st.

BOARD—FOR A SINGLE GENTLEman in a refined private family; North Side preferred. References exchanged. Address L 49, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

ANY AMOUNTS, $100 TO $1,500, loaned on furniture, pianos, and other chattels without removal or publicity. 162 Washington-st., Rooms 19 and 20, over Preston & Kean's Bank.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURniture and pianos, without removal, at lowest rates; also on good securities. 95 Dearborn, Room 39.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURniture, pianos, etc., without removal or publicity at reasonable rates. 152 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON PIANOS and furniture without removal. 133 S. Clark-st. and 113 East Madison-st., Room 19.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & Co., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

TO LOAN—AT 6 PER CENT, WITHout commission, sums of $4,000 and upwards upon improved city property. LYMAN & JACKSON, 55 Portland Block.

TO LOAN—BY SAMUEL POLKEY, 112 Randolph-st., $10,000 and $1,000 on city real estate at reasonable rates.

WE LOAN ON GOOD REAL ESTATE at lowest rates. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Room 34, 94 Washington-st.

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THESE HOUSES ARE ALL BUILT BY THE UNDERSIGNED in the most thorough manner, and are intended for families seeking good houses rather than large and expensive ones; the three last-mentioned are now being finished and will be ready Nov. 1; No. 3943 will be vacated same date; all will be leased for a term of 18 months if not sold. Apply this week to P. B. WIGHT, 73 Dearborn-st., between 12 and 4 p. m., or at 3943 Prairie-av.

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TO RENT—3419 WABASH-AV.—TEN-room stone-front; elegant order; modern improvements. J. C. McCORD, 116 La Salle-st.

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TO RENT—MODEL HOUSES ON WEST Congress-st., between Marshfield-av. and Paulina-st., just finished; three stories and high cellar; south front; 8 rooms besides laundry and bathroom. These houses are thoroughly well built and well finished, with the best plumbing and sewerage, every precaution being taken to insure the best sanitary condition. They are unusually compact, convenient-ly arranged, and economical to heat and to furnish. Tastefully papered throughout, with woodwork finished the natural color. Possession can be given immediately. Will be rented for three or five years to first-class tenants only. Rental $50 per month. BRYAN LATHROP, 115 Monroe-st., Room 56.

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The parlor floor is beautiful.
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Price $4,000. Terms to suit.
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TO RENT—A LONG LIST OF NEW houses, new flats, and cottages; will be pleased to show you. G. S. BUTLER & CO., 867 North Clark-st., corner Centre.

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TO RENT—ENGLEWOOD—A GOOD 8-room house, 6136 Wallace-st., corner Chestnut; large grounds with shade trees; lake water, and is in very good order and near all depots; rent cheap to May 1. Apply at 130 Randolph-st., Room 6.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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TO RENT—ELEGANT SUITES OF 8 rooms each, finished in natural woods, gas fixtures, steam heat; all conveniences, including separate store, coal, and laundry rooms, in the new apartment buildings, Irving and Belleville, on Division-st., near Lake Shore drive. Prices very reasonable. Apply to E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

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Also 7-room flat north of Centre-st., to small family, $22.5.
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TO RENT—FLATS—DESIRABLE suites of 6 rooms each, with closets, bath-room, etc., complete, in the new stone-front building 834–836 West Madison-st.; $35. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

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TO RENT—$35—A VERY DESIRABLE 7-room flat; all conveniences, fine light, large yard. No. 79 Honore-st., close to three lines of cars. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

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TO RENT—NEW SIX-ROOM FLAT, wooden mantels, bath, hot and cold water, stationary tubs, gas-fixtures, handsomely grained and tinted, at 425, corner of Michigan-av. and Fortieth-st.; 20 minutes by steam and 35 minutes by cable cars from Van Buren-st. No children.

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TO RENT—FINE FURNISHED ROOM. 3401 Cottage Grove-av.

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TO RENT—TO RESPONSIBLE PARties, best location Michigan-av., nicely furnished parlor floor and basement, $85. Reference exchanged. Address L 54, Tribune office.

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TO RENT—15 ELDRIDGE-COURT—Beautifully-furnished rooms; either transient or permanent; gas and use of bath.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—5 OR 6 ROOMS WITH BATH, etc. Brick building. 541 West Madison-st. Apply to A. GOODRICH, 124 Dearborn-st.

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TO RENT—15 PARK-AV.—CHOICE front suite, furnished or unfurnished.

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TO RENT—374 EAST CHICAGO-AV., A nicely-furnished room.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

STORES.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE STORE ON Twenty-second-st. near Wabash-av.; cheap to good tenant. W. M. BAKER, Room 10, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES—IN THE NEW stone-front block Nos 834–836 West Madison-st.; plate glass, etc.; $35. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—THE SOUTH HALF OF THE large store 203 and 205 Wabash-av., opposite O'Brien's art store. Apply to CHAS. H. KNAPP, 70 State-st., Room 8.

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TO RENT—4-STORY BRICK HOUSE 50 Sherman-st., store, basement and 27 rooms over; fine location for hotel, restaurant, etc. Apply to BRANDT & HOFFMANN, 135 Clark-st., Room 28.

TO RENT—PLUMBERS—I HAVE A basement to rent; location good; no opposition. 61 North State-st.

TO RENT—40X70 3-STORY AND BASEment rear of 187 Twenty-second-st., for manufacturing purposes, with power for sale. Abbott Buggy Co., State and Twentieth-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED suite of rooms on La Salle-av., between Chestnut and Oak-sts., with board preferred. Address O 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A FRENCH lady engaged in teaching, second-story front room, with folding bed, alcove, and with board preferred, not a north room, in a private family; locality: between La Salle-av., Cass-st., and Ontario and Locust-sts. References exchanged. Address L. G. R., 502 Dearborn-av.

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WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 UNfurnished rooms for light housekeeping by lady and daughter, south of Twenty-second-st. Address L 53, Tribune office.

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WANTED—TO RENT—LARGE FURnished room on North Side. Unexceptionable references. Address, with full particulars and price, L 41, Tribune office.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—DETECTIVE SERVICES. The largest corps of regular detectives in the world; civil and criminal investigations made in any section; District-Attorneys, Sheriffs, Marshals, and railroad officials will find our services invaluable. Charges moderate.
THE MOONEY & BOLAND
—NEW YORK— Detective Agency. —CHICAGO—
132 and 134 Broadway. 151 Monroe-st.

PERSONAL—I AM SOON TO GO TO New Mexico, and as my time will not be fully occupied, can attend to any business there that may be intrusted to me. L 60, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—THE OWNERS OF SOME of the richest gold claims in New Mexico desire to work same on the coöperation plan. Any person will do well to address L. W. ADAMS, Lock Box 85, Albuquerque, N. M. Send self-addressed stamped envelope.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1875; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER TO TAKE my place; must have $600 cash, be a young man about 25 or 28. "A 1" reference required. Elegant position. Address L 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD DELIVERY CLERK. Apply at HICKSON'S Cash Grocery, 113 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGH OFFICE man, who is a good penman, rapid stenographer, and typewriter operator. Must have the best of references as to character, habits, etc. Will pay $100 per month to the right party, and give steady employment. Address, with references, L 39, Tribune.

WANTED—EFFICIENT ACCOUNTant, entry clerk, and several active parties as clerks. Apply at once at 177 South Clark-st., Room 1.

WANTED—2 DRY-GOODS CLERKS, one Swedish. 2305 Archer-av., opposite Twenty-second st.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—AT ONCE—AN EXPERIenced crockery salesman; also an A1 shoe salesman; must thoroughly understand their business or need not apply. 184 and 186 State-st.

WANTED—CLOTHING SALESMAN and stockkeeper, with Chicago experience. L 40, Tribune office.

BOYS.

WANTED—GOOD RELIABLE BOY, $3 per week. References required. 79 State-st., Room 8.

TRADES.

WANTED—GOOD WOOD-ENGRAVER. Send samples of work and terms. MURRAY & HEISS, Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—CANDYMAKERS TO work on home-made; wages $12 per week. 241 West Madison-st.

WANTED—BUSHELMAN. NICOLL the tailor, corner Clark and Adams-sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FINISHer for blank and miscellaneous bookwork; also young man who has had one or two years' experience at finishing. J. S. McDONALD & CO., 140 to 146 Monroe-st.

WANTED—UPHOLSTERERS USED TO spring-seat work. 156 Mather-st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS UPholsterers on fine furniture. G. W. HASKINS, Central Music-Hall.

WANTED—A GOOD CUTTER FOR skirts. Apply to H. W. WETHERELL, 185 and 187 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COPPERplate script engravers. TIFFANY & CO., Union-square, New York.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WATCHmaker and engraver to go out of town. Apply with references at 172 State-st., Room A.

WANTED—2 GOOD COATMAKERS for Clinton, Ia. Inquire at KUH, NATHAN & FISCHER'S, 126 to 132 Market-st.

WANTED—ENGRAVERS AND watchmakers for the country. J. B. PURDY & CO., 125 State-st.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &c.

WANTED—COACHMAN, ONE USED to carriages. Must bring first-class references. Apply Thursday and Friday at 3 o'clock at Room 12, 126 Washington-st.

WANTED—MAN TO TAKE CARE OF horses and help to do housework. Apply at 3927 Indiana-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—CANVASSERS AND street salesmen to sell needle-package and other specialties that pay big; particulars free. C. M. LININGTON, 145 Wabash-av., Chicago.

WANTED—MEN FOR THE CAVALRY service, United States Army. Applicants for enlistment should be able bodied and not over thirty-five years of age. The service is especially in need of blacksmiths, masons, farriers, and musicians. For full information apply at the rendezvous No. 18 South Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS ARCHITECtural and ornamental draftsman. R. W. BATES, 48 East Adams-st.

WANTED—ANY MAN WITH $10 TO $50 can obtain the best paying business in Chicago by calling at Room 2, 27 North Clark-st.; rare chance for inexperienced men in city or country. No boys nor peddlers wanted. MERRILL & CO.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent man to superintend a wagon factory. Must furnish references. Address H. M. KINNEY, Winona, Minn.

WANTED—A MAN OF ABILITY FOR fall engagement. Apply after 9. CASSELL & COMPANY, Limited, 182 and 184 South Clark-st.

WANTED—COMMERCIAL TRAVELers and local agents everywhere in the United States to sell "Warren's Entire Wheat Patent Flour," the only true food flour in the world; covered by patent; business exclusive. Franklin Mills Co., 38 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—GOOD STEADY MAN AS cook in restaurant at 120 South Clark-st.

WANTED—AT ONCE, A COLORED man second cook. Smith's restaurant, 352 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TWO INTELLIGENT AND industrious gentlemen for permanent and progressive positions. 90 La Salle-st., Room 20.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—GOOD SWEDE OR GERman girl for general housework. Bring references. 2920 Prairie-av.

WANTED—AT 3230 PRAIRIE-AV., Experienced girl for general housework.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO do general housework in a small family without children. Apply at 22 Willard-place.

WANTED—GIRL AT NO. 4409 MICHIgan-av. to do housework.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO do general housework. 88 Lincoln-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework. 3125 Groveland-av.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron. 3160 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must be a good cook, washer and ironer; must have references; wages $3.50 per week. Call at 116 Loomis-st., near Van Buren.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must be good cook and laundress. Apply at 2232 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, COMPETENT girl for general housework. Must have references. 372 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron at 3426 Indiana-av. References required.

WANTED—A GOOD, WILLING GIRL to assist with general housework in family of eight adults; washing for three. 2719 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, iron, and wash for a family of four, also a good girl to do second-work and take care of small child; references required. Apply No. 638 Monroe-st., third flat.

WANTED—A STRONG, COMPETENT girl to cook, wash, and iron. References. 2952 Prairie-av.

MILLINERS.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AN EXperienced first-class millinery trimmer. Call at LOUIS HEILBRON'S, 185 and 187 Wabash-av.

DRESSMAKERS.

WANTED—TWO APPRENTICES IN dressmaking. 1426 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD DRESSMAKER, one to cut and fit. One that can bring good recommendations from former employers; none other need apply. Please call at Clifton House parlor Friday from 2 to 3. MRS. M. R. DOLE.

NURSES.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL AND NO. 1; also several good girls for light housework. 175 South Clark-st., Office 1.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR Swedish nurse girl. Best references required. Apply at 3222 Calumet-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—LADIES AND YOUNG men to know we furnish them with a new and pleasant work at their own homes, where they can easily make from $2 to $4 a day; the work can be done in spare time; no canvassing or peddling, and no stamp for reply. Address F. MILLARD & CO., Manufacturers, Boston, Mass., Box 5244.

WANTED—A LADY CASHIER FOR retail clothing house. Apply in person at BARBE BROTHERS', 199 and 201 Madison-st.

WANTED—A LADY OF TASTE AND ability for fall engagement. After 9. CASSELL & COMPANY, Limited, 182 and 184 South Clark.

WANTED—ANY LADY OR GENTLEman can make large and certain profits by canvassing for the new and popular art journal, "The Decorator and Furnisher." Address P.-O. Box 1,543, New York.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—$225 WILL BUY THE lease and furniture of four rooms, nicely fitted up for housekeeping; centrally located. L 24, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CARPETS, BILLIARDtable, fine guitar, and furniture in residence 746 West Adams-st. Call after 2 o'clock.

$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE, carpets, stoves, and household goods at immense bargains for 30 days; 25 to 40 per cent saved by buying from this stock. Thirty styles of folding beds; the Empire, Andrews-Burr, and Union folding beds, at $18 and up. Cash or easy payments to suit. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 281 and 283 West Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—SPLENDID Photo Family Record picture. Best selling article ever offered to agents. Address C. F. SHORT, 46 South Canal-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

WISCONSIN LIME OF SUPERIOR quality per brl in bulk at Chicago, 55; per brl in bulk at Chicago, 50, car-loads; per brl in bulk in Wisconsin, 35, car-loads. Daily capacity 800 brls. Telephone 3,174. J. DRUECKER BROS., 30–34 N. Clark-st.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man of good business education; has had considerable experience in real estate, tax matters, and accounting in this city; accustomed to places of trust and responsibility; character, habits, and health are exceptionable; is well known and satisfactory references furnished; age 25; any corporation or firm wanting a first-class, energetic man of good ability might find this a fair opportunity. Address [illegible] Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN FIRST-class business, by a reliable and well-educated young man of unexceptionable habits; understands bookkeeping. Best city references. G 4, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man of six years' experience with one firm in wholesale and retail hardware. Address Box [illegible], Traverse City, Mich.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRUG clerk of six years' experience; registered. Address N 105, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man in a prescription drug store; has had [illegible] months' experience; can speak the German and English languages. Address L 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man who has had over 2 years' experience in the lumber trade, besides being a practical bookkeeper of experience. Best city references. Address [illegible], Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man who has had over two years' experience in the grocery trade, being a practical bookkeeper; wholesale trade preferred. Best city references. Address L 37, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGrapher and typewriter; reliable and experienced. N 70, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN AN OFFICE by a young man; good, rapid penman; references. Address L 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGrapher and typewriter. L 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A RAILroad office by a young man having some experience in transportation, freight, and passenger work, or in general office. Best references. Address [illegible] Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTant bookkeeper; expert mathematician. Excellent references. Address O 5, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class furniture salesman with several years' experience on the road. Best of references. Address L 75, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACtical watchmaker and jeweler. Have full set of tools, including rolling mills. Address L [illegible], Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG married man as coachman. Address or apply JOHN METZGER, care of L. A. Hamblen, corner of Adams and Leavitt-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—ROBERT WATtam just out from England in a private family as second man or groom. Address WILLIAM [illegible] MAN, Mendota, Ill.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MARRIED couple without children; man practical gardener on vegetables or flowers; wife to do general housework. The best of references can be furnished from last place. Address M D, care of Enrigas & Co., [illegible] South Canal-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class draftsman, who was for the last four years in contracting business, to do figuring and drawing; would like to change situation or get a situation in architect's office. Address L 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN hotel, by a colored man; city or country; country preferred. Good reference. 130 Dearborn-st., Room 45.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man as butler in private family—a first-class butler. Please call at 183 Third-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BUYER and manager of boot and shoe stock. [illegible] years' experience; nine years in business for self. Address O 3, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO ARCHItects—Young man with several years' experience desires situation as draftsman in architect's office; will work for $10 a week. Address [illegible], Tribune.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SEPT. [illegible] by a German girl that speaks English to do second work or light housework; North Side. Address B., care of G. Klein, 249 East Division-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENeral housework in an American or Irish family. Call at 494 South Morgan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG Norwegian girl to do second work in a small family. Address or call at 274 East Illinois-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORwegian girl a short time in this country, but well posted in all kinds of housework, in a small family. Please call at 2830 Wallace-st. within a week.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD girl in a private family to cook, wash, and iron. Call at 329 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDish girl to do general housework or second work. 54 Wesson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN a first-class family. Apply at 177 West Taylor-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL who can cook, wash, and iron nicely; private family. Best of city references. Call [illegible].

SITUATION WANTED—FOR GENERAL housework; good cook, washer, and ironer; South Side preferred. Call at [illegible] Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE girl as cook. Call at 3235 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIenced cook and laundress. Call in rear of [illegible] Arnold-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG girl to do second work in a private family or general housework. Call at 96 Hill-st., basement door.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO do general housework, also cook. The best of reference. City or country. No. 11 Fourteenth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 GIRLS, one as cook and laundress, the other for second work or general housework. Apply at [illegible] Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD cook in a boarding-house or private family; or washing. 57 North State-st.

DRESSMAKERS.

SITUATION WANTED—MISS HANson, dressmaker, has returned and goes out by the day in families. Address 8 Eldridge-court.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE girl as nurse girl to care for one child. Apply at 202 Wesson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANISH girl as nurse in private family; have good references. Call at 7 North Clark-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 155 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY as stenographer and typewriter operator. Address L 62, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

BUSINESS-MEN AND MANUFACTURers supplied at once with trustworthy and reliable help. Commercial Employm't Ass'n, 175 S. Clark.

THE COMMERCIAL EMPLOYMENT Association, No. 175 South Clark-st., Offices 1 and 2, being established and reliable every way, have unsurpassed facilities for placing competent and energetic people in all kinds of positions and places of trust. Procure a good position.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ATTENTION—ON OPENING OUR fall trade we have added another department in which we offer to the public a select stock of buggies and light carriages of every description from several Eastern manufacturers. We have selected the best makers. We can sell very low and defy competition as to price and quality. We make this addition as our trade has long demanded it, and we can now suit every customer. We have always on hand a large stock of our own manufacture, and we are building a large lot of sleighs for the coming season. Give us a call before purchasing. L. S. TOWER & CO., 105 South Clinton-st.

AT HILL & KILLAM'S, 390 TO 396 Wabash-av., several second-hand rockaways, coupes, buggies, etc., in good order, at low prices.

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH BLACK horse, 6 years old, over 16 hands high, sound, with fine action; a handsome horse for coupe, carriage, or Surrey; owner will sell cheap, having no use for him. L 66, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FINE KENTUCKY ROADster; large and very stylish; price $[illegible]. Address L 61, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ONE FINE CITY BROKE horse, good size; single-foot under saddle; splendid driver in harness; fine looker, very [illegible] old; warranted sound as a dollar. Call at [illegible] BALL'S, 843 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—ONE light 12-passenger omnibus in excellent order, newly painted. 383 West Madison-st.

SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES AND hearses for sale. 104 and 106 West [illegible]-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HORSE FOR light work this winter; good care warranted; willing to buy. Address W. F. A., [illegible] Park, Ill.

WANTED—FOR CASH, A COUPE, rockaway, or other light carriage and [illegible] harness; must be in good condition and cheap. Address L 52, Tribune office.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF SHELVING, benches, office railing, standing desks, Fairbank's scale, letter press, [illegible] for a hardware or similar business. [illegible] near Market.

UPRIGHT SHOW-CASES, TABLES, counters, etc. Large variety for jewelers, [illegible] ners, etc. D. M. SWINEY, 45 South Canal-st.

CHAS. SCHWARTZ. JOHN DUPEE, JR.

SCHWARTZ & DUPEE,

STOCK BROKERS AND GRAIN MERCHANTS.

Stocks, Bonds and all R. R. Securities bought and sold on New York Stock Exchange.

Grain and Provisions bought and sold on Chicago Board of Trade and New York Produce Exchange.

Office—23 Chamber of Commerce, CHICAGO.

Preston, Kean & Co.

BANKERS,

100 WASHINGTON-ST.

Deposit accounts received.
Foreign and Domestic Exchange bought and sold.
Collections made with prompt returns.
Government and Municipal Bonds constantly on hand.
We deal in Land Warrants and Land Scrip.

DAY, FIELD & COLBRON,

130 La Salle-st., Chicago.
17 New-st., New York.

Railway STOCKS and BONDS and all approved securities bought and sold, or carried on conservative margins.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

No. 18 New-st., (next door to the Stock Exchange) N. Y. Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton, and Petroleum bought and sold on commission for cash or on margin. Deposits received; 4 per cent allowed on daily balances. Members of New York Stock Exchange, New York Mining Exchange, National Petroleum Exchange, New York Produce Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade. Private wire to Chicago.

MR. ALBERT DURHAM

This day withdraws from our firm. J. B. BREESE & CO., Chicago, Sept. 26, 1883.

WM. BEYE. JAMES H. HEALD.
Members of the Regular Board of Trade of the City of Chicago.

WILLIAM BEYE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN GRAIN AND PROVISIONS,
No. 170 Washington-st., Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED.

Partner wanted, special or general, to invest $50,000 to $75,000 in a well-established lumber business in this city. Communications strictly confidential. Address N 80, Tribune office.

AN ADVENTURESS.

The Costly Furniture of a Young Woman Seized for Non-Payment of Bills.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—A pretty young woman registered at a hotel in this city Sept. 1 as Mrs. Emma Cohn, of New York. She informed the night clerk that she had started on a pleasure trip with her husband, and they intended to make a tour of the West via Niagara Falls. She explained the absence of her husband by stating that, as the boat was about to leave the dock in New York, he stepped ashore to see a friend on business and was left. When her bill had amounted to quite a sum the hotel proprietor called upon her and requested a settlement. With tearful eyes she asserted that she had just learned that her husband had proved recreant to his marriage vows and had eloped with another man's wife from New York. She said she had $10,000 in Boston, and would telegraph to that city for a remittance. On this representation she was permitted to remain at the hotel a few days longer; but as her remittance did not arrive the proprietor took the trouble to investigate the woman's story, and learned that it had been manufactured for the occasion. When informed she could remain at the hotel no longer she removed to a private boarding-house. There her indebtedness reached $100, and when asked to liquidate it she remarked that she would telegraph for a remittance, which failed to arrive. The woman then rented a pretentious house in West Troy and furnished it in the most elaborate manner with goods procured from merchants deceived by her "telegraph for a remittance" dodge. Yesterday she was compelled to face several creditors, and, being unable to satisfy their demands, they seized her costly furniture and other household effects. A liveryman from whom she had frequently hired a handsome turnout was too late to share in the seizure. This afternoon the woman was waited upon by a detective called by the hotel proprietor. She pleaded so earnestly that the man concluded not to prosecute her, she promising to leave these parts for the West. It was afterward learned that she had fled from Albany after victimizing a number of persons in that city.

RACE-PREJUDICES IN CANADA.

MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 24.—[New York Herald.]—It is no secret that the French Canadians, while professing loyalty to British institutions, dislike the English, their tongue, and all that pertains to them. A hundred generations will not suffice to cure them of the hatred engendered by the Conquest. It rankles in their heart of hearts, and, while it is secretly nurtured, only breaks forth openly when they lose their tempers. Even the clergy are not free from the intensity of this feeling, and yesterday the Rev. Father Seguin, parish priest of St. Cunegonde, showed it very plainly. His congregation numbers 2,000, one-fourth of whom speak English. Recently this portion of the congregation demanded as many English sermons as were delivered in French, and considerable friction between the curé and his congregation was the result.

He brought matters to a climax yesterday by pausing in the middle of his sermon and emphatically declaring: "If these English, Irish, and Scotch families are not satisfied with my administration, or what they can get, let them go to Ireland, or Ontario, or elsewhere for a priest. Let them leave and build a church for themselves. We do not want them. We can get on better without them. They can go. Yes! They can go!"

At this the whole English-speaking body of the church, mostly Irishmen, arose and slowly left the sacred edifice, followed by the taunting words of the priest: "Let them go! Let them go! I know them. They will be glad to come back."

Steps are being taken to lay the matter before the Bishop, and intense indignation has been aroused throughout the entire English-speaking Catholic people here.

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following dutiable goods were received yesterday: Downing, Sheldon & Co., 1 case clayware; Grommes & Ullrich, 32 casks cognac; Brown & Prior, 2 cases hosiery; T. Hickey, 1½ casks gin; Elgin National Watch Company, 3 cases watch material; Loewenthal, Kaufman & Co., 13 cases smokers' articles; Wilson Bros., 3 cases linens; Mandel Bros., 2 cases dry goods; Burke, Walker & Co., 8 cases dry goods; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 13 cases dry goods; Kantzler & Hargis, 10 cases cigars; Best, Russell & Co., 11 cases cigars; Chapin & Gore, 7 cases cigars; J. V. Farwell & Co., 6 cases dry goods; J. W. Goetz & Co., 1 case kid gloves; Root & Sons Music Company, 2 cases musical instruments; N. K. Fairbank, 4 cases whisky; Vergho, Ruhling & Co., 3 cases musical instruments; Laparie & Eiche, 30 cases wine; D. H. Schwann, 4 casks wine; Marshall Field & Co., 33 cases dry goods; J. Mandell, 1 case buttons; J. Riegan, 1 case paintings; G. Hinstord, 1 case books; Parkhurst & Wilkinson, 10 casks iron pins; Pitkin & Brooks, 53 packages earthenware; Burley & Tyrrell, 35 packages earthenware; W. A. Olmstead, 2 cases maps; J. Munson & Ilsen, 46 cases cheese; T. A. Koch, 1 case razors; Scandinavian Book Department, 2 cases books; Rockwood Bros., 205 cases olive oil; Moeheimer & Cooke, 2 casks wine; Fuller & Fuller, 1 puncheon bay rum; Schweitzer & Beer, 25 cases toys; E. N. Hurlbut, 3 cases wool goods; M. Wright, 1 case needles; Lewis & Newell, 5 cases musical instruments; G. Houghtaling, 1½ casks wine; Hagan & Co., 10 kegs sheet casings. Collections, $29,709.53.

BUSINESS.

The Local Money Market Steady and Fairly Active—Eastern Exchange Weaker.

Stocks Steadier, with Good Buying—The Villard Lines Stronger Yesterday.

A Smaller Volume of Trading in Produce and a Steadier Tone in Prices.

Corn Strengthened by Reports of Frost—Wheat Tame—Smaller Receipts of Grain.

FINANCIAL.

The local money market was fairly active yesterday, and money was quoted firm at 6@7 per cent for time loans. Country orders for currency were not very large. Merchants and manufacturers do not appear to be more liberal borrowers than usual at this time of year, but there is a good miscellaneous demand for money. The market is well supplied, but rates are quoted strong, and a more lively country call for funds is expected the coming month.

The local bank clearings yesterday aggregated $7,500,000, being $100,000 less than the preceding day.

Exchange on New York was weaker, selling at 60@70c discount per $1,000.

Foreign exchange was firmer for sterling bills, which continue scarce. Posted rates on sterling were quoted at 483½ and 486½, with actual rates at 482¾ and 485¾. English documentary at 479½@480¾ for sixty days and 483¼@483½ sight. Bankers' francs, 523¾ and 520. French documentary, 528⅛@527½ and 525⅝@525. Bankers' marks, 94 for sixty days and 94¾ sight; do documentary, 93¾ and 94⅛.

The local Sub-Treasury has received about $1,000,000 in small notes and gold certificates during the week. These have been distributed among the banks, and, for the time being at least, have permitted bankers to fill the country orders for small bills.

The Chamber of Commerce Association has declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Oct. 2.

The Merchants' Loan & Trust Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable Oct. 1. The First National Bank one of 2 per cent, the Hide & Leather National 2 per cent, and the Union National 3 per cent, all payable about the 1st of October.

In the local market the demand for good investment stocks and bonds continues active. Railroad bonds were quoted strong, being also in request East. Investors appear to be quietly picking up the gilt-edge railroad securities of this description. Government 4s advanced ⅛ per cent and 3s declined ⅛@⅜ per cent. The banks, trust companies, and investors, generally are selling out their 3 per cents or presenting them for redemption and reinvesting in 4s.

The Villards advanced yesterday, and the strength seemed to hold out. Lake Shore broke early, but after the announcement of a 2 per cent dividend, which naturally broke up the bear statement that it would be 1½ per cent, the stock rallied quickly and imparted strength to the general list. The advance in most lines is believed to be the result of a covering of short sales made Tuesday on the reports of failures. The stock market is believed to be largely oversold, but the bears are thought to be about done with the Northern Pacifics.

Louisville earnings the third week in September increased $60,000. Manitoba gained $1,400. Missouri Pacific system increased $130,000, including the Wabash, which gained $16,000. Alton decreased $16,000.

A doubtful rumor is out that a pool has been formed to buy the Northern Pacifics.

A Boston paper says Mills has sold his 100,000 shares of Northern Pacific.

The *Coal Trade Journal* says trade continues good, and the large tonnage being mined is sold without a particular cutting of rates.

The total trade of the Argentine Republic for 1883 is expected to reach about $160,000,000. Both imports and exports are pretty well balanced. The country is prosperous.

The following were yesterday's bidding quotations of local stocks on the Chicago Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the price named was asked without a bid:

Continental Nat. Bk.	120	Cook County 5s, 1899	103½
†Hibernian B'king Co	118	Cook County 4½s, 1900	103½
Ill. Trust & Sav. Bk.	175	Lincoln Park 7s, 1895	105¾
International Bank	125	N. C. C. R. 1st m 6s, 1890	110
Mer. Loan & Trus. Co.	150	N. Chi. Cy. Ry. 5-20 6s	104½
Nat. Bk. of America	145	†South Park 7s, 1891	107
Nat. Bank of Illinois	145	W. D. Ry. con. 5-20 6s	103
Traders' Bank	121	West Div. Ry. 7s, 1889	105¼
Union National Bank	205	West Park 7s, 1890	108
Chicago City 7s, 1884	101	West Town 5s, 1899	102½
Chicago City 7s, 1892	115½	Minn. State 4½s, 1912	98
Chicago City 7s, 1893	117	M. U. Tel. Co. 6s, 1912	82½
Chicago City 7s, 1894	118½	†Post. Tel. Co. 6s, 1912	48
Chicago City 7s, 1895	122	C. Bd. of Tde. 10-50 5s	97¼
Chicago City 7s, 1896	122	†C. & C. C. & D. Co. em	25
Chicago City 7s, 1898	125	†C. & C. C. & D. Co. pf.	75
Chicago City 4½s, 1900	105½	Chamber of Com.	70
Chicago City 4s, 1901	101	†Chicago Cy. Railway	245
Chicago City 5-65s, 1902	97½	Chi. G.-L. & C. Co.	104½
Chi. City Ry. 5-20 4½s	98½	N. Chi. City Ry.	150
Cook County 7s, 1885	103	Traders' Ins. Co.	127½
Cook County 7s, 1892	111	C. Iron & Steel Co.	[illegible]
†Cook County 7s, 1892	112	†Postal Telegraph Co.	7

SALES.

Sales on the Stock Board were:

1500 Chi City 4s 1901	103	10 A T & S F R R	83¾
100 do	103	10 do	83¾
1000 do	103½	10000 C B & Q R D E 4s	85½
5000 W St L & P R C D 5s	79¼	4000 do	85¼
20 0 C M & St P R W D 5s	98½	2000 do	85½
1000 do	98½	1000 do	85¼
2000 Chi C Ry 5-20 4½s	98¼	1000 W St L & P R C D 5s	79¼
100 B of T 5s	98	1000 do	79½
5000 C B & Q R I D 4s	86	1000 do	79½
10 A T & S F R R	83¾	10 A T & S F R R	83¾
10 do	83¾	5000 N C C Ry 5-20 6s	105
10 do	83¾	1000 C B & Q R I D 4s	85¼

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The stock market was rather less active than yesterday and fluctuated over a narrower range, the net result of the forenoon's business being that the changes from the closing prices of yesterday were toward higher prices. The Vanderbilts, the coal shares, and the Northern Pacifics were all higher, while Erie, Western Union, Missouri Pacific, Kansas & Texas, and St. Paul & Omaha were a fraction lower. The market opened irregular, but with the majority of stocks a fraction higher, and up to 11 o'clock there was an advance of ¼@1⅝, the latter on Northern Pacific preferred, with 1¼ on Oregon & Transcontinental and ⅞ on Lackawanna and Lake Shore. From 11 o'clock until 11:45 there was a downward reaction of ¼@1⅝, the latter on Oregon & Transcontinental, with 1⅛@1¼ on Northern Pacific, 1⅛ on Missouri Pacific, 1¼ on Western Union, and ⅛@⅜ on other stocks. This was the lowest point of the forenoon, and several stocks were below the opening prices. But from about 11:45 o'clock to 12:30 the market was stronger and there was a general advance, leaving the market at 12:30 ⅛@1¼ higher than the closing prices of last night, the latter on Northern Pacific preferred, with ¾ on Oregon & Transcontinental, ⅞ on Denver, ⅝ on Lake Shore and Northern Pacific common, with smaller fractions on other stocks. In the hour and a half from 12:30 o'clock until 2 there was a movement of the shorts to cover in the most active stocks, causing a pretty general advance in all those that have been most actively dealt in of from ⅛@½ per cent. In the last hour the market was at first lower. The decline in the first half of the hour was ¼@1½, the latter on Louisville & Nashville, Denver, Northern Pacific preferred, and Oregon & Transcontinental. But in the last half of the hour there was a general advance, and the Northern Pacifics were a special feature, the advance on Northern Pacific preferred being 1⅝ and on Oregon & Transcontinental ⅞. The net result of the day's trading shows an advance of ⅛@3⅛ per cent, the latter on Northern Pacific preferred, with 1⅞ on the common, and 3⅛ on Oregon & Transcontinental. There was something of a revulsion of feeling in the stock market today from the depression and bearishness of yesterday. Everybody was disposed to take a little more favorable view of the general situation and also of the various stocks which have been most depressed lately.

The *Herald's* money article says: "It was thought that the very serious failures in the woolen business would be reflected by a general decline in stock prices today. Such, however, was not the case. When it was understood that the exploded firms had been buoying each other up for months past by the process of signing and indorsing each other's notes; that there had been a sort of round-robin arrangement to bolster up each other's credit; and that the final collapse was only a natural and inevitable sequence to the whole business, dealers in stocks made up their minds that there was no cause from this quarter for values on 'change' to be unfavorably affected. Such turned out to be the case, for prices at the opening, instead of turning topsy turvy, as many people thought they would, showed themselves to be 'straight on end,' and so continued to be to the close of the day. In fact, after allowing for a small recession before noonday, the market was surprisingly strong, not to say buoyant, if the last hour's dealings be taken as a sample. There was a general advance through the whole list. The Northern Pacifics, having been recently the greatest sufferers in the way of a decline, benefited most in the way of a rise. After them came Lake Shore, Louisville & Nashville, and a half score or more of the prominent speculators. In spite of all bear prognostications to the contrary, Lake Shore declared today its usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. Louisville & Nashville advanced upon its extraordinary show of earnings for the third week in September. The Villard stocks were also largely purchased today by strong parties, who probably think they are good for a turn, if not good enough to hold. The same may be said of Denver. Appearances were that the Woerishoeffer Cammack party bought freely upon the election of Mr. Lovejoy to the Presidency, and the prospects that today's meeting would result in the adoption of a financial policy that has been carefully considered and is expected to be of great benefit to the company."

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales, during the day:

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last—Sep. 26	Last—Sep. 25
Canada Pacific	4,800	57	56¼	57	56⅝
Canada So.	900	53¾	53	53⅜	52⅞
Central Pacific	2,340	67½	66¾	67½	66¾
C., B. & Q.	550	124¾	124¼	124¾	124¼
C., C., C. & I.	200	62	61¾	62	62
Ches. & O.	50	16	16	16	16
Denver & Rio G.	19,425	29⅝	28	29⅜	28¼
Del. & Hudson	555	107	106¾	107	107⅛
D., L. & W.	66,950	121⅛	119¾	121⅛	119⅞
Erie	9,700	31⅛	30¾	31	30⅞
Erie seconds		94¼	94¼	94¼	
E. Tenn & Ga.	200	8	8	8	8
do pfd.	345	15	14½	15	15
L. B. & W.	200	25	25	25	25⅝
Jersey Central	5,000	81	79¾	81	79⅞
Kansas & Texas	1,451	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	25⅞
Lake Shore	35,000	102⅝	101¾	102½	101⅝
Louis. & Nash.	13,700	50⅛	48⅝	49⅞	48⅝
Mich. Central	2,200	83¼	81¾	83	82
Morris & E.	145	123⅛	123⅛	123⅛	
Missouri Pacific	16,035	97¼	96¼	97⅛	96⅝
Mut. U. Tel.	100	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
Nash & Chat.	500	55	55	55	
N. Y. Central	7,000	115¼	114	115¼	114⅝
N. Y., C. & St. L.	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Northern Pacific	20,000	35	33¾	34¾	33⅞
do pfd.	68,670	66	63	66	62⅞
Northwestern	5,900	126¼	125	126¼	125¼
Ohio Cent.	600	4	4	4	4
Ohio & Miss.	100	29¼	29¼	29¼	29⅛
Ont. & Western	200	21¼	21⅛	21¼	21⅛
O. Ry. & N. Co.	100	125	125	125	124½
O. Trans-Con.	48,355	55¼	52⅛	55¼	52⅛
Pacific Mail	3,500	36¾	35⅝	36¼	36⅛
P. P. C. Co.	100	128⅛	128⅛	128⅛	128⅛
Peoria, D. & E.	300	14⅝	14¼	14½	14⅛
Reading	9,112	51	49⅞	51	49⅞
Rich. & Dan.	100	60	60	60	
do term.	100	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30¼
Roch. & Pitts.	350	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
Rock Island	150	121⅞	121¾	121⅞	121⅞
St. Paul	25,000	102⅝	*102⅛	102⅝	1 5
do pfd.	300	121	120⅞	121	121⅛
St. Paul & O.	200	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
do pfd.	3,000	102⅝	101⅞	102⅝	102⅛
St. P., M. & M.	2,300	103⅝	102⅝	103⅝	102⅞
Texas Pacific	3,475	28⅛	27⅜	28⅛	28
Union Pacific	17,350	80⅝	79⅝	80⅝	80⅝
Wabash	1,400	21⅛	21	21⅛	21⅛
do pfd	1,800	33⅛	32⅜	33⅛	32⅜
Western Union	19,180	79½	77¾	78¾	78¾

*St. Paul ex.-div. 3½ per cent semi-annually.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	130	Fargo	117
American	89	United States	60

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

3s	101⅜	St. P. & S. C. 1st	115½
4½s	113⅝	Texas Pacific l. g.	55⅛
4s	121⅛	Texas Pacific R. G.	77¼
Pacific 6s	130	Union Pacific 1st	112⅜
Central Pacific 1st	112¼	Union Pacific l. g.	110
Erie 2d	94	Union Pacific s. f.	116
L. W. (offered)	102		

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols	71	Tennessee new	35
Missouri 6s	106	Virginia 6s	30
St. Joseph	105	Virginia con	41
Tennessee 6s (asked)	40	Virginia deid	8

The following is a complete record of bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

10000 U S 4s coup	120⅝	2000 N W s f 6s coup	102⅝
5000 Ark'l L R P B N O 1st 5s	40	4000 N Y C St L 1st	99⅛
1000 B N Y & E 1st 1906	130	7000 do	99
5000 C & O 1st B	95⅛	4000 do	98⅛
3000 C B & Q de 5s	91⅛	10000 N Y L & W 1st	117⅛
2000 Can So 1st	96	2000 N Y W S & B 1st	72⅝
5000 D & R G W 1st	65⅛	8000 do	72⅝
2000 do	67	1000 do	72⅝
4000 do	66⅛	3000 do	72⅝
5000 do	66⅛	3000 O & T 1st	87
7000 do	65⅛	10000 O R & N 1st	108⅛
1000 D & H reg of '91	113⅛	1000 do	108
8000 E T nn inc	31	2000 R & D deb	59⅛
2000 do	31	5000 do	58⅛
2000 do	31	5000 R & D 1st 6s	98⅛
10000 H & St J 8s conv	104⅛	4000 do	97
5000 H & T Cen 1st ML	109	5000 St L & I M 5s	74⅛
5000 do W Div	105	29000 do	75
1000 I B & W 1st ED 6s	90	10000 D O C & F 1st	105
1000 K Des M 1st	106⅛	3000 St P M M 1st cons 6s	111
1000 L & gen 6s	85	10000 Dak Exten	111
5000 M K & T 1st C & P W	93⅛	1000 St P M M 2d	111
5000 Met 2d	90	10000 Tex Pac 1st Rio	76⅛
5000 Mid of N J 1st	99	5000 do	77⅛
5000 Mo Pac 1st cons	101⅛	5000 do	77⅛
4000 No Pac coup	102⅛	110.0 do	77⅛
8000 do	102⅛		

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

10000 U S 4½s reg 1907	119⅛	5000 M & S P 1st I & D Div	117⅛
3000 do	120	10000 M C 8 7s of '77	121⅛
10000 U S 3s reg	101⅛	5000 M C 5s of 1931	98⅛
3000 do	101⅛	10000 N W con coup g	123⅛
2000 C & O 1st B	95⅛	10000 N Y W S & B 1st	72⅛
2000 C B & Q de 5s	91⅛	10000 do	72⅛
15000 do	91⅛	4000 N Y C 1st reg	131
5000 D & R G 1st con	85	2000 N J C inc	105
1000 D & H reg of '91	113⅛	5000 do	105
10000 Erie 2s con gold	124⅛	3000 Pac of Mo 2d	111⅛
10000 Ft Wayne 2d	134⅛	1000 do	111⅛
4000 G C of & S F 1st	105⅛	3000 R & D deb	58⅛
7000 K P 1st con	101⅛	5000 do	58⅛
5000 M & St P 1st W & M	91	5000 St L & S F 2d class B	98

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

10000 U S 3s regd	101⅛	5000 N Y W S B 1st	72⅛
1000 C St P M & O 1st	118⅛	1000 do	72⅛
5000 C P & g bonds	102⅛	1000 do	72⅛
1000 do	112⅛	1000 do	72⅛
4000 Can So 1st g'd	96	5000 R & D deb	58
5000 C St P M & O con	118⅛	1000 do	57⅛
5000 D & H reg of '91	114⅛	10000 do	57⅛
2000 do	113⅛	1000 do	57⅛
5000 E Tenn 5s	68	1000 do	57⅛
5000 Kan Pac 6s of 96	108	3000 St P M M 2d	111
5000 M & St P 1st W & M	91	15000 St P 1st H & D	117
3000 No Pac 1st coup	102⅛	5000 St L & I M 5s	75
2000 do	102⅛	3000 D O C & F 1st	105⅛
2000 N Y C 1st coup	131⅛	5000 Tex Pac inc l g	55⅛
5000 N Y L E & W 2d c	99⅛	5000 do Rio	77⅛
1000 N Y C & St L 1st	99⅛	4000 Tol & Wab 1st	106⅛
2000 do	99⅛	10 Am Ex	89⅛
5000 do	99⅛	50 Adams Ex	132⅛
11000 do	99⅛	4 U S Ex	61
1000 Om Imp Co 1st	91⅛	40 Wells Fargo Ex	118
3000 do	91⅛	5 do	119

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Money market easy at 2@2½, closed 2.

Prime mercantile paper, 6@7.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, firm at 482¾.

Sterling exchange, demand, 485¾.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The New York failures are the most disquieting element in the financial situation today. They cause no alarm, and only induce lenders to hold their money a little more closely and for the time impart an appearance of stringency to the market. The cause removed, money will again begin to move easily. How extended the failures in progress will be is beyond anybody's ability to foresee, but the belief is that so large reverses cannot occur without others following in their course, which, indeed, they are doing, though not to the amount the alarmists would have it understood. The recurrence of mercantile failures indicates simply that the conservative financial policy of some months past will continue through the fall. This policy manifests itself today in the disinclination to buy business paper. The note market is very dull, with prices firm at 5½@7¼ per cent for quotable grades. Call money is 4@5 per cent, except at the clearing-house, where 3 per cent still rules, New York funds being 25@35c discount, against 30@35c yesterday, and exchanges $10,077,920, balances $1,414,400. Closing, exchange is quiet at 485½ and 482½. In the stock market Atchison was steady at 87@88. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy was quoted at 124¾, with 124¾ bid. Iowa Falls was exceptionally strong. Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon remained firm at 35, sales and bid. The market was a trifle off at points and still very dull. The trading was principally in small lots, and the buyers for the most part were strong parties. There was little or nothing of an interesting character and no features at all.

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
First board—					
Mexican Tel.	15	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
Atchison	100	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
C., B. & Q.	75	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾
Flint & P. M.	25	27	27	27	27
M. H. O.	50	35	35	35	35
N. Y. & N. E.	100	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
T., C. & St. L.	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Union Pac.	200	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
Am. Bell	75	223	223	223	223
Second board—					
Atchison	150	84	84	84	84
C., B. & Q.	10	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾
Mex. Central	5	14	14	14	14
Union Pacific	25	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
Wis. Cent.	100	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
Flint	100	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
Am. Bell	25	224	224	224	224
Catalpa Mining	400	35	35	35	35
Quincy Mining	50	54	54	54	54

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

FIRST BOARD.

1000 Eastern 6s	111¾	1000 N Y & N E 7s	103
1000 T D & B 6s	36	1000 C B & Q 4s	86¾

SECOND BOARD.

1000 C R & Q 4s	86	12000 Mex Cent 7s	61
1000 L R & Ft S 7s	79	5000 U P 8s	115¼

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Money loaned at 4 per cent on time loans, with little demand. The stock market was quite active and strong. The Northern Pacifics were the leading feature in the advance, closing 1½ better for the common and 2⅜ better for the preferred. The latter is still scarce on the street, and there was not only buying for the shorts but for the long accounts. It was said a syndicate of prominent bankers had been formed to assist the Northern Pacific Company and to accept the proposed loan on satisfactory terms. The names of Winslow, Lanier & Co., August Belmont & Co., and Drexel, Morgan & Co. were connected with the syndicate, and the report imparted considerable confidence to the market. Pennsylvania was higher on the August earnings and the rumor of considerable foreign demand. Reading and Jersey Central also profited by the advance on increased earnings. The Jersey Central August statement shows a large profit to Reading over the rental. The market closed firm at the following prices bid: Lehigh Valley, 69¾; Northern Pacific, 34⅞; Northern Pacific preferred, 65⅞; Buffalo, 12½; Pennsylvania, 59; Reading, 25½; Lehigh Navigation, 44⅛; New Jersey Central, 80⅞. Reading general mortgage 6s declined to 94.

The market closed steady:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania	59	59⅛
Reading	25⅛	25⅛
Lehigh Valley	69⅛	69⅛
Northern Pacific	34⅛	35
Northern Pacific preferred	65⅛	66
Lehigh Navigation	44	45
B., N. Y. & P.	12⅛	12⅛
Jersey Central	80⅛	81

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 26.—Sight exchange on New York, $1 per $1,000 premium. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 482¾.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Sept. 26—5 p. m.—Consols, money, 101 3-16; do account, 101¼.

Illinois Central, 132¾; Pennsylvania Central, 60⅛; New York Central, 118¼; Erie, 32; Reading, 25⅝.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—Rentes, 78f 85c.

MINING STOCKS.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 26.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Min Co.	$1½	Quincy	54
Calumet & Hecla	2.45	Silver Islet	2⅛
Catalpa	35	Wisconsin Central	16⅛
Franklin	11⅛	Osceola	18
Pewabic	2⅛		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 26.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Aloha Con	$2.25	Grand Prize	$ 20
Alta	1.50	Hale & Norcross	3.50
Belcher	1.00	Mexican	2.37½
Best Belcher	5.25	Ophir	3.25
Bodie Con	55	Potosi	1.00
California	15	Savage	1.75
Chollar	2.75	S. Nevada	3.62½
Con. Virginia	45	Union Con	4.25
Crown Point	1.12½	Utah	1.87½
Eureka Con	5.75	Yellow Jacket	3.12½
Gould & Curry	2.25	Scorpion	55

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, Sept. 26:

CITY PROPERTY.

Irving place, 110 ft s of Polk st, e f, 25x126 ft, dated Sept. 24 (Charles Cutler to Julia Cutler) $ 1,000

Indiana av, 101⅜ ft n of Douglas, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 25 (Albert Heller to Frank E. Waxham) 4,500

Michigan av, 490 ft n of Sixteenth st, e f, 27 7-10x181 ft, dated Sept. 10 (A. and C. W. Wheeler to William J. Knight) 9,637

Lincoln st, 204 ft s w of Milwaukee av, s e f, 25x124 ft, dated Sept. 24 (Fritz Grote to Louis Lange) 4,000

Milwaukee av, 309 ft s e of Robey st, n e f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 20 (Anna T. Lusk to Herman Dammann) 3,000

West Seventeenth st, 100 ft e of Paulina, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 1 (Ellis Kaufman to J. Walleck) 800

Lake av, 413½ ft n of Egan, e f, 48x198 ft, dated Aug. 30 (M. and W. M. Thacher to Shea Smith) 9,750

West Taylor st, n e cor of Jefferson, s f, undivided ½ of 112x118 ft, dated Sept. 25 (D. and M. Cooney to Patrick Cooney) 3,000

North av, n e cor of Ashland, undivided ½ of 35⅛x125 ft, dated Sept. 25 (M. Cooney to D. Cooney) 550

Wallace st, 75 ft n of Thirty-sixth, w f, 25x124 ft, dated Sept. 18 (F. W. Hahn to J. H. Buckley) 2,000

Ashland av, 24 ft s of Thirty-third st, e f, 24x150 ft, dated Sept. 20 (G. W. Scott et al. to Patrick Gleason) 1,750

The premises No. 885 West Madison st, dated Sept. 26 (M. R. and C. Ryan to Antonio Gazzolo) 4,100

Sacramento st, n e cor of Wilcox, w f, 50x24 ft, dated Aug. 21 (W. G. Jackson to J. W. Foster) 650

Girard st, 161½ ft s of Hervey, e f, 24x125 ft, dated Sept. 18 (D. R. Holt to J. Jadrozyk) 285

Milwaukee av, bet Western av and Oakley st, 200x100 ft, dated Sept. 25 (Edwin L. Gillette to Plowdon Stevens) 18,000

Lisle st, 236 ft e of South Halsted, n f, 24x111 ft, improved, dated Aug. 28 (Louis Jager to M. Hitzelburger) 2,812

Ellis av, bet Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth sts, e f, 66x148 ft, dated Sept. 25 (Herman Goldsmith to Henry Philippi) 7,920

West Fifteenth st, 264 ft e of Centre av, n f, 24x120 ft, dated Sept. 25 (Patrick Rogers to William Buggy) 2,300

Bismarck st, n e cor of Washtenaw av, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Sept. 1 (M. E. Greenebaum to E. A. Gleason) 500

Michigan av, 280½ ft s of Douglas, e f, 25x178½ ft, dated Sept. 26 (Stephen S. Barron to Don C. Josiyn) 3,500

Groveland Park av, 20 ft n of Thirty-third st, w f, 25x1 0 ft, dated Aug. 28 (U. P. Smith to Charles F. Brown) 2,500

North Wells st, 54⅝ ft s of White, e f, 27¼x100 ft, dated Sept. 25 (S. and L. Geringer to Hokan Lyberg) 3,000

North Halsted st, 20 ft s of Centre, w f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated Sept. 26 (August Sickel to C. W. Dourmann) 6,150

Blue Island av, 35 7-10 ft n e of Lincoln st, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Sept. 26 (Charles Manske to Edward Gottke) 1,400

Sheffield av, 17 ft n of Garfield, e f, 25x125½ ft, dated Aug. 3 (Charles Morgan to John Barry) 350

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Belmont av, s e cor of Seminary, n f, 50x115 ft, dated Sept. 25 (H. F. W. Gils to H. J. F. Weber) $ 1,400

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Ashland av, 432 ft n of Fifty-second st, w f, 24x121 ft, dated May 11 (M. and M. Bailin to J. Hoch) $ 350

Lot 32, Block 1, of Block 29, Sec. 16, 38, 14, improved, dated Sept. 24 (Henry Lesch to M. F. Machler) 1,400

Loomis st, 148 ft s of Forty-eighth, e f, 25x124 ft, dated Sept. 25 (E. Koch to F. Albrecht) 300

Loomis st, same as above, 25x124 ft, dated Aug. 7 (F. Albrecht to M. Feery) 1,600

Loomis st, undivided half of the above, dated Sept. 22 (M. Feery to Thomas Farrell) 800

Tompkins place s e cor of Chestnut st, 50x152 ft, dated Aug. 24 (estate of E. Addems to Ada V. Norcross) 2,050

Gordon st, 330 ft w of State, s f, 99x124 ft, dated April 10 (Charles De Kay to H. F. Lyall) 1,800

Gordon st, s one-fifth of the above lot, dated Sept. 21 (H. F. Lyall to L. A. Charlton) 600

Gordon st, n ⅘ of s ⅖ of the above property, dated Sept. 21 (H. F. Lyall to M. H. Charlton) 500

Wallace st, 24 ft s of Dexter av, e f, 25x138 ft, dated Sept. 15 (V. A. and P. Stevens to S. Kinney) 540

Washington av, 44 ft s of Forty-ninth st, e f, 100x150 ft, dated Sept. 21 (William Converse to Alexander McIntosh) 6,500

Atlantic st, 330 ft s of Fifty-first, w f, 25x124 ft, improved, dated Aug. 20 (Thomas Gallivan to Eli A. Beach) 1,250

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Crawford av, n e cor of Fullerton, 80 acres, dated Aug. 20 (Frank C. Smith to Homer Pennock) $ 80,000

Humboldt av, n w and n e cor of Clark, 40 acres, dated Aug. 17 (James B. Hobbs to Homer Pennock) 32,000

BUILDING PERMITS.

Building permits were issued to the following persons yesterday:

C. H. Shark, five-story and basement warehouse, 150x88, Nos. 327 to 331 South Canal street, to cost $40,000.

John Woetz, three-story flats, 27x72, No. 143 Lincoln avenue, to cost $6,000.

John Edwards, two-story barn, 35x35, Wabash avenue, near Thirty-fourth street, to cost $1,800.

Sven Nelson, two-story dwelling, 20x22, No. 458 Belden avenue, to cost $5,000.

M. O'Brien, basement, 21x44, No. 177 Newberry avenue, to cost $1,400.

Samuel Flynn, one-story dwelling, 20x60, No. 1362 Fourth avenue, to cost $1,300.

Jacob Hepp, one-story warehouse, 60x94, Nos. 75 to 81 West Chicago avenue, to cost $3,000.

C. E. Peterson, three-story store and flats, 25x50, No. 3226 State street, to cost $5,500.

W. L. B. Jenney, three-story dwelling, 24x32, No. 116 Third avenue, to cost $4,000.

P. Smith, two-story dwelling, 20x40, No. 357 South May street, to cost $2,800.

C. G. Champion, three two-story dwellings, 62x30, Nos. 31 to 35 Hoyne street, to cost $6,000.

COMMERCIAL.

The leading produce markets were less active yesterday in the aggregate and steadier. They were generally dull early in the day, and gathered animation later, chiefly of the local kind. Provisions weakened and closed firmer, while grain moved in the contrary direction. The shipping movement was active in corn. The news of another failure in New York and one in Liverpool led some operators to prognosticate further depression in trade and still lower prices for produce, but quotations were sustained by the theory that a reaction after the recent decline was more than probable.

Provisions were irregular in tone, but did not oscillate much. Pork sold up 2½c, declined 7½c, advanced 10@15c, and closed on 'Change a shade above the latest prices of Tuesday, at $10.17½ bid for October and $11.15 bid for January. Lard sold down 5@7½c, and closed 5c lower than the previous day, at $7.75 bid for October and $7.60 bid for January. Short ribs closed steady at $5.62½ for October. Liverpool reported a decline of 1s in lard and 6d@1s on meats, while the local hog market was easier, with a larger supply of material. This naturally tended to weaken product here, though it was understood that the British decline was probably but an echo of ours of the previous day. During the first hour the market was simply let alone, operators seeming to be afraid to touch it either way. The previous break brought out some long stuff, but not half as much as expected, and the market recovered confidence on the call. It gradually became more active later, and there was really a big trade the last hour, during which the market weakened some under the volume of offerings, but it closed firmer. The chief point in the speculative trading was the relative strengthening of November pork, due to changes over into that month from October. There was a better shipping demand, several lots being taken at the reduced prices for middles, while there was not much change in hams or shoulders, the latter selling at 5½c for sweet-pickled and the former at 12c for do in cure fifty days. On the afternoon call the market was 2½c higher on lard and October pork, being otherwise steady.

Flour was dull and unchanged. There was a moderate local inquiry, but very little demand on outside account. Bran was more active and easier at $11.75@12.25 per ton.

Wheat was quiet and steadier. It advanced ¼@⅜c per bu, and fell back, closing on 'Change ⅛@⅜c below the latest prices of Tuesday, at 97⅞c for November and 99⅜c for December. The British markets were called dull and heavy, which induced a shade of weakness here early, but our market turned on the fact of smaller receipts and the news of cold weather, which stiffened corn. It fell back in sympathy with the latter. There was very little trading on outside account. Local shorts filled in some on the theory that the late rains will cause receipts to be light for the next week or ten days. There was no export demand, and, indeed, the foreign markets seem to be at least 7c below us on such grades as they want, making it hopeless for operators here to cable offers or quotations. The English wheat harvest has yielded poorly, but it is unusually dry, and therefore fit for using right away, while there is enough foreign wheat in store there to keep down prices on home farmers for the present, and British buyers are not disposed to borrow trouble by bidding up now, because they may have to pay a little more next summer, which now seems inevitable, unless there has been a big blunder in European estimates of the crop shortage there. Seller January sold at $1.00⅝@1.01⅛, and May at $1.07⅝@1.08⅜. No. 2 red was quiet at $1.03. No. 3 red in fair demand at 96c in South-Side houses. No. 2 spring sold chiefly at 94¾@95c, and No. 3 spring chiefly at 85c. On the afternoon call the market was quiet and steady, but was afterwards quoted at ⅛c lower.

Corn was active and averaged higher. It sold up ⅝c, but fell back, and closed a shade below the latest prices of Tuesday, at 48⅝c bid for November, and 49⅝c bid for May, with October at 49⅛c bid. The British markets were called dull, but our receipts were a good deal smaller and there was news of an extensive frost the previous night, which covered all the way from Nebraska to Ohio, and was particularly severe in Southern Illinois. The news brought in a good many buying orders, but prices were kept down by liberal selling on the part of men who had expected to meet such a demand, calculating on a decline immediately after the worst should be known. The freight engagements of the day were unusually large, and shippers bought freely in the market for current receipts, the demand being stimulated by easy freight rates and the fear of smaller receipts in the near future. Carlots of No. 2 sold chiefly at 49¾@50c, and rejected mostly at 46½c. On the afternoon call the market was quiet and steady.

Oats opened a trifle easier, strengthened later in the day, and closed slow, with September ⅛c under Tuesday's latest price and No. 2 cash easier at 27⅜c. The demand for No. 2 mixed at 27⅜@27½c, principally the former, was greater than the offerings. Samples sold less freely at prices a shade under those of the previous day, at 27½@28c for No. 2 mixed and 29¼@30½c for No. 2 white free on board cars. Among the trades of the day was one for 10,000 bu seller January at 29⅛c.

Rye ruled firm for cash at 56¼c, 39 car-lots being disposed of at that figure. In futures little disposition to trade was shown, a few sales being made at 57c for October and 58⅜c for November, the latter closing at 58⅜c bid.

Barley was stronger throughout, brewers and maltsters buying freely of the choicer qualities in addition to a better speculative trade. No. 2 cash was 1@2½c stronger at 64@65c, the latter figure being bid for cars in special houses. No. 3 sold in Armour, Dale & Co.'s at 50c, and was nominal at about 48c elsewhere. By sample No. 2 sold at 65@67c, principally at the latter figure, and No. 3 do sold at 50@55c, principally at 55c.

All departments of the dry-goods market were liberally attended yesterday, and sales ran up to an imposing aggregate. Prices are firm, with some lines of cottons quoted higher than last week. In millinery, clothing, boots and shoes, and hats and caps there was also seasonable activity. Prices of groceries ranged as before, though sugars were stronger, in sympathy with the Eastern market. Coffees are strong. The dried and canned fruit markets were fairly active and averaged firm. Fish were in slightly better demand, and cod was higher. No price-changes were noted in dairy products. The demand was active, and both butter and cheese were firm. The oil trade was active, and prices were firm all around. Carbon was advanced.

Seeds on the whole were dull. Flax held firm at $1.33, selling slow, with seller the year dull at $1.29. Timothy was slack at a shade under Tuesday's prices at $1.25@1.26 for prime, and clover was fairly active at $5.00@5.10.

In the produce markets an uneasy feeling was developed in peaches early in the day, though prices opened and ruled firm during the morning. Large stocks of Michigan peaches of all grades had been delayed for various reasons and arrived on the market simultaneously. The effect was felt but not noticed until the middle of the afternoon, when they could be bought at 10@15c under the former prices at 30@60c for good to choice, and the night fell with a promise of a further decline this morning. Grapes declined 2c per lb, at 5@5½c for choice Concords. Apples were 25c per brl weaker for poorer varieties, with sales only for choice Jonathans and the better qualities of eating. Beans were firm at $2.35 per bu. Hay steady, potatoes in fair demand, hides dull, wool steady, poultry firm, and lumber firm and fairly active.

There will be no trading on 'Change, or Call, or on the Open Board after 12 o'clock today. The Board of Trade yesterday decided to adjourn at that hour, the State Fair being the reason therefor.

Lord Coleridge was on 'Change yesterday, and was very well received. His speech was only of a few seconds duration. What was it Coleridge said to Southey?

The able Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade has again tendered his resignation, but the fact is kept a dead secret. Even the members who are not Directors are supposed to know nothing of it.

A gentleman remarked yesterday: "I have a load of wheat on the (Erie) canal for which I cannot get a bid in New York. There is no demand for it. All I can do is to sell May against it."

The following are the latest estimates of corn acreage in the West for the present year:

States.	Acres.
Illinois	8,151,463
Iowa	8,015,480
Missouri	5,878,334
Kansas	4,708,475
Indiana	3,541,482
Ohio	3,067,010
Nebraska	2,813,304
Wisconsin	1,100,033
Michigan	911,163
Minnesota	722,155
Total	37,885,104

These figures show that the combined acreage of Kansas and Nebraska is some 600,000 bu less than that of Illinois alone, while that of Nebraska is nearly equal to the combined acreage of Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota, the crop of which State may be said to have been wiped out in a mercantile sense three weeks ago. The crop is especially short in Illinois and Iowa, the two largest States, and the shortage there can scarcely be compensated by the yield in Kansas and Nebraska, however good they may be. It also averages low in Indiana and Ohio, having suffered fully as much from the long drouth as from the more recent frosts. The Southern States are reported to have raised a good crop as compared with any year preceding last year; but looking at the whole situation the corn crop of the whole country would seem to fall considerably short of a recent average.

The New York *Bulletin* of Sept. 25 says:

Dealers in wheat were quite sanguine of a rise as soon as the deficiency in American and foreign crops was ascertained, but, instead of rising, the markets have been falling. The September report of the Washington bureau estimating our harvest of wheat of all kinds at 85,000,000 bu short, the official report of Ontario (Canada) that the harvest in that province is 13,000,000 bu short, and the statement of conservative statisticians that Europe needs to import from 70,000,000 to 100,000,000 bu of wheat more than the rest of the world can supply, and that every country on that continent will need to import wheat except Russia and the Danubian principalities—all these facts, which it would seem should have exerted an influence to cause prices to advance, have in fact not been able to check the decline. What can the matter be?

One thing that is the matter is the villainous extent to which the mixing process is carried on at New York. English dealers complain to parties here that the No. 2 red wheat they get from New York does not suit them, being of too poor quality. As we understand it, this is not a matter affecting the integrity of the New York grading. The mischief comes after the grading, good and poor wheat being spouted together into the hold of the vessel at the bidding of the shipper. English buyers say they have no use for the stuff which is ordinarily offered to them from New York as No. 2 red winter wheat.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' price for round lots Wednesday, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

MESS PORK—PER BRL.

	Closed Tuesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
October	$ 10.17½	$10.12½@10.22½	$10.15
November	10.10	10.12½@10.25	10.22½
Year	10.02½	10.00 @10.25	10.12½
January	11.15	11.12½@11.27½	11.17½
February	11.25	......@......	11.27½

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

September	$ 7.82½	$7.75 @ 7.82½	$7.77½
October	7.82½	7.75 @ 7.82½	7.77½
November	7.65	7.55 @ 7.62½	7.62½
January	7.62½	7.57½@ 7.67½	7.62½

MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

Short ribs, cash	$ 5.70	$5.60 @ 5.65	$5.60
October	5.67½	5.62½@ 5.65	5.62½
November	5.60	5.60 @ 5.70	5.65
January	5.70	5.67½@ 5.72½	5.70

WHEAT.

No. 2 red cash	$ 1.02½	$......@ 1.03	$1.03
No. 3 red	97¼	......@ 96	96
No. 2 spring	94⅝	94½@ 95¼	94⅝
No. 3 spring	84⅝	84 @ 85	84
Reg. September	94⅝	94⅝@ 95¼	94⅝
October	95⅛	95⅛@ 96	95⅛
November	97⅛	97⅛@ 98⅛	97⅛
December	99⅛	99⅛@ 1.00⅛	99⅛

CORN.

No. 2 cash	50	49⅛@ 50⅛	49⅛
High mixed	50⅛	50 @ 50⅛	50
Rejected	47	46⅛@ 47	46⅛
September	49⅛	49⅛@ 50⅛	49⅛
October	49⅛	49⅛@ 50⅛	49⅛
November	48⅛	48⅛@ 49⅛	48⅛
The year	47⅛	47 @ 47⅛	47
May	49⅛	49⅛@ 49⅛	49⅛

OATS.

No. 2 mixed	27½	27⅜@ 27½	27⅜
September	27⅜	27⅜@ 27½	27⅜
October	27⅜	27⅜@ 27⅝	27⅜
November	28⅜	28⅜@ 28½	28⅜
Year	27⅜	27⅛@ 27⅜	27⅛
May	31⅜	31⅜@ 31	31⅜

RYE.

No. 2	56¼	....@ 56¼	56¼
October	56½	....@ 57	57
November	58⅜	58⅜@ 59	58⅜

BARLEY.

No. 2 cash	62½	....@	64
No. 2 October	63	....@	64
No. 2 November	65	....@	64½
No. 3 in store	44	....@	45

The following are quotations which are often nearly nominal:

Salted shoulders, loose	$ 5.00	@ 5.05
Long clears, loose	5.55	@ 5.60
Short clears, loose	6.00	@ 6.05
Green hams (15@16 lbs)	8.75	@ 8.87½
Sweet pickled hams (15@16 lbs)	11.50	@12.12½
Bacon, short ribs	6.50	@ 6.75
Bacon, short clears	7.00	@ 7.25
Bacon, hams	13.50	@14.25
Mess beef	10.00	@10.25
Beef hams	16.75	@17.00
Winter flours	4.75	@ 5.50
Patents	6.25	@ 7.00
Minnesota bakers'	4.50	@ 5.00
Supers	2.15	@ 3.25
Rye flour	3.00	@ 3.25

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning, as compared with the corresponding date last year:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1883.	RECEIPTS. 1882.	SHIPMENTS. 1883.	SHIPMENTS. 1882.
Flour, brls	14,902	13,392	8,389	12,693
Wheat, bu	198,609	322,819	86,707	213,083
Corn, bu	518,089	130,760	321,885	151,692
Oats, bu	198,758	96,725	170,989	77,506
Rye, bu	45,484	13,147	51,365	23,952
Barley, bu	65,197	48,154	28,396	19,4.9
Grass seed, lbs	634,581	708,548	146,249	66,264
Flaxseed, lbs	2,150,300	3,004,980	944,700	81,680
Broom-corn, lbs	78,900	247,940	56,822	15,410
Cured meats, lbs	286,320	174,636	1,309,960	1,119,729
Canned meats, cases	314	....	1,873	....
Dressed beef, lbs	....	....	162,958	....
Beef, tcs	....	....	....	186
Beef, brls	....	....	50	162
Pork, brls	....	75	982	3,964
Lard, lbs	287,930	29,040	412,640	401,847
Cheese, lbs	282,035	....	152,080	....
Butter, lbs	339,473	342,504	341,343	147,210
Live hogs, No	16,920	14,080	6,091	4,239
Cattle, No	9,118	6,215	8,798	3,680
Sheep, No	4,023	3,246	222	911
Hides, lbs	127,410	208,970	234,900	201,173
Wool, lbs	136,62.	140,637	248,385	164,702
Coal, tons	19,194	19,815	4,257	4,649
Lumber, m feet	8,164	11,996	5,755	3,432
Shingles, m	4,838	5,880	162	194
Salt, brls	5,96.	8,710	6,892	5,542

The following grain was inspected as "received" in this city yesterday morning: 11 cars No. 2 red wheat, 51 cars lower grades winter, 139 cars No. 2 spring, 38 cars lower grades (239 wheat); 292 cars and 16,000 bu contract corn, 257 cars and 9,500 bu lower grades (549 corn); 96 cars No. 2 oats, 33 cars rejected do; 54 cars No. 2 rye, 3 cars rejected do; 16 cars No. 2 barley, 43 cars lower grades do. Total (1,038 cars) about 600,000 bu. Inspected out: 15,688 bu wheat, 275,385 bu corn, 70,820 bu oats, 44,401 bu rye, 1,077 bu barley.

Lake freights were steady and firm on the basis of 3⅛c for corn and 4½c for wheat to Buffalo. Room was engaged for 31,000 bu wheat, 550,000 bu corn, and 10,000 bu barley.

Rail freights were steady, quoted on a basis of 25c per 100 lbs on grain to New York.

The following were among the imports into the United Kingdom:

	Week ending Sept. 22, 1883.	Week ending Sept. 15, 1883.	Week ending Sept. 23, 1882.
Flour, brls.	not reported	130,000@135,000	125,000@130,000
Wheat, qrs	335,000@340,000	230,000@235,000	430,000@435,000
Corn, qrs.	100,000@105,000	160,000@165,000	325,000@330,000

The following shows the receipts of the various articles of produce in Chicago from Jan. 1 up to Saturday last: Flour 2,903,297 brls; wheat, 9,965,687 bu; corn, 55,011,245 bu; oats, 25,717,359 bu; rye, 3,556,512 bu; barley, 4,625,141 bu; flaxseed, 64,024,724 lbs; hog meats, 101,658,515 lbs; lard, 51,182,258 lbs; butter, 57,246,676 lbs; hogs, 3,402,676; cattle, 1,281,299; sheep, 509,614; hides, 47,958,411 lbs; wool, 31,317,255 lbs; coal, 2,082,372 tons; lumber, 1,277,457,000 feet; salt, 693,087 brls.

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—125 brls springs on private terms; 700 sacks low grades at $2.50@2.55; 100 brls rye on private terms. Total about 725 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—1,000 sacks oatmeal on private terms; 12 cars bran at 11.75@12.25; 1 car middlings at $15.50.

WINTER WHEAT—8 cars No. 2 red at $1.03; 1 car No. 2 Turkish at $1.01; 26 cars No. 3 red at 96@96½; 5 cars rejected red at 88c; 13 cars by sample at 75c@$1.01. Total about 22,000 bu.

SPRING WHEAT—74 cars No. 2 at 94¾@95¼; 9 cars No. 3 at 84@85c; 1 car rejected at 60c; 30 cars by sample at 77@90c. Total about 57,000 bu. On the afternoon call the sales were: 275,000 bu seller October at 95⅛@95¼c; 325,000 bu seller November at 97⅛@97⅜c; 190,000 bu seller December at 99⅛@99⅜c; 5,000 bu seller the year at 95c; 100,000 bu seller January at $1.00⅝@1.00¾; 40,000 bu seller May at $1.07¼@1.07⅜.

CORN—118 cars and 40,000 bu No. 2 at 49⅞@50¼c; 105 cars high mixed at 50@50¼c; 117 cars and 2,100 bu rejected 46⅛@48c; 125 cars by sample at 47½@50c on track and 48½@52c free on board cars. Total about 525,000 bu.

Sales on the afternoon call were: 30,000 bu seller September at 49⅝c; 205,000 bu seller October at 49⅝@49¾c; 245,000 bu seller November at 48⅝@48⅞c; 15,000 bu seller December at 47⅛c; 50,000 bu seller the year at 47⅛c; 85,000 bu seller May at 49⅝c.

OATS—25 cars No. 2 mixed at 27⅜@27½c; by sample 35 cars No. 2 mixed at 28@28½c; 81 cars No. 2 white at 29@30½c; 9 cars rejected mixed at 27@28c; 11 cars rejected white at 28@29½c; 1 car no grade at 26½c; 1 car barley oats at 31½c. Total about 115,000 bu. On the afternoon call the sales were: 5,000 bu seller October at 27⅜c; 5,000 bu seller the year at 27⅛c.

RYE—39 cars No. 2 at 56¼c; 1 car rejected at 47½c; 8 cars by sample at 49@57c. Total about 24,000 bu. Sales on the afternoon call were: 10,000 bu seller November at 58⅜c.

BARLEY—7 cars No. 2 at 64@65c; by sample 6 cars No. 2 at 64@67c; 47 cars No. 3 at 50@55c; 14 cars No. 4 at 40@45c; 2 cars no grade at 46c. Total about 80,000 bu.

MESS PORK—150 brls at $10.20. Sales on the afternoon call were: 50 brls seller October at $10.20; 500 brls seller November at $10.22½@10.25; 1,750 brls seller January at $11.17½@11.20; 1,000 brls seller February at $11.30.

LARD—250 tcs at $7.80. Sales on the afternoon call were: 250 tcs seller October at $7.77½; 1,250 tcs seller November at $7.60@7.62½; 500 tcs seller the year at $7.55; 1,000 tcs seller January at $7.62½@7.65; 250 tcs seller February at $7.70.

MEATS—225,000 lbs green hams (18 lbs) at 8¾c; 5,000 pcs do (16 lbs) at 8⅞c; 3,000 pcs do on private terms; 240,000 lbs do (16 lbs) seller December at 7¼c; 425 tcs sweet-pickled hams at 9⅝@13c; 250 tcs do seller December at 8c; 50,000 lbs shoulders seller January at $4.20; 75,000 lbs long clear sides at $5.52½@5.55; 225 boxes short clears at $6.20@6.25; 950,000 lbs short ribs at $5.60@5.65½. On the afternoon call the sales of short ribs were: 50,000 lbs seller October at $5.65; 100,000 lbs seller the year at $5.60; 100,000 lbs seller January at $5.72½@5.75; 250,000 lbs seller February at $5.82½.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—The demand keeps ahead of the current receipts and prices are therefore easily sustained. Shippers and the local trade bought freely at the following quotations:

Creamery, fancy	28@29	Common grades	13 @15
Do, com'n to choice	22@25	Packing stock	10 @11
Dairy, fancy	21@23	Inferior	8 @ 9
Dairy, choice	19@20	Grease	7 @ 7½
Dairy, fair to good	16@18		

BAGGING—Grain bags are in steadily good request and the market holds steady and firm. There is also a fair movement in other lines. We quote:

Stark	23½	Burlaps, 4 to 6 bu	10½@13
Auburn, No. 2	20	Gunnies, single	15
Lewiston	21½	Gunnies, double	25
American	19½	Woolsacks	35 @40

CHEESE—An active and firm market was noted. Stocks of full-cream goods are small and there is no over-supply of skims:

Full cream, cheddar	11 @11½
Full cream, flat, two in a box	11½@12
Flat, slightly skimmed	8 @ 9
Skim, common to fair	5½@ 6
Low grades	2 @ 4

FISH—Trade shows signs of improvement, but the movement is still a little slack. Prices remain firm. Codfish has advanced. We now quote:

Whitefish—No. 1, per 100 lbs	$5.75@ 6.00
Whitefish—Family, per 100 lbs	1.75@ 1.90
Trout—No. 1, per 100 lbs	4.75@ 5.00
Codfish—Extra Georgia, per 100 lbs	6.50
Codfish—Grand Bank	5.50
Codfish—Snow-white, boneless, per lb	8¼
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, per 100 lbs	11.50
Mackerel—No. 1 medium, per 100 lbs	8.50
Mackerel—Fat family, per 100 lbs	6.00
Herring—Labrador, per 100 lbs	4.25
Herring—Halifax, per 100 lbs	4.00
Herring—Scaled, per box	40

GREEN FRUITS—Over 27,000 baskets of peaches arrived and sold down during the afternoon 10@15c per peck basket. Apples were weaker for the poorer varieties. Domestic grapes were also a shade lower. The following prices prevailed:

Lemons, per box	$5.50@ 7.50
Oranges, Jamaica, per brl	11.00
Oranges, Louisiana, per brl	8.00@ 9.00
Apples, per brl	1.50@ 3.00
Peaches, Michigan, per basket	30@ 60
Pears, California, per box	3.00@ 3.50
Pears, per basket	50@ 1.00
Grapes, Concord, per lb	5@ 5½
Grapes, Delaware, per lb	10@ 11
Grapes, Tokay, per box	5.50@ 6.00
Grapes, Muscats, per box	4.00@ 4.45
Cranberries, per bu	3.50@ 4.00

GROCERIES—Trade is active at firmly-sustained prices. Coffees and sugars are specially strong:

RICE.

Carolina	6 @ 7
Louisiana	5½@ 6¼

COFFEE.

Java	19 @25
Maracaibo	13 @14
Mexican, fair to good	11½@12½
Rio, fancy	12 @12½
Rio, prime to choice	10½@11½
Rio, fair to good	10 @10
Rio, roasting	8½@ 9

SUGARS.

Patent cut loaf	9⅝
Granulated, stand'rd	9
A standard	8¾@ 8⅞
A No. 2	8⅜
Extra C	7¾@ 8⅛
Yellow	6⅞@ 7⅛

HIDES—Were still dull at prices previously quoted:

Green-cured	8
Part cured	7½
Damaged sides	6
Green-salted, bulls	6
Calf, per lb	12 @12½
Dry-salted, per lb	11⅜
Dry flint, No. 1	13½@14
Damaged, dry	11 @12
Sheep pelts	25 @60

Branded and horn-hooked 15 per cent off. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

HAY—Was very firm for choice, with light offerings and a good shipping demand. Low grades were neglected. No. 1 Timothy was quotable at $10.50@11.00; No. 2 do at $8.00@8.50; Iowa upland at $9.00@10.75 for good to choice.

OILS—Carbon was advanced. Other oils were steady. There was continued activity:

Carbon, 175 test	15	Linseed, raw	55@54
Carbon, 150 test	11¼	Linseed, boiled	58@57
Snow-white	15	Whale, winter	72
Lard, extra	85	Sperm	1.30
Lard, No. 1	65	Neatsfoot, pure	85
Lard, No. 2	50	Turpentine	42

POTATOES—Found a more ready sale, 40@45c being paid for choice in bulk. Sweet Jerseys were bringing $4.50@4.75 per brl if choice, with no sale for poor qualities.

POULTRY AND GAME—Was doing well at 10@11c for turkeys, 9@10c for chickens, 6c for old roosters, $3.00 per doz for good ducks, and $6.00@8.00 for geese. Game was higher at $3.50@3.75 for prairie chickens, $3.25@3.50 for mallards, $2.25@2.40 for teal, and $2.00 for snipe.

SALT—Was steady at the following quotations:

New York and Saginaw, fine, per brl	$ 1.35
Coarse salt, per brl	1.35@1.50
Dairy, with bags	2.25@2.50
Dairy, without bags	1.75@1.95
Ashton dairy, per sack	3.00
Ground alum	1.10
Liverpool fine, ground	1.20

SEEDS—Flax was firm at $1.33, with a moderate demand. Timothy sold at $1.15@1.35, the latter for bright seed, and clover was fairly active at $5.00@5.10.

TALLOW—Was quoted steady at 7c for country No. 1 and 6@6½c for No. 2.

WOOL—Was steady and firm at the following prices:

WASHED.		UNWASHED.	
Medium	36@38	Medium (⅜ and ¼ blood)	24@27
Quarter blood	31@33	Quarter blood	25@28
Coarse	28@30	Low quarter blood	23@22
Fine light	32@34	Coarse and common	15@21
Fine heavy	28@30	Fine light	21@25
Medium tub	33@35	Fine heavy	16@19
Coarse tub	28@32	Fine earthy	15@16

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	8,354	10,621	2,173
Tuesday	8,550	16,030	4,076
Wednesday	8,500	18,960	4,040
Total	25,404	44,611	10,189
Same time last week	22,776	44,167	6,394
Shipments—			
Monday	2,852	3,374	25
Tuesday	2,756	6,001	222
Total	5,608	9,375	247

Eastern dairy calves are beginning to arrive in considerable numbers. New York and Ohio are furnishing some good ones, for which there is a demand at $15.00@17.00 per head. Common lots are neglected at $10.00@12.00.

The several branches of the live-stock market were active yesterday, and the close of business hours saw very little stock of any kind remaining in the yards. Cattle were in large supply, but there was a brisk general demand and previous prices were thoroughly sustained for all grades, while fat cattle sold a trifle higher. Hogs opened steady, declined a nickel toward noon, and then closed firm. Sheep were 15@25c lower, but active.

CATTLE—The general situation of the market was much the same as for the previous day. There was a continued scarcity of well-fatted cattle and a continued good demand for the same; consequently the buoyant feeling prevalent since the opening of business Monday was again a feature of the market. The demand from exporters as well as from the Eastern trade was active, and between the two classes the pens were soon stripped of such lots as were sufficiently well fatted to go forward. The best grades (there were very few that would grade better than "good") were sharply competed for and sold at a further small advance, some sales indicating a change of 10c. Common to fair qualities were firmer in sympathy, but they were not wanted at any considerable advance. Sales ranged from $4.00@4.25 for rough, thinnish lots to $6.20 for choice. Most of the trading was at $4.35@5.50, the quality averaging poor.

Native butchers' stock sold quite as well as Tuesday. Canners competed with butchers, and although the supply was large a good clearance was made at $3.00@3.85 for poor to good fat cows, at $2.50@3.75 for bulls, and at $3.75@4.25 for common to fair little steers. A load of good 1,150-lb steers at $4.80 was among the purchases of the local trade. Some scrubs were peddled out at 2.50@2.75.

Range cattle were in active demand and prices were firm for all grades. The best lots were taken by shippers at just a shade better figures than for Tuesday. Prices ranged from $3.95@5.45, the bulk of the stuff going out at $4.15@4.65.

There was no let-up in the demand for stockers and feeders, and holders were enabled to close out to just as good advantage as in the earlier days of the week. Sales were at $3.00@3.75 for poor to good thrifty stockers, and at $3.75@4.25 for feeders. Sales of dairy calves were on a basis of $10.00@17.00 per head.

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
15	1,582	$6.20	58	1,131	$4.60
44	1,398	5.85	19	1,041	4.55
68	1,348	5.80	26 Westerns	1,282	4.40
16	1,460	5.75	17	1,290	4.35
13	1,400	5.75	21	1,107	4.25
18	1,484	5.70	19	1,196	4.15
17	1,300	5.70	122 Texas	1,020	4.12
17	1,384	5.60	17	1,087	3.95
98	1,392	5.60	17	996	3.85
18	1,273	5.40	15	900	3.85
17	1,311	5.55	17	1,083	4.85
16	1,307	5.55	11 feeders	1,088	4.60
17	1,241	5.35	10	1,100	4.00
57	1,291	5.30	10 stockers	873	3.60
69	1,350	5.25	11 feeders	996	3.85
20	1,318	5.15	22 cows	996	3.75
20	1,250	5.10	17 stockers	983	3.70
20	1,200	5.00	10 stockers	897	3.60
38	1,230	4.95	17 stockers	816	3.55
17	1,200	4.90	10 stockers	773	3.35
11	1,150	4.90	11 cows	1,076	3.95
16	1,230	4.85	13 stockers	918	3.55
17	1,185	4.85	18 stockers	903	3.35
19	1,210	4.75	20 stockers	855	3.15
31	1,270	4.75	12 cows	921	3.30
41	1,185	4.60	18 cows	1,011	3.35
17	1,214	4.70	21 cows	994	3.25
29	1,011	4.20	21 cows	964	3.25
73	1,243	4.65	16 bulls	1,731	3.15
10	1,100	4.30	18 cows	920	3.25
19	1,398	4.65	23 cows	938	2.90
18	1,180	4.45			

HOGS—Business opened actively and maintained a satisfactory degree of activity throughout. Prices were steady early. They worked a little easier toward noon, but did not get more than 5c below the closing quotations of Tuesday. The receipts were fair in numbers and of good quality, and all things considered there was little in the situation with which either buyers or sellers could reasonably find fault. Sales were at $4.70@5.40 for poor to extra light, and at $4.40@5.30 for inferior to extra heavy. Very few light went above $5.15, and there were only scattering sales of heavy hogs at better than $5.05. Culls sold at $3.50@4.40. The market closed firm, with few hogs left over.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
100	145	$5.40	130	280	$4.95	122	[illegible]	$4.70
102	183	5.35	57	319	4.90	63	[illegible]	4.70
57	182	5.25	52	340	4.90	42	[illegible]	4.70
68	211	5.15	67	181	4.90	46	[illegible]	4.70
37	192	5.15	127	176	4.90	23	[illegible]	4.70
67	185	5.10	52	217	4.90	47	[illegible]	4.65
61	189	5.10	23	173	4.85	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.65
68	174	5.05	43	204	4.85	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.65
122	181	5.05	39	308	4.85	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.60
39	314	5.05	46	252	4.85	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.60
32	312	5.05	47	266	4.80	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.60
41	279	5.00	47	283	4.80	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.50
132	226	5.00	82	214	4.80	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.50
43	187	5.00	58	181	4.80	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.45
62	219	5.00	55	179	4.75	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.45
123	181	5.00	33	186	4.75	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.40
39	187	4.95	58	298	4.75	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.40
57	203	4.95	62	287	4.75	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.35
43	278	4.95	47	293	4.75	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.25

SHEEP—There was a good shipping and local demand for sheep, but the large supply caused a perceptible decline in prices. The day's trading was done at 15@25c off from Tuesday's rates, common grades suffering the most. We quote inferior to choice at $2.25@4.15.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
71	97	$3.50	102	79	$3.00	12	151	$4.15
85	98	3.40	156	78	2.75	75	110	3.65
96	101	3.30	106	68	2.50	101	99	3.65
111	88	3.25	177	98	3.30	109	98	3.50
38	89	3.25	218	89	2.65	102	94	3.50
117	79	3.25	117	79	3.70			

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 26.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,500 head; shipments, 700; natives in better supply and firmer; exports, $5.80@6.15; good to choice shipping, $5.40@5.75; medium to fair, $4.60@5.00; butchering stuff ranged at $3.00@4.25; Texans, $3.50@4.00, mainly $3.27½; Indians, $3.75@4.40.

SHEEP—Receipts, 5,100 head; shipments, 700; lower, very slow; common to medium, $2.50@3.00; fair to good, $3.25@3.60; prime, $3.75@4.00; Texans, $2.00@3.50.

HOGS—Active; light, $5.00@5.10; heavy, $5.10@5.30; packing, $4.50@4.75; receipts, 6,900; shipments, 1,700.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,000 head; active; ¼@½c; dressed weight higher; extremes, $4.95@6.80 per cwt live weight native steers; $4.90@5.60 Colorado do; $4.50@4.95 Texas do; exporters used 300, and paid $6.40@6.50 per cwt for good to prime lots; exports, 239 live cattle, 250 live sheep.

SHEEP—Receipts, 5,400 head; firmer, fair trade at $3.50@5.75 per cwt for poor to choice sheep; $5.00@6.25 for lambs.

HOGS—Receipts, 9,270 head; none sold alive; nominally firmer at $5.70@6.00 per cwt.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Sept. 26.—CATTLE—Receipts, 912; market fair; prime, $5.75@6.00; fair to good, $5.00@5.50; common, $4.00@4.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,700; market firm; Philadelphias, $5.40@5.50; Yorkers, $5.20@5.30.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,800; market slow; prime, $4.10@4.30; fair to good, $3.25@3.75; common, $1.00@2.50.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 26.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,300; good grades firm; others weak; native steers, 1,275 to 1,365 lbs, $4.90@5.55; stockers and feeders, $3.60@4.60; Texas steers, $3.15@3.85.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,500; lower; weak; $4.50@4.75.

SHEEP—Receipts, 300; natives of 88 lbs, $2.60.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 26.—HOGS—Dull and unchanged; receipts, 2,300; shipments, 355.

LUMBER.

The cargo market was firm and moderately active. Dealers feel that they should get more for lath, which were quoted, however, at the same price, $1.65@1.75. Piece-stuff remained at $9.25@11.00, common inch $11.00@12.50, and shingles at $2.00@2.40 per m. At the yards trade was in very satisfactory shape, active and firm at the following quotations:

First, second, and third clear, 1@2 inch	$ 46.00
Same, 1¼@1½ inch	46.00
A and B select, 1¼, 1½, and 2 inch	31.00@33.00
2x4 B select	22.00
First, second, and third clear flooring	39.00@45.00
A to D stock boards, 12 inches	19.00@32.00
A to C box boards	31.00@35.00
A to C dressed flooring, 6-inch	32.00@35.00
Fencing flooring, 6-inch	17.00
Clear A, B, and C 4-inch flooring	24.00@33.00
First and second clear siding, tied, 12x16 ft	21.50
A and B siding	18.00@22.50
Common boards, 14 to 18 ft	14.00
Common boards, 12-inch, 18 to 20 ft	15.00
No. 2 boards, 12 to 20 ft	12.00

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 26.—PROVISIONS—Bacon—Cumberland cut dull at 45s 6d; Long clear dull at 45s; short ribs dull 46s 6d. Pork—Prime mess Eastern steady at 86s. Lard—Prime Western dull at 41s. Shoulders—Dull at 30s 6d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn—New mixed steady at 5s 4½d. Wheat—Spring, No. 2 new, dull at 9s 2d; No. 1 white dull at 9s 6d; new Western winter dull at 9s 5d.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 26—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—Steady; 11s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, 9s 5d@9s 11d; spring, 9s 2d@9s 6d; California, 9s 9d@9s; club, 9s 11d@10s 6d. New corn, 5s 5d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 74s. Lard, 41s.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 26.—COTTON—Easier; 5⅝@5 11-16d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 8,000.

PROVISIONS—American lard, 41s; bacon, long clear, 34s; do short clear, 35s.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—WOOL—Today 9,417 bales New Zealand and Sydney wool were sold.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 26—12 m.—Wheat quiet but steady. Corn rather worse feeling. Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn dull. To arrive—Wheat and corn dull. For the United Kingdom and Continent—Wheat not much doing; corn dull. Pork, 74s. Lard dull at 41s. Bacon—Long clear dull at 34s; short clear, 35s 6d. Cheese steady at 53s 6d. Beef, 85s. Tallow, 41s 9d. MARK LANE—Wheat and corn dull and heavy. Country markets for wheat steady. Weather in England fair.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat quiet but steady. Corn rather worse. MARK LANE—Wheat and corn dull. Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn slow. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn slow. Country markets for wheat—English steady; French generally firmer. PARIS—Wheat and flour quiet.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Winter wheat weaker for prompt delivery on rather more liberal and urgent offerings, graded stock receding about ½@⅝c a bushel. Spring wheat varied little as to price on comparatively limited offerings and toward the extreme close a somewhat freer export

sail. Ocean grain freights more active and generally steady, the contracts embracing here, by steam, for Liverpool, grain, 3½c; London, 3½c; Glasgow, 4½d; Antwerp, 4½d (a slight advance); Amsterdam, 9½d (a sharp decline.) Sales, for early arrival, including No. 1 red quoted as closing at $1.18 in elevator; No. 2 red, $1.13½@1.13½, mostly at $1.13½ in elevator and $1.13½@1.15 afloat and delivered, closing at $1.13½ in elevator, with do. steamer grade, quoted at $1.10 asked; No. 1 white, $1.14; spring, $1.06; No. 2 Milwaukee spring, marketed near the extreme top, $1.07½@1.08; No. 2 red futures: September, $1.12 closing at $1.13; October, $1.12@closing at 1.12¾; closing at $1.13½; November, $1.13½ closing at $1.14¼; December, $1.14¼ closing at $1.14¾; January, $1.15¾ @1.16¼; closing 1.16¼; February, $1.21¾@1.22, closing at $1.22 April $1.24@1.25, closing $1.24¾. Corn—A livelier business reported in corn for prompt delivery, but generally as easier prices, graded mixed yielding about 1c a bu, as offered quite freely. Sales for early delivery, including No. 2 regular inspection, afloat and delivered, 46,000 bu at 65¾@66¾c, closing at 66¾c, and in elevator, 10 lots, at 67¾@68½c, do in store, quoted at about 64½c, do to arrive, cost, freight, and insurance, quoted at 64¼@ 65c; No. 2 white, in lots, in elevator, 68c, and delivered, 69½c. No. 2 futures: September, 66¾@67¼c, closing 66½c; October, 65¾@66c, closing 65½c; November, 65½@65¾c, closing 65½c; December, 66¾@ 67c, closing 66¾c; January, 68¾@69c, closing 68¾c; February, 69¾@70c, closing at 69½c; March, 71½@ 72c, closing at 71½c. Rye steady; No. 1 western, 89c asked; No. 2 do, 87c bid. Barley firmer; No. 2 cash, 64½c; October, 64½@65c. Oats quiet and firm; No. 2 mixed, 35c; October, 35½c; November, 35½c; December, 36c; cash, 35½c; January, 36c; February, 36½c; March, 37c; April, 37½c; May, 38c; rejected, 33½c; white, 38c; No. 2 white, 38½c; No. 3 white, 37½c; rejected white, 36c; No. 2 mixed, 35½c; Oats lower; rejected white, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 33½c; No. 3 white, 35½c.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Mess beef, $15.50@16.00; extra mess beef, f. o. b., $18.00. New mess pork, $13.00@ 13.50; prime mess, $16.00; smoked hams, $15.00@15.50. Lard steady; city refined, 11.00@11.25; steam, 10.50@10.60.

BUTTER—Active and firm; Western extras, 20c; good to choice, 18@19c.

EGGS—Steady; 24½@25c.

CHEESE—Dem and fair and market firm; full cream, 10@10½c; fair to good, 9@9½c.

WHISKY—Steady; $1.25.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 19,000 bu; corn, 45,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 26.—FLOUR—Quiet, but steady.

GRAIN—Wheat easier; October, 96½c; November, 97c; December, 97½c. Corn quiet; No. 3, 51c; rejected, 49c. Oats scarce and wanted; No. 2, 27½c. Rye easier; No. 1, 87½c; No. 2, 86½c. Barley firmer; No. 2, 64c cash; 64½c October.

PROVISIONS—Pork improved demand. Mess pork, $16.25 cash and October; $11.30 January. Prime steam lard, $7.80 cash and October; $7.45 January.

BULK MEATS—Long clear, 8½c; short clear, 9c.

BUTTER—Firm.

CHEESE—In good demand; 10½@12c.

EGGS—Firm; 23c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 22,000 bu; barley, 30,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; barley, 15,000 bu.

DULUTH.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Wheat—The markets on Change today were a shade lower; 4 cars of No. 1 hard sold at $1.05¼ and 5 cars at $1.05⅝; 2 cars of No. 1 hard at 98c; more car-lots offered at 98¼c and round lots at 96c; 2 cars No. 2 sold at 92c; later held at 92½c and 93c bid; $1.05 bid for No. 1 hard; September held at $1.05¼; $1.03¾ bid for year, hold at $1.04¼; closing: No. 1 hard wheat, cash, $1.05¾; September, $1.05; No. 2 hard wheat, 96c cash; No. 1 white, 96c; No. 2 do, 95c. Receipts of wheat—Regular, 66,855 bu; shipments, 14,147 bu; in store, 849,350 bu. Oats—In store, 3,500 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 26.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; cash and September, $1.03¾; October, $1.03¾; November, $1.03¼; December, $1.03¾; No. 2 white, $1.03¼; No. 2 red, $1.06; receipts, 22,400 bu; shipments, 39,000 bu. Corn—No. 2 cash, 54½c. Oats—No. 2 white, 33c; No. 2, 32½c.

COTTON.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—COTTON—First call for future deliveries closed with a decline of .05c, most of which was gradually recovered, and at the latter call October was sold at 10.35c and 10.34c, November at 10.40c, January at 10.6 c and 10.65c, February at 10.79c, and July at 10.96c. Futures closed steady, October .04c and the balance .02c lower than yesterday. Spots option quiet and steady, with sales of 707 bales to spinners and 300 bales delivered on contracts.

GALVESTON, Tex., Sept. 26.—COTTON—Easy; middling, 10c; low middling, 9½c; good ordinary, 9½c; net receipts, 1,000 bales; gross, 3,500; sales, 1,800; stock, 46,000.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 26.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 10 5-16c; low middling, 9½c; good ordinary, 9 5-16c; net receipts, 2,400 bales; gross, 5,100; exports coastwise, 3,800; sales, 2,800; stock, 68,756.

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 26.—COTTON—Quiet but steady; 10c; receipts, 60 bales; shipments, 118; stock, 9,355; sales, 1,100.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 26.—COTTON—Lower; middling, 10c; sales, none; receipts, 1,300 bales; shipments, 900; stock, 3,839.

PETROLEUM.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 26.—PETROLEUM—Active; United certificates weaker; closed at $1.13¾. Afternoon session active; opened steady at $1.13¾; advanced to $1.16¾, broke, and closed weaker at $1.15¾.

OIL CITY, Pa., Sept. 26.—PETROLEUM—Opened at $1.13¾; highest, $1.19¾; lowest, $1.13¾; closeddat $1.15¾. Sales, 83,534 brls. Clearances yesterday: 80,567,000; shipments yesterday: United, 92,500; Tidewater, 24,742; daily average for the month, 73,480; charters, 88,800; daily average for the month, 81,111. Runs Monday: United, 60,600; Tidewater, 31,200; daily average, 61,849.

BRADFORD, Pa., Sept. 26.—PETROLEUM—Crude oil steady; charters, 94,500 brls; total shipments, 92,939; total runs Tuesday, 78,750; clearances, 4,834,000. United Pipe-Line certificates opened at $1.16 and closed at $1.15½; highest price, $1.16¾; lowest, $1.15¼.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Corn—Quiet but steady, with prices well sustained; high mixed, 66c; steamer yellow, 64½@65c; No. 2 mixed, 64c; steamer mixed, 63@64c. Oats—Moderate trade, with prices firm; No. 1 white, 41@42c; No. 2 white, 39@39½c; No. 3 white, 37½@38c; No. 1 mixed, 37½@38c; No. 2 mixed, 36½@37c; No. 3 mixed, 36c. At the call November No. 2 white oats sold at 39½c. Closing bids: Cash No. 2 white oats, 38c; September, 38c; October, 39½c; November, 39½c; December, 39½c; export corn, cash No. 2 mixed, 65½c; September, 65½c; October, 65c; November, 65c; December, 64c; cash steamer, 63c; September, 63c; October, 63½c; November, 63½c; December, 63½c.

FLOUR—Winter wheats moving steadily, with spring wheats dull; Western extras, $5.25@5.50; Michigan, $5.25@5.60; winter patents, $5.70@5.90; spring patents, $5.80@6.25.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Demand moderate with prices steady; extra prime, $13.50; mess, $15.50@15.75; prime mess, $17.50@18.00. Lard—Dull and in light demand at 9½@9½c. Hams, 13½@14c. Live hogs, 5½@ 6½c; dressed hogs, 6½@8½c. Beef demand light; prices unchanged. Cut meats—Hams, $13.00; extra pigs, $13.00. Fresh beef heavy, stock of low grade and market dull; light cattle, 6½c; heavy, 5½@6c; hinds, 8@ 10c; fores, 4½@5½c.

BUTTER—Choice grades firm; demand steady; Northern creamery, 25@26c; Western, 24@25c, held at 27@28c; dairy, 23@25c. Western, 15@21c; ladle, 13@17c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,281 brls, 4,438 sacks; corn, 34,585 bu; oats, 2,642 bu.

LEATHER—Hemlock sole is in quiet demand, with prices unchanged; buenos Ayres, 24@26c; Orinoco, light, 21½@23½c; middle, 24@25c; heavy, 24½@26c; good damaged, 21½@22½c; common hides, light, 20½@ 21½c; middle, 21½@22½c; heavy, 22½@23½c; good damaged, 20½@21c; poor damaged, 18@19c; acid, light, 20½@ 21½c; middle, 22½@23½c; heavy, 23½@25c; good damaged, 20½@21½c; poor damaged, 18@19c; California hides, 23@25c; middle backs, 30@32c; light crop, 28@30c; middle crop, 25@26c; middle backs, 30@32c; Calcutta grains unchanged at 20½@26c for light and middle and 19@20c for heavy. Rough continued dull and in moderate demand at 19@22½c per lb for hemlock, as to quality. Rough calfs have been in fair demand and steady at 75@80c for light and 60@65c for heavy. Improvements are made at 46@55c as to quality. Finished calfskins are in steady demand, with sales in small lots at 85@ 90c, as to quality, including Lawrence sales. The different kinds of finished leather in moderate demand, and prices are mostly in favor of buyers. No 1 hemlock sole, B. A. steers, 30@31c; No. 1 do, 28@29c; No. 2 do, 26@27c; No. 1 do, B. A. cows, 28@29c; No. 1 do, 26@27c; No. 2 do, 24@25c; No. 1 do, B. A. extra, 28@29c; No. 1 do, 26@27c; No. 2 do, 24@25c; No. 1 do, B. A. light, 28@29c; No. 1 do, 26@27c; No. 2 do, 24@25c; No. 1 do, B. A. middle, 28@29c; No. 1 do, 26@27c; No. 2 do, 24@25c; No. 1 do, B. A. heavy, 28@29c; No. 1 do, 26@27c; No. 2 do, 24@25c; No. 1 do, B. A. slaughter, 28@29c; No. 1 do, 26@27c; No. 2 do, 24@25c; No. 1 do, B. A. backs, 28@29c; No. 1 do, 26@27c; No. 2 do, 24@25c; No. 1 do, B. A. buffalo, 28@29c; No. 1 do, 26@27c; No. 2 do, 24@25c; No. 1 do, B. A. California, 28@29c; No. 1 do, 26@27c; No. 2 do, 24@25c; No. 1 do, B. A. Orinoco, 28@29c; No. 1 do, 26@27c; No. 2 do, 24@25c; No. 1 do, B. A. Buenos Ayres, 28@29c; No. 1 do, 26@27c; No. 2 do, 24@25c; No. 1 do, B. A. Texas, 28@29c; No. 1 do, 26@27c; No. 2 do, 24@25c; No. 1 do, B. A. Rio Grande, light, 28@29c; No. 1 do, 26@27c; No. 2 do, 24@25c; No. 1 do, B. A. Rio Grande, middle, 28@29c; No. 1 do, 26@27c; No. 2 do, 24@25c; No. 1 do, B. A. Rio Grande, heavy, 28@29c; No. 1 do, 26@27c; No. 2 do, 24@25c; No. 1 do, B. A. Rio Grande, damaged, 28@29c; No. 1 do, 26@27c; No. 2 do, 24@25c; No. 1 do, B. A. Rio Grande, poor damaged